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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4

OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 1292 and H.R. 11679

AND SIMILAR PROPOSALS TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM
ANNUAL OBSERVANCES OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS
ON MONDAYS

AUGUST 16, 17, 1967

Serial No. 7

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TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM ANNUAL OBSERVANCES OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS ON MONDAYS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Byron G. Rogers of Colorado (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Rogers, Whitener, Jacobs, McClory, Wiggins, and Poff.

Present also: Benjamin L. Zelenko, counsel, and Franklin G. Polk, associate counsel.

Mr. ROGERS. The committee will come to order.

Today, Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary begins hearings on bills designed to provide for the uniform observance of certain nonreligious holidays on designated Mondays.

The bills which are pending before us differ primarily with respect to the number of holidays with which they deal.

I note that our committee colleague, Mr. McClory, has introduced H.R. 11679, a bill which would call for the observance of the President's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, in addition to Labor Day, on specified Mondays.

We have received a great deal of mail expressing support for this legislation from all parts of the country. The committee desires to proceed with its hearings with appropriate expedition and due deliberation. It will receive testimony from congressional sponsors and from the Department of Commerce, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and from organizations and individuals who have indicated a special interest in the proposed legislation.

Without objection, the text of the measures dealing with the subject of these hearings will be included in the record at this point.

(The documents follow:)

[H.R. 1292, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

- (1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.
- (2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.
- (3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.
- (4) Veteran's Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section,

shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 6787, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

- (1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.
- (2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.
- (3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.
- (4) Veteran's Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 6963, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

- (1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.
- (2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.
- (3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.
- (4) Veteran's Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 8940, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

- (1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.
- (2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.
- (3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.
- (4) Veteran's Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 11173, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

- (1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.
- (2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.
- (3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.
- (4) Veterans Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 11368, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

- (1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.
- (2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.
- (3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.
- (4) Veterans Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 11679, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 6103. Holidays

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

- “New Year's Day, January 1.
- “Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.
- “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
- “Independence Day, the first Monday in July.
- “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
- “Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.
- “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.
- “Christmas Day, December 25.”

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a). Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on such effective date) to the observance of the birthday of George Washington as a legal public holiday shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the observance of Presidents' Day as a legal public holiday.

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1970.

[H.R. 11986, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) on and after the effective date of this Act, the following shall no longer be legal public holidays:

Washington's Birthday, February 22.
 Memorial Day, May 30.
 Independence Day, July 4.
 Veterans Day, November 11.
 Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

(b) On and after the effective date of this Act, the following are declared legal public holidays and are to be celebrated as such:

Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.
 Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
 Independence Day, the first Monday in July.
 Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.
 Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

SEC. 2. Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 6103. Holidays

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

“New York's Day, January 1.
 “Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.
 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
 “Independence Day, the first Monday in July.
 “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
 “Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.
 “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.
 “Christmas Day, December 25.”

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective on and after the 1st of January following the date of enactment.

[H.R. 12213, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

“New Year's Day, January 1.
 “Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.
 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
 “Independence Day, the first Monday in July.
 “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
 “Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.
 “Veterans' Day, the second Monday in November.
 “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.
 “Christmas Day, December 25.”

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a). Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on such effective date) to the observance of the birthday of George Washington as a legal public holiday shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the observance of President's Day as a legal public holiday.

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 12262, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) on and after the effective date of this Act, the following shall no longer be legal public holidays :

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Veterans Day, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

(b) On and after the effective date of this Act, the following are declared legal public holidays and are to be celebrated as such :

Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

SEC. 2. Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows :

“§ 6103. Holidays

“(a) The following are legal public holidays :

“New Year's Day, January 1.

“Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

“Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

“Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

“Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

“Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

“Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

“Christmas Day, December 25.”

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective on and after the 1st of January following the date of enactment.

[H.R. 12289, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) on and after the effective date of this Act, the following shall no longer be legal public holidays :

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Veterans Day, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

(b) On and after the effective date of this Act, the following are declared legal public holidays and are to be celebrated as such :

Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

SEC. 2. Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 6103. Holidays

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

“New Year’s Day, January 1.

“Presidents’ Day, the third Monday in February.

“Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

“Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

“Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

“Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

“Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

“Christmas Day, December 25.”

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective on and after the 1st of January following the date of enactment.

[H.R. 12295, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

(1) Washington’s Birthday on the third Monday in February.

(2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.

(3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.

(4) Veterans’ Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 12303, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Saturdays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

(1) Washington’s Birthday on the third Saturday in February.

(2) Memorial Day on the last Saturday in May.

(3) Independence Day on the first Saturday in July.

(4) Veterans’ Day on the second Saturday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 12359, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 6103. Holidays

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

“New Year’s Day, January 1.

“President’s Day, the third Monday in February.

“Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

“Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

“Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

“Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

“Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

“Christmas Day, December 25.”

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a). Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on such effective date) to the observance of the birthday of George Washington as a legal public holiday shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the observance of Presidents’ Day as a legal public holiday.

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1970.

[H.R. 12480, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

(1) Washington’s Birthday on the third Monday in February.

(2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.

(3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.

(4) Veterans Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 12489, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) on and after the effective date of this Act, the following shall no longer be legal public holidays:

Washington’s Birthday, February 22.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Veterans Day, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

(b) On and after the effective date of this Act, the following are declared legal public holidays and are to be celebrated as such:

"Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

SEC. 2. Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6103. Holidays

"(a) The following are legal public holidays:

"New Year's Day, January 1.

"Presidents' Day the third Monday in February.

"Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

"Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

"Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

"Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

"Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

"Christmas Day, December 25."

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective on and after the 1st of January following the date of enactment.

[H.R. 12514, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) each of the following holidays shall be observed as a holiday in each year as follows:

(1) Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.

(2) Memorial Day on the last Monday in May.

(3) Independence Day on the first Monday in July.

(4) Veterans Day on the second Monday in November.

(b) Each law of the United States in effect on the effective date of this section, which refers to any holiday named in subsection (a) of this section, shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by such subsection (a).

(c) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are modified and superseded to the extent necessary to eliminate such inconsistency.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this Act shall become effective on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.J. Res. 301, 90th Cong., first sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for the Observance of Memorial Day and Independence Day on days other than those now fixed by law

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to all intents and purposes and in the same manner that they are, immediately before the effective date of this Act, made by law public holidays, Memorial Day shall be observed on the last Monday of May in each year, and Independence Day shall be observed on the first Monday in July of each year. Any law of the United States which refers to Memorial Day or Independence Day shall be held and considered to refer to the day prescribed for the observance of such holidays in this Act.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 1967.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT McCLORY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to express my appreciation to the chairman for scheduling these hearings. I am in strong support of this legislation and I know a number of my colleagues in the House as well as in the other body are also in support of the measure.

I particularly want to recognize the support of my colleague from New York, Mr. Stratton, my colleagues from Florida, Mr. Fascell and Mr. Gibbons, and my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Moorhead, for their active sponsorship of measures to provide uniform Monday holiday legislation.

I know there are a number of questions raised with regard to this legislation. I might say that I am going to file my statement. I am not going to present it here to the committee, but I do want to say that the objections which have been raised, I think, can be overcome.

I know for instance that the Bureau of the Budget has expressed objections on the basis that if we alter the national legal holidays by Federal legislation that is going to result in double holidays or confusion in the areas where Federal employees work—that they will be observing local holiday schedules in most areas and that there will be a discrepancy with the Federal schedule of holidays. However, I do note that at the present time in section 6103(a) of title 5, I think it is, there is a schedule of eight legal holidays.

I have undertaken in the bill which I introduced (H.R. 11679) and in some other legislation to amend that statute. This statute has been the guide for the States in establishing their own legal holidays and for business and labor to recognize legal holidays in their contracts.

So that it seems to me that if we do take this step at the Federal level, it will serve as a guide for the States and for business and for clubs and organizations as well as for the calendar makers and all the others who are guided by the decisions that we make here in Washington. I do think that in order for a calendar manufacturer and for organizations to adjust their schedules and to be reconciled to the new schedule of holidays we should defer the effective date of this legislation possibly to January 1, 1970. But that is a decision which the Congress can make.

On the basis of reason and logic and in the interest of the broad general welfare of the citizens of this Nation, and particularly the families of America, a bill to establish uniform Monday holidays in my opinion should be passed.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to file my formal statement to appear at this point in the record.

Mr. ROGERS. The statement will be received at this point in the record.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT MCCLORY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to offer this statement in support of legislation to provide for the observance of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, instead of on the specific dates and various days of the week when most such holidays occur. Insofar as I know, this is the first time the House has held hearings in behalf of Monday holidays—a program that has been discussed for many years. Indeed, Monday or long-weekend holidays have been adopted in various other countries including Canada, England and New Zealand, where they have met with overwhelming popular approval.

In addition to this statement which I am presenting to the Subcommittee today, I want to commend my colleague, the Gentleman from New York (Mr. Stratton) for his initiative on the subject of uniform Monday holidays and for the legislation which he is sponsoring in the House (H.R. 1292).

Similar uniform Monday holiday legislation has been introduced in the other body by the Gentleman from Florida (Mr. Smathers). Both Mr. Stratton and I

had occasion to testify before the Senate Committee, chaired by my colleague from Illinois, Mr. Dirksen, on August 2, 1967.

Before discussing the numerous problems which would have to be solved in connection with enactment of uniform Monday holiday legislation, let me emphasize that in considering these measures, the Committee is responding to an overwhelming public demand for their enactment. In a poll conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce with nearly 10,000 members responding, support for uniform Monday holidays came from 85 per cent of the members, while only 14 per cent opposed it and 1 per cent expressed no opinion.

In an even later survey conducted by *This Week* magazine in March of this year, 180,061 ballots were returned in favor of uniform Monday holidays with only 10,094 opposed. This indicated support from 95 percent of those who responded.

In my own case, I polled almost 16,000 residents of the 12th Congressional District with the result that approximately 69 per cent of the voters favored the change with only 27 per cent opposed and a little less than 4 per cent expressing no opinion. Support for uniform Monday holidays was relatively equal among those in all age groups. Support was evidenced by more than 68 per cent of those who described themselves as blue collar workers and by 73.5 per cent of those in white collar occupations. I should add that my questionnaire referred solely to Independence Day and Memorial Day, the two holidays with respect to which there is the greatest patriotic and sentimental attachment—a subject which I will also discuss later on in my testimony.

The overwhelming popularity of this legislation results from some very obvious considerations: (a) A desire on behalf of families for increased opportunities to be together, particularly when family members may be widely separated; (b) The increased need for outdoor recreation, often some distance from the family home; (c) An expansion of the productive and valuable do-it-yourself activities of many resourceful and industrious Americans; (d) Opportunities for greater industrial and commercial production as a result of work weeks being uninterrupted by midweek holidays and employee absenteeism being eliminated when holidays are made to fall on a Monday; (e) Additional travel time, with ensuing recreational and educational benefits particularly through increased opportunities for pilgrimages to historical sites and places of interest connected with our traditional holidays, and more time to prepare for such observances.

One of the principal arguments against this legislation is based on the assumption that uniform Monday holidays would increase the death toll rate on our highways as a result of increased travel. However, my research does not bear out this fear. Indeed, in a report filed in the 86th Congress as House Document No. 93, entitled "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," the Secretary of Commerce reported as follows:

"The one-day, mid-week holidays were the most potent causes of accidents with an average danger rate of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day holiday weekends."

In other words the danger of accidents on the highways is considerably greater on a mid-week holiday than during a 3-day holiday weekend. In fact, it seems quite logical that when drivers of automobiles seek to take advantage of a single mid-week holiday the increased speed at which they must travel is more apt to produce an accident than the more leisurely travel made possible by a 3-day holiday weekend.

It has been alleged by the United States Civil Service Commission that states would not observe the Monday holidays, and that Federal employees would be required to work on days which are normally holidays in the states and communities where they are employed while enjoying Monday holidays when other employees are at work. This obviously would not be the case. It seems clear that this legislation, if enacted, would receive almost immediate acceptance by American industry, including retail establishments. I am pleased to see that the Civil Service Commission has since withdrawn its objection to Monday-holiday legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget makes the objection that "the observance of legal public holidays in the United States, except in the District of Columbia and for Federal employees, is determined by the individual states." While this may be true, legally, the fact remains that Section 6103(a) of Title 5 of the United States Code presently establishes 8 legal public holidays including Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The effect of this statute has been to guide the nation in its celebration of holidays. While amending that statute in accordance with H.R. 11679 would not compel the states to act—it is my considered opinion that

such state action would follow almost at once. In order to permit the state legislatures to take necessary and appropriate action, it would be well to delay the effectiveness of the uniform Monday-holiday legislation to provide them with this opportunity.

An alternative method might be found in more coercive legislation such as the Uniform Time Act, enacted in the 89th Congress. However, I would not want to recommend this step unless it should first be shown that state legislatures were not exercising their traditional prerogatives with respect to legal holidays.

I am pleased to note that the Department of Labor has expressed its support of this legislation.

The bill which I introduced on July 24, 1967 (H.R. 11679), unlike the holiday bills which have been previously introduced, would provide that "Any reference in a law of the United States * * * to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed * * * shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in * * * amended section 6103(a)." This would have the effect of standardizing all references in the United States Code to conform to the new 3-day holiday schedule provided by section 6103(a) of Title 5.

My bill provides for changing the observances of five of our traditional holidays to Mondays, and redesignating George Washington's birthday as President's Day:

- (1) Presidents' Day (third Monday in February), instead of Washington's Birthday (February 22) ;
- (2) Memorial Day (last Monday in May), instead of May 30 ;
- (3) Independence Day (first Monday in July), instead of July 4 ;
- (4) Veterans' Day (last Monday in October), instead of November 11 ;
- and
- (5) Thanksgiving Day (fourth Monday in November), instead of fourth Thursday in November.

However, while the observance of these holidays may be traditional, the dates on which they are celebrated are not quite as well-established historically.

President's Day (third Monday in February) : Celebrating George Washington's birthday on the third Monday in February—as Presidents' Day—should cause no problem. First of all, Presidents' Day would be a commemoration to all Presidents, not just President Washington.

Secondly, the exact date of Washington's birth is subject to conjecture. Washington is reported to have been born on February 11th according to the calendar in effect at the time of his birth. The change in the date for observing his birth occurred when the United States adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1793—which had the effect of advancing all dates 11 days. However, according to Douglas's *American Book of Days*, George Washington's birthday was first celebrated publicly on February 12 at the direction of Comte de Rochambeau, Commander of the French Forces during the American Revolution, who declared the day a holiday for his troops. February 12 was selected because February 11, which was then regarded as Washington's birthday, fell on a Sunday.

Memorial Day (last Monday in May) : Memorial Day has been celebrated on April 25, April 26, June 9 and May 30. The May 30 date appears to have been originated by General John A. Logan who, as the first Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic ordered the initial nation-wide observance of Decoration Day on May 30, 1868.

Independence Day (first Monday in July) : Independence Day poses perhaps the most difficult problem primarily because of the great sentimental importance attached to this most important of all of our national holidays. Independence Day and the 4th of July have become practically synonymous.

However, according to Carl L. Becker, late Professor of History at Cornell University, the Resolution of Independence, which embodied the language of the official Declaration of Independence, was voted by the Continental Congress on July 2, 1776. The very next day John Adams, one of the draftsmen of the Declaration of Independence, wrote :

"The second of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America."

It was not until July 19, 1776, that Congress voted to have the Declaration engrossed on parchment with the title "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen States of the United States of America." It is this Declaration which has become the official document to which reference is made when we refer to the Declaration of Independence. The July 4 date occurs because the draft "Resolution" of Independence which had been reported on June 28, 1776, was modified

and finally agreed to by the Congress on July 4, 1776. John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, and Charles Thompson, Secretary, signed the Declaration on that day. The formal signing ceremony is reported to have taken place on August 2, 1776, but only 50 of the 56 signers were present. Accordingly, some signed later.

As Professor Becker states: "The primary purpose of the Declaration was not to declare independence, but to proclaim to the world the reasons for declaring independence. It was intended as a formal justification of an act already accomplished."

Veterans' Day (last Monday in October): Veterans' Day, which purports to honor veterans of all of our wars, is now celebrated on November 11—formerly Armistice Day. This was the day, November 11, 1918, on which the cease-fire was arranged between Germany and the Allies to bring World War I to a close. However, the day now honors not only the veterans of World War I, but likewise the Veterans of all of our armed conflicts.

Thanksgiving Day (fourth Monday in November): Thanksgiving Day has been celebrated at various times since the Pilgrims' First Thanksgiving Day in 1621 in Massachusetts—probably in October. In 1863, President Lincoln set August 6 as a day of national Thanksgiving, and in the following year he set the last Thursday in November for this purpose. Then, in 1939, President Roosevelt proclaimed the third Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day and it was not until 1941 that Congress changed it to the fourth Thursday in November. Accordingly, the tradition of a Thanksgiving Day is not well established by a precise date, and its celebration is quite subject to change.

One of the best and most obvious arguments in favor of establishing most of our holidays on Monday is that we observe them on Monday now if they happen to fall on Sunday. Indeed, when holidays such as Independence Day or Christmas fall on a Saturday we become a bit confused and end up observing them on Friday—or Monday—or both. Such confusion and uncertainty would be avoided by favorable action on S. 1217 and H.R. 11679 with respect to all of the holidays covered.

Of course, some time will be required for the American public, and particularly American business, to prepare for the new holiday schedule. Many states, indeed most or all of the 50 states, will want to take some appropriate action. Public and private groups with meetings scheduled on Monday will want to revise their schedules in advance. Calendar manufacturers will require time for designating the new holidays on their calendars. Other preparatory work will be required.

Accordingly, it is my suggestion, as provided in the revised measure which I introduced (H.R. 11679), to postpone the effective date of the new holiday schedule to January 1, 1970.

In addition to all of these reasons for adopting a uniform Monday-holiday plan, it would seem well to note the experience of several other countries which have previously adopted this system. Our neighbors in Canada celebrate the Queen's birthday on the Monday closest to May 24. They also observe Thanksgiving on the second Monday in October. Both of these holidays provide opportunities for extended pleasure and recreational needs as well as for appropriate observances consistent with the occasion. England and New Zealand have had similar favorable experiences with uniform Monday holidays.

On the basis of reason and logic and in the interests of the broad general welfare of the citizens of this nation—particularly the families of America—a bill to establish uniform Monday holidays should be passed.

I urge this distinguished Subcommittee to act favorably on this bill.

Mr. ROGERS. Also, we will note the presence of our colleague, Congressman Dante B. Fascell, who has a statement which will be filed at this point in the record.

(The documents follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. DANTE B. FASCELL, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the subcommittee, I am happy to have this opportunity to appear before you this morning and to testify in support of my bill, H.R. 12262, to provide for the uniform observance of certain legal holidays on Mondays.

This legislation would bring five public holidays into conformity with the precedent so successfully established by the observance of Labor Day on a Monday.

These are the changes the bill would make: Washington's Birthday would become Presidents' Day (a title which it already holds in Hawaii), and would be observed on the third Monday in February. Memorial Day would be the last Monday in May, Independence Day the first Monday in July, Veterans Day the last Monday in October, and Thanksgiving Day the fourth Monday in November. All changes would become effective on and after the first of January following enactment.

Because of several polls that have been conducted, there is evidence that strong public feeling exists in favor of these changes to provide for three-day holiday weekends. One such poll was conducted by *This Week Magazine*. The results clearly showed that the public had a definite preference for three-day weekends. In another poll, conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 85% of the membership indicated that they preferred the principle of the uniform Monday holiday and 90% indicated that they believed their employees would like the idea.

Four of the five specific changes included in my bill were also a part of this poll, and an overwhelming majority voted in favor of the changes. Veterans Day was not mentioned in the poll. The favorable attitude of the business community is further indicated by the Article, "Monday Holidays, Less Work, More Profit", in *Nation's Business*, February, 1967.

The uniform Monday holiday bill has also been endorsed by many public and private groups in my own State of Florida. This includes an endorsement by the Governor and the entire State Cabinet. In addition, the Monday holiday proposal has the enthusiastic support of the Miami-Dade County Chamber of Commerce and other local business organizations. It also has enjoyed widespread editorial support throughout Florida.

The only substantial objection to the uniform Monday holiday plan that has come to my attention has been on the grounds of the heavy traffic fatality toll on holiday weekends. This objection, it seems to me, is satisfactorily answered by the statistics taken from a report of the National Association of Travel Organizations based on figure supplied by the National Safety Council. The report says that "1-day midweek holidays are the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day weekends."

The American public has repeatedly shown its interest in having additional 3-day holiday weekends. This bill would accomplish that goal without decreasing the number of workdays each year and with a probable increase in worker efficiency.

I, therefore, respectfully request that the Subcommittee take favorable action to provide for the observance of certain legal holidays on Monday.

STATEMENT OF HON. DANTE B. FASCELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. FASCELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify and appear here. I want to thank the committee for holding these hearings. I think regularity in holidays would be eminently successful and certainly has been supported by the chamber of commerce in my area and employees and other groups who think this would be a splendid idea.

Mr. ROGERS. Our next witness is the Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, Representative from the State of New York, who is the author of H.R. 1292 and who has consistently urged hearings on this legislation.

STATEMENT OF HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. You are correct, as always, Mr. Chairman. I have,

in fact, bugged you rather consistently and so I want to open this statement of mine this morning by thanking you personally, Mr. Chairman, and congratulating you and the other members of the committee as well as the chairman of the full committee, and my distinguished colleague from New York, Mr. Celler, for your legislative leadership, courage, and foresight in scheduling these hearings on the Monday holiday bill.

I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that the hearings that you scheduled and which are beginning today were scheduled and formally announced about 6 weeks ago, and as such they represent the first legislative breakthrough, the first ray of light, in a fight which I have been waging on this measure for 8½ years in Congress.

As it turned out, a subcommittee of the Senate managed to open hearings of its own about 2 weeks ago, and I certainly welcomed their action and the interest they have shown in this legislation. But I think it is still important to point out, Mr. Chairman, that your committee pioneered the way; and although these hearings opened somewhat later than those in the Senate, I do hope that we in the House will still be the first to get this vital legislation onto the floor of our body as a complete bill, and get it favorably adopted by our portion of the National Congress.

In fact, it is a bit ironic to me, Mr. Chairman, that after 8½ years of pushing this little bit of calendar innovation, up until this year, frankly, without getting too much encouragement, we now appear to be on the verge of a legislative sweepstakes to see which House of the Congress will enact this bill first, either as a complete bill or as a rider.

Naturally, I hope it will be this House, but I would be delighted to get my legislation enacted whichever way the race turns out. I am sure members of the committee did note in the paper this morning that the very distinguished minority leader of the Senate, whose support, incidentally, is one of the great assets of this bill, has vowed to get this bill passed this year even if he has to "hook" it onto any bill that comes along; as he expressed it.

Mr. Chairman, I think it makes a lot of sense to enact this proposal into law in this 90th Congress. For one thing, we are rather short so far of legislative achievements. Some people have even been so inclined as to accuse us of being the "Negative Ninetieth," of not doing anything. Here is a chance to do something creative, and do something big.

Secondly, we are today greatly concerned about the Nation's fiscal health. We are worried about the possibility of a \$29 billion deficit. We need to save money and cut expenses. Yet nearly everything we are asked to do, whether it is eradicating rats or compiling more standardized scientific data, costs money.

Well, here is a piece of constructive, innovative, creative legislation, Mr. Chairman, that will cost the Government absolutely nothing, and will in fact actually create wealth and increase employment. Such legislative miracles are not easy to come by. We ought to latch onto this one fast.

Finally, there are all too many of the bills that this Congress has been considering this year that are unfortunately divisive bills. They pit liberals against conservatives, urban dwellers against rural folks, labor against management. Here is a bill which poll after poll demonstrates to have a public support of from 80 to 90 percent of the people.

What other measure can match that? What political popularity poll can match that? Mr. Chairman, this Congress needs popular legislation which will make a few friends for us instead of just a lot of enemies. Here, sir, is the answer—H.R. 1292, to put four of our great national holidays on Mondays. It is the answer to the 90th Congress' fervent prayer.

Four national holidays would be affected by the provisions of the bill. Washington's birthday would be celebrated on the third Monday in February instead of February 22. The observance of Memorial Day would be on the last Monday in May instead of May 30. Independence Day would no longer be inseparably associated with July 4 but would fall on the first Monday in July, whatever the date. Finally, Veterans Day would be celebrated on the second Monday in November instead of November 11.

Mr. Chairman, let me comment parenthetically that there are different versions of this legislation. For example, Senator Smathers in the other body has introduced a bill that would make Thanksgiving Day fall on a Monday rather than on a Thursday. I think this may perhaps complicate the problems of the legislation because the Friday following Thanksgiving Day has frequently been included as an extra holiday in some labor management contracts. Other individuals are suggesting perhaps the inclusion of Columbus Day as another holiday falling on a Monday, but still a new holiday.

So there are differences and variations in the bills, Mr. Chairman.

Now, why should Congress enact such innovative legislation? The answer is very simple. I think it can be best illustrated by these mail sacks which you now see before you. These mail sacks are only a small portion of the total mail returns from a ballot conducted by This Week, Sunday supplement magazine, asking people to write in whether they support or oppose my Monday holiday idea.

As a result of this mail ballot conducted in January, the magazine got the largest response in history. Some 200,000 ballots of which 90 percent were in favor. These are some of the ballots here before you, and some of the returns that they got.

Actually, our facilities here even in this extensive Rayburn Building were simply not big enough to handle all of the mail sacks that came in in response to this request. So the American people do want this measure. The Monday holiday bill has been kicking around for years, but we legislators are somewhat conservative by nature.

We have perhaps been hesitant about disturbing the established order. Yet, in the past year we have begun to sample public opinion on this idea in a way that hadn't been done before. I have already indicated that 90 percent of the returns in the This Week supplement poll indicated favorable support.

What really kicked off support for this measure was a poll conducted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce last fall that revealed 85 percent support among their members. Businessmen want it, labor wants it, the people want it. Hardly a day goes by that some additional newspaper or group doesn't send a poll of their own showing the same amazing support.

We have all gotten a lot of mail in favor of the idea as you have indicated, Mr. Chairman, and I believe it is this mail that has led to the scheduling of these hearings.

I would like to submit to the committee, Mr. Chairman, a sampling of some of the support that we have gotten on this legislation. Several newspapers and television stations have conducted polls. Employer and employee associations have surveyed their memberships, and countless other organizations have written in to pledge their support for the Monday holiday idea. Private individuals have prepared petitions and obtained signatures of their friends and neighbors. Letters, postcards, and telegrams by the thousands poured into my office and into the offices of other members urging speedy action of this measure.

With your permission, I would like to submit for the record representative samplings of employer and employee association surveys and privately conducted polls, and I would like to submit also for the record a partial listing of organizations which have indicated their support for my bill. The response, Mr. Chairman, I think in every case has been a great surprise to those who conducted the polls. They never realized even themselves that the support for this measure was as great as it is.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to include the list of organizations and the samplings that have taken place into the record at this point.

Mr. ROGERS. We will receive them, but before they are put into the record, I wish to examine them.

(The documents follow:)

ORGANIZATIONS INDICATING SUPPORT OF MONDAY HOLIDAY PROPOSAL

Organization	Answer	Number of companies	Percent of companies	Number of employees	Percent of employees
Hawaii Employees Council.....	Yes.....	169	73.5	38,097	82.3
	No.....	45	19.6	6,048	13.1
Manufacturers Association of Delaware County, Pa.....	Yes.....	46		15,307	
	No.....	3		77	
Tri-State Industrial Association, Inc. (Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio).....	Yes.....	227	93	234,226	
	No.....	17	7	3,031	
Management Council of Southwestern Connecticut, Inc.....	Yes.....	35			
	No.....	11			
U.S. Chamber of Commerce.....	Yes.....	8,210	85		90
	No.....	1,356	14		5
Employees Association of El Paso, Tex.....	Yes.....	26		2,697	
	No.....	10		597	
San Diego (Calif.) Employees Association, Inc.....	Yes.....	130		20,104	87
	No.....	19		1,708	13
Western Carolina Industries, Inc., Asheville, N.C.....	Yes.....	78			
	No.....	25			
Associated Industries of Cleveland, Ohio.....	Yes.....	204		94,019	
	No.....	12		4,739	
Capital Associated Industries, Inc.....	Yes.....	79		55,892	
	No.....	13		7,580	
New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc.....	Yes.....		64		
National Association of Internal Revenue Employees.....	Yes.....				90
	No.....				10
Empire State Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N.Y.....	Yes.....	346			
	No.....	20			

MONDAY HOLIDAY PROPOSAL—RESULTS OF PRIVATELY CONDUCTED POLLS AMONG INDIVIDUALS

Poll conducted by—	Numerical responses	Percentage responses
This Week magazine.....	Yes... 192,000 No.... 13,000	93.0 7.0
Wisconsin State Journal.....	Yes.... 368 No.... 116	76.8 23.2
News for You, Syracuse N.Y.....	Yes.... No....	83.3 16.7
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y.....	Yes.... 1,135 No.... 85	92.3 7.7
The Ithaca Journal.....	Yes.... 73 No.... 11	87.0 13.0
WMAR-TV, Baltimore, Md. (between 7:30 and 11 p.m., July 11, 1967).....	Yes.... 1,430 No.... 1,170	55.0 45.0
New Readers Press, Syracuse, N.Y.....	Yes.... 247 No.... 76	76.4 23.6
Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator.....	Yes.... 3,720 No.... 280	93.0 7.0

¹Approximate.

ORGANIZATIONS INDICATING SUPPORT BUT WHICH PROVIDED NO STATISTICS

Nashville Chapter, American Society for Personnel Administration (indicated unanimous support).
 Calendar Reform Foundation of Washington, D.C.
 Sidney Lodge #1529, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Sidney, New York.
 Walkerbilt Woodwork, Inc., Penn Yan, New York.
 Souvenir and Novelty Trade Association, Inc., Ridgewood, New Jersey.
 Cleveland Freight Lines, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Sarah Coventry, Inc., New York, New York.
 The West End Brewing Company of Utica, New York.
 Fred Houtenbrink Tiling Inc., Waterloo, New York.
 National General Electric Conference Board, AFL-CIO, New York, New York.
 National Association of Customs Inspectors.
 National Association of Glove Manufacturers, Inc., Gloversville, New York.
 Tennessee Business Men's Association, Inc.
 Santa's Workshop, Inc., North Pole, New York.
 Oshkosh Area Chamber of Commerce (indicated 75% of members favor).
 American Oil Company, Inc. (found that "many more" of its employees favored Monday holiday proposal than were against it).
 Rochester Safety Council.
 Local #2058, United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO.
 WHBL-Radio, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
 State Capitol Museum, Olympia, Washington.
 Richtmyer's Giant Food Mart, Inc., North Hornell, New York.
 Arkell and Smiths Manufacturers, Hudson Falls, New York.
 Herbeco, Inc., Dayton, Ohio.
 The Renier Company, Inc., Lincoln Park, Michigan.
 Detroit Civic League, Detroit, Michigan.
 Diplomat Resorts and Country Club, Hollywood, Florida.
 Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Towanda, Pennsylvania.
 Arthur G. McKee and Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Forest District Civic Association, Inc., Buffalo, New York.
 Stack Steel and Supply Company, Seattle, Washington.
 Needham and Grohmann, Inc. Advertising, New York, New York.
 Hamilton Stores, Inc., West Yellowstone, Montana.
 Mountain Company, Inc., Keystone, South Dakota.
 Patterson Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois.
 Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce, Mountain Home, Arkansas.
 American Chemical Society, Committee on Professional Training, Rochester, N.Y.
 Germanow-Simon Machine Company, Inc., Rochester, New York.
 American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge #936, Spokane, Washington.
 M & M Transportation Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Lake Norfolk Recreation Association, Mountain Home, Arkansas.
 American Federation of Grain Millers, Local #332, Auburn, New York.

Virginia Hotel and Motel Association, Richmond, Virginia.
 Rhode Island Family Campers Association, Inc., Cranston, Rhode Island.
 Florida Ceramic Sales, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida.
 Hutter Construction Company, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.
 Manufacturers' Association of Berks County, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania.
 Behr-Manning Division of Norton Company, Watervliet, New York.
 Cantor Brothers, Inc., Farmingdale, L.I., New York.
 National Association of Travel Organizations.
 Victory Markets, Inc., Norwich, New York.
 Grand Union Company, East Patterson, New Jersey.
 Travelers Insurance Company.
 International Association of Amusement Parks.
 Skinner and Kennedy Company, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Art Metal, Inc., Jamestown, New York.
 New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc., Albany, New York.
 Neely Coble Company, Nashville, Tennessee.
 Finger Lakes Association.

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT MONDAY HOLIDAYS ¹

Air Transport Association of America.
 Allied Tours, N.Y.C.
 American Airlines, Inc.
 American & Canadian Sportsmen's Vacation & Boat Show, Cleveland.
 American Petroleum Institute.
 Aquarena Springs, San Marcos, Tex.
 Arkansas Publicity & Parks Comm.
 The Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Cape Code Chamber of Commerce.
 Carillon Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.
 Child, Waters, Inc., N.Y.C.
 Colonial Williamsburg.
 Converse Motor Inn, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 Cue Magazine.
 East Michigan Tourist Association.
 Enchanted Forest, Maryland.
 Essex House Hotel, Inc., N.Y.C.
 Gettysburg Travel Council, Inc.
 Golf Digest, Inc.
 Gray Line Water Tours, Charleston, S.C.
 The Greyhound Corporation.
 The Hertz Corporation.
 Historic Figures, Inc.
 Holiday Motor Hotels, Harrisburg, Pa.
 The Hospitality Group of Magazines.
 Hotel Representative, Inc.
 Indiana Department of Commerce, Tourist Division.
 Kentucky Travel Council
 Lake Placid (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce.
 Lewis School Hotel-Motel Alumni Assn.
 Loew's Hotels.
 Louis Benito Advertising.
 Louisville & Jefferson County (Ky.) Economic Progress Commission.
 Luray Caverns.
 Mid-Atlantic Exposition, Inc.
 Midwest Coaches, Inc.
 Motel Association of America.
 National Bus Traffic Association.
 National Car Rental System, Inc.
 National Industrial Recreation Assn.
 Natural Bridge of Virginia.
 Natural Stone Bridge & Caves, Inc., Pottersville, N.Y.
 Needham & Grohmann, Inc.

¹ Compiled by National Association of Travel Organizations.

Ozark Cave Association (Meramec Caverns)
 Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.
 Philadelphia Convention & Tourist Bureau.
 Pocono Mountains Vacation Bureau, Inc.
 Quality Courts Motels, Inc.
 Richmond Boat Shows, Inc.
 Richmond Hotels, Inc.
 Royal Travel Service, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Sanborn's International Travel Service, McAllen, Tex.
 Savannah (S.C.) Area Chamber of Commerce.
 Seneca Highlands Association.
 Shenandoah Acres, Inc., Stuarts Draft, Va.
 Shenandoah Caverns, Inc.
 Sheraton Corporation of America.
 Talmadge Tours, Inc.
 Tele-Trip Company, Inc.
 Texas Tourist Development Agency.
 Thos. Cook & Son.
 Thousand Islands Bridge Authority.
 Travel Counselors, Inc.
 United Sports & Vacation Shows.
 United States Travel Service.
 Virginia Sky-Line Company, Inc.
 Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.
 Washington-Greene County (Pa.) Tourist Promotion Agency.
 Washington Sightseeing Tours.
 White House Sightseeing Corporation.

Mr. STRATTON. I would also like to submit to the committee, with your approval, Mr. Chairman, a series of editorials on the subject which have appeared in the press—again, all over the country, newspapers expressing their support for the measure. I think this is a remarkable outpouring of sentiment and something that I think demonstrates again the very substantial public support.

Mr. ROGERS. We will also receive those subject to examination.

(The documents referred to are retained in the committee's files.)

Mr. STRATTON. Perhaps we can compare this Monday holiday measure with the so-called dognapping bill in the last Congress. Not too many of us were aware at first that dognapping was a vital national problem. But when the mail started coming in we got the message and enacted the legislation. I hope we will do the same here.

Why are Monday holidays a good idea? First, because, for the employees, they make each holiday a 3-day weekend, which means more time for travel, more time for family outings. Secondly, with each holiday falling on a Monday, businessmen need no longer worry about the absenteeism and disruption that inevitably occur when a holiday falls—as Memorial Day, Independence Day fell this year and will fall again next year—in the middle of the week. Some people take the extra day off anyway. But most of the rest of us find we cannot—our children are in school or some such problem—so we miss the chance for a longer family outing.

As one correspondent wrote me last January: "This idea is wonderful and you are the working girl's friend." I will stand on that label, Mr. Chairman. As a matter of fact, with all the legislative problems we have before us here this year, with the divisive issues we face in so many fields, wouldn't it be nice if this Congress, for all our woes, could end up known as "the working girl's friend"?

I have already pointed out that this will not cost money, it will make money, make it in the great tourist industry which is such a

vital part of our national economy, and so important to so many of our States.

Let me just quote Governor Phillip Hoff of Vermont, for example, who vigorously supports my bill.

Mr. ROGERS. Let me interrupt to say I have also received a wire from him in support of legislation.

Mr. STRATTON. I don't know whether his wire included this point, Mr. Chairman, but he said that:

The observance of George Washington's Birthday—on a Monday—would mean an additional \$1 million for our ski industry and allied recreationally-based enterprises.

Multiply this figure by the vast number of similar industries in each of the 50 States, Mr. Chairman, and you have a formidable figure, representing massive infusion of new money into the economy.

Now what about the objections, Mr. Chairman. Basically, there are four as I see it, and I will try to deal briefly with each in turn.

The first is the objection that it would be wrong to celebrate holidays on other than the appropriate appointed day. But the days we celebrate these holidays have already lost much of their significance. George Washington was actually born on February 11, not February 22. The calendar was adjusted following his birth and as I understand it if the Gregorian calendar is applied accurately, February 11 should by now correspond with February 24, not February 22.

Memorial Day, for example, was first observed on May 5, not May 30. The Declaration of Independence was first signed on July 2, not July 4. July 4 is significant simply because John Hancock fixed his signature on that date. Veterans' Day commemorates the veterans of all wars, not just those who fought in the Great War that ended on November 11.

The second objection is that if all holidays fall on a weekend, everybody will be traveling and nobody will be left at home to participate in patriotic ceremonies on Memorial Day and Independence Day especially. Let me say I deeply believe this change will enhance, not detract, from our public patriotic ceremonies. You don't make people patriotic by deliberately restricting their ability to travel. But with 3 days available for each of these holidays there will still be time for travel, and more time for planning observances, too.

In Waterloo, N.Y., in 1966 when Memorial Day fell on a Monday the community had its greatest turnout in history to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the start of that historic patriotic holiday.

What we are perhaps in danger of losing is some sincere and meaningful reflection upon the virtues and ideas which are such an important part of our heritage. But we do not avert this danger just by continuing to adhere rigidly to the celebration of holidays on particular calendar dates. The important thing is that we pause to commemorate our patriotic events properly, reflect on our national independence, honor our dead and our veterans. We can and indeed we should do that, not just on a single day, but all through the year, just as we ought to be devout and religious not just on Sundays but all through the week.

The third objection is that if we have five regularly scheduled 3-day weekend holidays each year we will kill more Americans on the highways. This is a misconception, Mr. Chairman. Figures of the Na-

tional Safety Council actually show that more highway deaths occur on a single-day holiday plus a normal 2-day weekend than occur on a 3-day holiday weekend, and very understandably, because with only 1 day to travel instead of 3, people are in more of a hurry and they are more tired, and thus more accidents result.

H.R. 1292 and other Monday holiday bills very simply, then, will save lives on the highways. That is a fact and it should be made clear.

One other objection was raised to this bill in the Senate hearings, Mr. Chairman, to which I think I should also address myself briefly. In so doing, let me mention the fact that I am the son of a Presbyterian minister.

It is charged that this bill will undermine religious education in America by taking too many youngsters away from Sunday school on the four additional weekends provided for in my bill. Mr. Chairman, I would be the last one in this Congress to seek to undermine religious education. But I just don't believe this bill will do what these objectors charge. Failure to enact H.R. 1292 will not prevent the American people from traveling on Sunday; it will just keep them from traveling as far. Those who feel impelled to leave Sunday school or church services because they want to travel on Sunday can do it as well without this bill as with it.

And actually, Mr. Chairman, let us not forget that most Sunday schools are in recess during the summer months anyway. Many church services are on summer schedules. And as far as the children are concerned, in the summer months the gap in Sunday school activity is frequently taken up by summer church school programs, such as the daily vacation Bible school.

Let me point out to you finally that the objections which some of the Department heads in this administration had previously filed against this legislation have now been removed and the administration, if I may say so, has reversed its position and is in favor of this bill.

The Department of Labor filed a favorable report. But the Department of Commerce and the Civil Service Commission both filed unfavorable reports. When I read those reports, as I testified before the Senate committee, I was a little amazed. I didn't believe the head of those Departments could actually have considered this measure carefully and signed such an unfavorable report. The Department of Commerce, for example, which is supposed to be interested in commerce and business, acknowledged in their report that my bill would aid business but they still came out against it.

So, I talked to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and I talked to the new Secretary of Commerce. Both of them agreed to review the matter. The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission has now filed a favorable report.

I also understand that the Department of Commerce is prepared to testify today that it has no objection to the bill. In fact, I believe that the administration, which is certainly in favor of popular measures, would welcome a few additions and will support this legislation.

To summarize, the reasons in favor far outweigh the reasons against. Changing the calendar seems a bold stroke. Putting holidays on Monday instead of a particular calendar date strikes some as being revolutionary. But is it? We have observed Labor Day on Mondays for half a century and the Republic has still grown and prospered.

England and Canada have observed their major holidays, including the Queen's birthday, for years on Mondays.

Surely we need have no fear of doing the same, especially when the benefits to our mobile, travel-oriented society are so obviously extensive. Our national holidays are made for the people. They want some of the holidays established on Mondays. I believe we ought to see that they get them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy.

Mr. ROGERS. You recognize that at present determinations by Congress as to holiday observances only affects the federal establishment, do you not?

Mr. STRATTON. I think that is true, Mr. Chairman. As a legal matter, we in this Congress have only authority to set holidays for Federal employees and for the District of Columbia, but as a practical matter, the practice that has been set here by us has been followed around the country.

I think the support which I have indicated in the material that I have submitted to the committee demonstrates that this support is nationwide. Therefore if this legislation were enacted here, I am sure the policy would be followed in all of the 50 States.

Mr. ROGERS. In my State there was an appeal to change the date of the celebration of the admission of Colorado into the Union, namely, August 1, 1876. Some said it should be celebrated on the first Monday in August. However, the Denver city council refused to go along.

In light of that experience, do you think that we can expect that most of the States will adopt uniform laws with respect to Monday observances?

Mr. STRATTON. I feel sure, Mr. Chairman, that on those holidays which are recognized national holidays, if we pass this legislation, the States will certainly go along with it. It isn't going to make sense for States which are interested in attracting tourists and visitors, for example, on Washington's Birthday for the purpose of skiing in Vermont, to have Washington's Birthday on a different date from the day when people in some other State want to get off and travel to take advantage of those holidays.

In the case of the individual State holidays that you have referred to, Mr. Chairman, such as Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, for example, and days of that kind, perhaps there might be some difference. But for the eight major national holidays that we have, there would, I feel sure, be general observances.

Mr. ROGERS. Would you think that it would be appropriate if we do adopt a uniform holiday measure, that its effective date be postponed until such time as the States pass similar legislation?

Mr. STRATTON. I think perhaps this is something that should be considered. I personally wouldn't be in favor of enacting a law which would be subject to the veto of any one State. I don't think that would set a proper precedent. But certainly we ought to consider what would be an appropriate time.

Mr. ROGERS. Would you think that we should require a specified number of States to fall in line?

Mr. STRATTON. No; I wouldn't be in favor of that, Mr. Chairman. I think we represent the people here and the sentiment of the people in our States. If this Congress adopts this legislation I think we are speaking for our individual constituents and our individual States just as effectively as the legislators of those States.

Mr. ROGERS. You mentioned some of the opposition to this proposal. For example, have you had any letters indicating that the proposed change will disrupt the practices in the general administration of hospitals?

Mr. STRATTON. No; I haven't had any, Mr. Chairman, except the letters that I have referred to from the Civil Service Commission and from the Department of Commerce which I thought really represented the view of some low-level bureaucrat who was trying to think of some reason for not doing something that people wanted to do and had difficulty digging something up.

I don't think this matter of differences between the several States on this issue is really a substantial one at all. The objections that I have heard—and there have been very few that have actually been submitted to me—have been the ones that I listed in my statement.

Mr. ROGERS. Do you recognize that in certain situations in law, for example, service of process or contract performance, when the date for performance falls on a holiday, performance on the following day meets the legal requirement? Do you see a danger if Federal and State laws differ on the observance of these national holidays?

Mr. STRATTON. I am not an attorney, Mr. Chairman. So I will hesitate to advise the committee on that point. I would assume that if a particular calendar date, which I gather is what has to be referred to in a contract rather than a particular holiday, if a particular calendar date happens to fall on a holiday in a particular year, the same provision will apply whether H.R. 1292 determines the days that holidays occur or whether present practice does.

Mr. ROGERS. Then you don't recognize that difficulties will develop, if Congress changes certain holidays and the States do not follow suit?

Mr. STRATTON. As I say, Mr. Chairman, I don't believe that this would be a problem. I am sure that if the Congress decides to make this change the States will follow suit.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you. Mr. Whitener?

Mr. WHITENER. We have information from the Department of Labor indicating that there are 956,700 workers in America under collective bargaining agreements who are given the day after Thanksgiving as a holiday. Also, there are 87,600 workers who have such agreements giving them the day before or the day after Independence Day as a holiday. How do you visualize this legislation will affect those contracts?

(The statistics referred to are set out at page 67.)

Mr. STRATTON. I have already mentioned Thanksgiving, Mr. Whitener, I believe before you came in, to the effect that my bill does not provide for changing Thanksgiving. Senator Smathers' bill does. I think it is a mistake.

Mr. WHITENER. But your bill does change Independence Day.

Mr. STRATTON. I think it is a mistake, because, I pointed out, there are contracts that affect people on the day after Thanksgiving. I am not familiar with the agreements that apply to Independence Day because Independence Day at the present time moves all over the calendar.

If it occurs on Friday, do these agreements give them Saturday as a paid holiday, for example? If it occurs on a Saturday do they give them Sunday? I think this is a relatively minor matter for any holiday except one that automatically and inevitably occurs followed by a working day which is Thanksgiving Day.

Therefore, I avoided getting us into that bind. But I might say that labor, whenever we had substantial indications of support from labor—the General Electric Conference Board of the IUE, for example, unanimously approved this resolution just the other day in our meeting in Washington.

Mr. McCLODY. I want to commend the gentleman from New York for his fine statement and for his leadership in connection with this important legislation and for the very dramatic way in which he emphasized the popular support for this change and dramatized before this committee the importance of enacting a uniform Monday holiday bill.

I do have several questions which I would like to ask which have to do with the form of the legislation and the final legislative product which might be recommended by this committee.

For one thing the bill which the gentleman has introduced does not indicate that it is amending any existing statute. Yet, the only section of the statute, the Federal statute, which appears to designate fixed legal public holidays is in title 5 of the United States Code.

Since this would change the legal holidays for purposes of Federal employees, particularly, and provide this guide to the Nation on legal public holidays, I assume that the gentleman's bill should be revised to indicate that it is amending that part of the Federal Code, that part of the United States Code?

Mr. STRATTON. I think the point that the gentleman from Illinois has made is a very good one. I know he made it during the testimony in the Senate and I think that the format of the gentleman's bill in that section is superior to mine by tying it in with the proper code reference.

Mr. McCLODY. To spend a moment on the subject of Thanksgiving Day, I would like to call attention to the fact that while some labor management contracts may grant the Friday after Thanksgiving Day as a holiday, there are also other contracts that provide, with regard to Federal employees, that if a title 5 holiday falls on a Saturday, then the Friday before the Saturday shall be observed as the legal public holiday, and if the holiday falls on a Sunday, the Monday following the Sunday shall be observed as the legal public holiday.

There are also provisions with regard to observance on Inauguration Day where those situations occur and affect the District of Columbia.

It seems to me if we are devising a method of providing five or six 3-day weekend holidays, that we also ought to consider Thanksgiving Day and make that uniform so that everyone has a uniform opportunity for a 3-day holiday and not give some people who happen to negotiate a contract favorably to them 4 days and leave other persons in a confused state where they have to return on Friday or be absent on Friday or something of that nature.

Do you have any personal objections, aside from the labor contracts, to moving Thanksgiving to a Monday?

Mr. STRATTON. The gentleman has raised two points. Let me perhaps deal with the earlier one first. You point out that there are contracts in some cases and rules and specifications with regard to the Federal employees in other cases that when a holiday falls on a Saturday or a Sunday another day will be observed. The point there, of course, is that

under the present arrangement it is possible for a holiday to fall on a date which for many people means that there is no additional holiday given at all.

It simply occurs on the regular weekend. This legislation of mine, therefore, is a vast improvement because it will guarantee that at least for these four holidays you are always going to get an extra day off rather than run the chance that it may sometimes occur on a Saturday or may occur on a Sunday for those who are not protected by these contracts or by the rules applying to the Federal Government employees.

With respect to Thanksgiving, let me just say that very frankly the reason I didn't touch Thanksgiving was that I recognized all too well the basic traditional opposition to making any changes at all in holidays.

I still think that in spite of these hearings we still have a somewhat formidable obstacle to overcome to get even this modest proposal to the floor of the House and to get it favorably enacted.

It seems to me that if we are going to undertake this innovation we ought to keep our innovative proposals to a minimum and that Thanksgiving Day not only involves the point that you mentioned with regard to these labor management contracts, but it also happens to be a semi-religious holiday. I just felt that we shouldn't touch either Christmas or Thanksgiving because of the semireligious impact and also because, as I mentioned previously, even President Roosevelt who was elected four times to the highest office in the land didn't have enough popularity to make a very simple adjustment of Thanksgiving from one Thursday to another day.

I didn't think that I could succeed where he had failed. So as a practical legislative matter I thought we ought to leave Thanksgiving out.

Mr. McCLORY. Actually historically and traditionally there is less reason for observing Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November than there is for observing Independence Day on the Fourth of July, don't you think?

Mr. STRATTON. I think there is a good deal of merit and sound reasoning in what the gentleman says. It is just a matter from my own point of view of the practical machinery of getting this legislation enacted.

Mr. McCLORY. With regard to the time which might be necessary for the States to follow suit and for calendar manufacturers to adjust their manufacturing schedule to prepare the calendars in proper form, do you think the delay to January 1, 1970, is too long?

Mr. STRATTON. I certainly wouldn't object to that, Mr. McClory, and I think the point you make with regard to the calendar manufacturers is of course a very good one. I think we have to recognize their problems.

I have some hesitation of giving the States a veto over this legislation or making this similar to the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution. But I certainly would not object to a delay of some time as you have indicated to provide for this adjustment.

The only thing that bothers me frankly is the fact that next year we are going to have Independence Day and also Memorial Day falling in the middle of the week. I think the American people are so anxious to have this anomaly removed that I hate to think that if we don't get the legislation through this year we would be cheating them

of those two holiday mini-vacations next year. But perhaps in the interest of orderly legislative procedure we ought to do what you suggest.

Mr. McCLODY. I might point out that a great many of the State legislatures do not have sessions scheduled next year whereas they all have sessions scheduled for 1969 so that it would provide an opportunity for the State legislatures to act pursuant to this legislation.

Mr. STRATTON. I think that is a very sound point. Having waited eight and a half years to get this legislation on the verge of serious consideration, I certainly wouldn't object to some further delay if it will contribute to its enactment.

Mr. McCLODY. I thank the gentleman for a very excellent statement and presentation.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Jacobs?

Mr. JACOBS. I want to welcome our colleague to this committee and wish him a happy Bennington Battle Day in Vermont and ask him if, in view of the fact that Monday is traditionally considered the most depressing day of the week, sometimes called washday, he has received mail concerning that aspect of this problem?

Mr. STRATTON. No, I think the reason for that, Mr. Jacobs, is that Monday is considered blue Monday because you have to go back to work on Monday. But if you are going to have Monday as a holiday, then I think on those days we will have to talk about blue Tuesday.

Mr. JACOBS. You don't think that blue Monday relates to washday and that sort of thing for the ladies?

Mr. STRATTON. I think, again, on the days when holidays fall on Monday at least in my household we don't wash them until Tuesday. As a matter of fact, we usually wash every day with five kids.

Mr. JACOBS. I have one last question. You referred to mini-vacations. Do you mean several or small when you say "mini"?

Mr. STRATTON. M-i-n-i, like the skirt.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. I have no questions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Poff?

Mr. POFF. No questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Stratton.

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Our next witness is the Honorable Sam Gibbons, Representative from Florida, the author of H.R. 8940.

STATEMENT OF HON. SAM M. GIBBONS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I believe each of you have a copy of my statement. It would be hard to add to anything that Mr. Stratton has covered. I ask unanimous consent of the committee that my statement just be included in the record as if I had delivered it at this point.

Mr. ROGERS. We will accept your statement for the record.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Gibbons follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. SAM M. GIBBONS, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I certainly appreciate this opportunity to present testimony in support of H.R. 8949, one of several bills introduced in this session of Congress to provide for uniform observances of certain national holidays on Mondays.

I think it is most fortunate that many people throughout our country have had an opportunity to express their opinion on changes in some of our holidays. Since the overwhelming majority of them favor making changes, I want to commend this Subcommittee for giving the various bills prompt consideration.

One of the newspapers in my Congressional District, the Tampa Tribune, carried an editorial on April 4, 1967, strongly endorsing a shift in certain holidays. The Tribune reported that in Florida sentiment runs more than 14-to-1 for Congressional action to provide for observance of several of our holidays as a part of a three-day weekend. The editorial concluded that, "If the Federal lawmakers needed any reassurance that the people favor a change from the status quo, the latest poll should convince them."

A poll taken by This Week Magazine showed that 192,000 out of 204,000 favored changing some of our holidays to a regular Monday observance.

The National Chamber of Commerce conducted a similar poll with 85 percent of nearly 10,000 in favor of change.

Mr. Chairman, in light of the favorable response to polls and numerous other expressions of public support, I feel that the Congress has a clear mandate to take action on holidays during this session.

There are a variety of reasons why Monday holidays with a three-day weekend are in our best national interest. With ample time available for a meaningful observance, individuals and families can direct greater attention to these important national days. Businessmen argue convincingly that this change would avoid costly production interruptions caused by midweek holidays. It would simplify scheduled and also reduce absenteeism when employees try to stretch the midweek holiday through the normal weekend.

There is a substantial body of evidence to illustrate the economic significance of observing holidays during three-day weekends. Transportation companies, restaurants, hotels, motels, and other firms associated with recreational activities are only a few of the businesses that will be called on to provide additional services. This will have a multiplier effect on our economy.

The changes in the observances of national holidays which I support are as follows:

Washington's Birthday would be celebrated on third Monday in February;

Memorial Day would be celebrated on the last Monday in May;

Independence Day the first Monday in July;

Veterans Day on the second Monday in November;

I feel that Thanksgiving and, of course, Christmas and New Years Day should be left unchanged.

Mr. Chairman, most of the mail I have received on the subject of changes in holidays has been favorable. Those opposed to any change have argued that traffic deaths will increase as a result of more long weekends yet statistics from the National Safety Council show that one-day, mid-week holidays are far more deadly than any single day on a 3-day weekend.

The traditional values ingrained in the observance of national holidays pose the greatest obstacle to change. However, when the critics become more fully aware of the historical background for the holidays under consideration, they may well alter their views.

Changing Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veteran's Day to an annual Monday observance will not demean these days—it will enhance them. I urge this Subcommittee to report this measure at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. GIBBONS. As to some of the questions raised by the committee, if I could comment on those, the problems dealing with lawyers and courthouses and things of that sort I think could be very easily straightened out.

We also have a transition problem. I would only say to the careful lawyers of this committee that only a sloppy lawyer would let his

client get in that condition anyway. I think we can work them out. We have enough precedent for straightening out these things in the court decisions that I don't think it causes a big problem.

I think as far as of whether the Federal Government should act first or the States, I think because these holidays we have been observing are national in scope, meaning that they are nationally observed informally around the United States, that a member of the State legislature would be very hesitant to propose a change of State law which would shift these holidays to a Monday each year. They would perhaps wait. I am sure if they would wait and follow the national lead on it, I don't think we would have a big problem.

I think Mr. McClory's suggestion perhaps of delaying this until 1970, although I hate to see this delayed, is a wise one. This would give the State an opportunity to conform their State statutes.

I don't think we are amending the Constitution.

I will answer any questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, and I appreciate your coming forward with your statement.

Are there any questions?

Mr. McClory.

Mr. McCLODY. I commend the gentleman on a very fine statement.

Thank you.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Jacobs?

Mr. JACOBS. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Poff?

Mr. POFF. No questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. No questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Our next witness is the Honorable William S. Moorhead, Representative from Pennsylvania, who is the author of H.R. 12213.

Step forward, Mr. Moorhead. I understand you have a statement.

Mr. MOORHEAD. I do have a statement. I would like to have the statement appear in the record and, if I may, with the permission of the committee, in the oral testimony merely hit the highlights of the statement.

Mr. ROGERS. We will accept your statement for the record and you may proceed in your own manner.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Moorhead follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Chairman, it is a great pleasure to be here this morning to testify in favor of one of the few proposals of this session that is both worthwhile and inexpensive—Monday holidays.

As you may know, I am the sponsor of H.R. 12213, a Monday holiday bill in which I attempted to combine the best features of earlier proposals put forward by Congressman Stratton (H.R. 1292) and Congressman McClory (H.R. 11679). My bill also includes a Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday of October.

Like Mr. McClory's bill, mine is an amendment to Section 6103(a) of Title 5, United States Code. This section specifies which dates are "legal public holidays" for the District of Columbia and for federal employees throughout the United States.

The great advantage in amending this section is that such action does not impinge on the rights of the States to determine which holidays they choose to

observe. Amending Section 6103(a) does not create "national holidays" as such, as Mr. Stratton's proposal would, but it serves the identical purposes in that to a great degree businesses and states follow the holiday pattern set by the Federal Government.

My bill also adopts Mr. McClory's proposal for a holiday called "President's Day," which would be celebrated on the third Monday in February, about the same time we now observe the birthday of George Washington.

Like Mr. Stratton's proposal, and unlike Mr. McClory's, my bill provides for the observance of Veterans' Day on the second Monday in November, close to the November 11 date now in use. I am a veteran myself, and enough of a traditionalist to oppose the shifting of Veterans' Day to the last Monday in October, as in Mr. McClory's bill.

But I support Mr. McClory's proposal to shift Thanksgiving Day to the fourth Monday in November. I recall President Franklin D. Roosevelt's troubles when he suggested shifting Thanksgiving Day to a different Thursday, but I also recall learning that the Pilgrims actually celebrated the first Thanksgiving Day in October. Hence, despite the day's quasi-religious aspects, I see little reason not to change it to the fourth Monday in November.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss in greater detail my proposal for a Columbus Day holiday, to be celebrated on the second Monday in October. None of the earlier Monday holiday bills includes a holiday to celebrate the discovery of America by this great Italian explorer. Surely Columbus' astonishing achievement in 1492 makes him worthy of an annual national observance.

I might point out that 35 states, an overwhelming majority, now observe October 12, Columbus Day, as a legal public holiday. I have chosen the second Monday in October because it corresponds most closely to the Julian Calendar date on which Columbus is said to have made his epochal discovery. I urge this committee to act favorably on my proposal for a Columbus Day holiday.

Including Labor Day, which already falls on a Monday, my bill provides for seven Monday holidays spread throughout the year. New Year's Day and Christmas, of course, are left unchanged.

The great value of the Monday holiday idea is that it preserves the commemorative purposes of the holidays we now celebrate while providing employees with a series of three-day weekends at fixed times every year.

As we have seen in three instances so far this year, the observance of holidays on arbitrarily fixed dates causes widespread inconvenience and inefficiency in both business and government. With holidays on Mondays, businessmen and government supervisors will no longer have to worry about the absenteeism and disruption that accompany holidays that now fall in mid-week.

Businessmen appear to be 85 per cent behind the Monday holiday idea, based on the response the United States Chamber of Commerce received from 10,000 of its members when it polled them on the subject early this year. The Pittsburgh Press took editorial note of the Chamber of Commerce survey in its July 8 edition, and I would like to insert that editorial at this point in the Record.

Government supervisors favor the idea too, judging from the support it has received from the Department of Labor and the Civil Service Commission.

According to Monday's *Washington Post*, federal employees favor the idea, too. Mike Causey wrote in the Federal Diary:

"AFL-CIO's Government Employees Council has endorsed the bill before the Senate that would schedule Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day holidays on Monday each year."

And the public clearly favors the idea. This was graphically demonstrated in a poll by *This Week* magazine early this year. Some 95 per cent of the more than 190,000 people responding voted in favor of scheduling holidays so as to provide three-day weekends.

In addition, there is strong evidence that an increase in the number of three-day weekends, far from bringing on more highway fatalities, would actually reduce the travel death toll.

Statistics compiled by the National Safety Council show that the traffic fatality count for single-day, mid-week holidays is far higher than for any one day of a three-day weekend, and that the toll for a mid-week holiday and the two-day weekend following is higher than that for a three-day weekend.

The reason for this is that many families try to take long trips even over a one-day holiday. The resulting pressure and fatigue increase the accident rate. With the planning and preparation possible for the three-day weekends guaranteed by my bill, families will be able to drive at a more leisurely pace and the accident rate will be reduced.

The strongest opposition to the Monday holiday idea comes from those who feel it would be wrong to celebrate holidays on any other than their "traditional" dates. But the dates on which we now observe many of our national holidays have little or no connection with the events they commemorate.

I have already pointed out that the first Thanksgiving was actually celebrated in October, not November. And if Columbus Day were to be celebrated in accordance with the Gregorian Calendar adopted long after his historic voyage, the date would be October 23, not October 12.

There are other examples. We now celebrate George Washington's Birthday on its Gregorian calendar date, February 22. But our first President was born under the Julian calendar, and his birthday is really February 11.

The day on which we now celebrate our assertion of independence from Britain, July 4, is also historically inaccurate. It was on July 2, 1776, that the Continental Congress adopted the resolution of independence advanced by Richard Henry Lee and John Adams.

These facts suggest that there is little reason other than habit and obscure tradition to continue to celebrate many of our national holidays on the dates now assigned to them.

And the arguments in favor of changing these dates to Mondays are so numerous and strong that I believe this Committee and the Congress should act favorably as soon as possible on a Monday holiday bill.

I also suggest that the Committee give serious consideration to sustaining the calendar reform momentum the Monday holiday bill will generate by adopting as part of its bill the proposals embodied in H.R. 9315, introduced by Congressman Multer.

H.R. 9315 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to contract with a suitable research foundation for a study of various calendar reforms the United States might adopt, and requires him to submit a report to the Congress on or before June 30, 1968, along with his recommendations for action.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of testifying before this Committee.

[H.R. 12213, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The following are legal public holidays:

"New Year's Day, January 1.

"Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

"Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

"Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

"Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

"Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

"Veterans' Day, the second Monday in November.

"Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

"Christmas Day, December 25."

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a). Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on such effective date) to the observance of the birthday of George Washington as a legal public holiday shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the observance of President's Day as a legal public holiday.

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1 of the year following the date of the enactment of this Act.

[H.R. 9315, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for a study and investigation with respect to the adoption by the United States of a reformed calendar

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to contract with a suitable research organization for the conduct of study and investigation to appraise the desirability, practicability, and cost of the adoption by the United States of a reformed calendar.

SEC. 2. In conducting the study and investigation provided for in the first section of this Act, the research organization shall—

(1) conduct extensive comparative studies of the various proposals for calendar reform, their relative advantages and disadvantages and the probable impact of each on the quality of life in the United States;

(2) cooperate with foreign governments and the United Nations in determining the impact on international trade; and

(3) determine the attitudes of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government with respect to possible practical difficulties which might be encountered in adopting a reformed calendar by the United States.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress, on or before June 30, 1968, a full and complete report on the study and investigation provided for in the first section of this Act, together with his recommendations.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$50,000, as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. MOORHEAD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a great pleasure to be here before this subcommittee and to be able to testify in favor of one of the few proposals that is both worthwhile and inexpensive in this session of the Congress; Monday holiday legislation.

As you know, I am the sponsor of one of the bills for the Monday holiday proposal and I have attempted in my bill to try to combine what I think are the best features of the Stratton bill and the McClory bill.

In addition I have included a new holiday, a new legal public holiday, to be observed on the second Monday in October. As you know the Judiciary Committee has held hearings in the past on the question of whether to have a Columbus Day on a specific date. I am proposing this as an additional Monday holiday.

Mr. Chairman, like Mr. McClory's bill, my bill is an amendment to section 6103(a) of title 5, of the United States Code. I think this is important. This section specifies which dates are "legal and public holidays" for the District of Columbia and for Federal employees throughout the United States.

This, unlike one possible construction of the Stratton bill, would leave the option to the States to go along or not with the national or the legal public holidays.

However, I do believe that if the Congress did enact this legislation that the States would probably follow along and that we would have uniform national holidays.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, because this has not been touched upon by the previous witness, I would like to discuss in somewhat greater detail my proposal for a Columbus Day holiday to be celebrated on the second Monday in October. None of the earlier Monday holiday bills include a holiday to celebrate the discovery of America by this great Italian explorer.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, Columbus' astonishing achievement in 1492 makes him worthy of an annual national observance.

In this connection, may I point out too, that today 35 States, really an overwhelming majority, now observe October 12, Columbus Day, as a legal public holiday.

I have chosen the second Monday in October to propose to the committee because it corresponds most closely to the Julian calendar date on which Columbus is said to have made his epochal discovery.

I urge this committee to act favorably on my proposal for a Monday Columbus Day holiday.

Mr. Chairman, the great value of the Monday holiday idea is that it preserves the commemorative purpose of the holidays we now celebrate, while providing employees and businesses with a series of 3-day weekends at fixed times every year.

As we have seen in three instances so far this year, the observance of holidays on arbitrarily fixed dates causes widespread inconvenience and inefficiency in both business and Government. With holidays on Mondays, businessmen and Government supervisors will no longer have to worry about absenteeism and the disruption that accompany holidays now falling in the middle of the week.

Businessmen appear to be about 85 percent behind the Monday holiday idea, based on the response of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce received from 10,000 of its members when it polled them on the subject earlier this year.

The Pittsburgh Press, which is a Scripps-Howard newspaper in my city of Pittsburgh, took editorial note of the chamber of commerce survey in its July 8 edition, and I would like to insert that editorial at this point in the record, with the permission of the committee.

Mr. ROGERS. It will be received.

(Document referred to follows.)

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

The influential voice of the United States Chamber of Commerce is now among those favoring a plan to schedule all holidays—with the exception of Christmas and New Year's—on Mondays. A bill to shift most national holidays to Mondays has been introduced in Congress and is scheduled for hearings next month in a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Except for Christmas and New Year's, there is no good reason why holidays should be observed on the dates on which they are now scheduled. Washington's birthday was originally celebrated on February 11, its date under the Julian calendar, Memorial Day, originally set aside to honor the Civil War dead, has no special connection with any historical event on May 30. Independence Day could just as easily be celebrated on the first Monday in July, since the Continental Congress actually voted for independence on July 2, 1776, and not until August 2, 1776, did members sign the Declaration. Since Veterans Day is now held in tribute to all veterans, the November 11 date, signifying the ending of World War I, no longer has the significance it once did. As for Thanksgiving, the first such observance in 1621 was actually held in October; and in subsequent years the date was changed many times.

By the scheduling of most holidays on Monday, Americans would gain three-day periods for recreation every year; business would have an unbroken work week; and at the same time the commemorative purposes of the holidays would be preserved.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In addition, labor appears to favor this idea according to Monday's Washington Post. Federal employees favor the idea. Mike Causey in the Federal Diary wrote:

AFL-CIO's Government Employees Council has endorsed the bill before the Senate that would schedule Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day holidays on Monday each year.

I would also suggest for the consideration of the subcommittee that the subcommittee consider a proposal for a more drastic calendar reform or for a study commission to consider a more drastic calendar reform. This is contained in H.R. 9315, introduced by our colleague from New York, Mr. Multer.

It would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to contract with a suitable research foundation for a study of various calendar reforms which the United States might adopt and require them to report.

This is not for a particular action but is merely to have this referred for further study because I think that it has been a long time since our calendar has been reformed.

There have been a great many developments in economics, in social attitudes, and I think that this might be a very worthwhile proposal for this subcommittee to consider.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I will conclude my statement and will be available for any questions.

Mr. ROGERS. I assume that you will be willing, if we report a bill, to have it provide for a delay in the effective day, as suggested, so that the States may come in line.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Certainly, Mr. Chairman. I think this is a proposal that has been around long enough so that a matter of putting it off a year or so, its effectiveness, would not be harmful.

I think you might consider the two probably least controversial and most desirable changes, which are probably Memorial Day and Independence Day, and you might make those effective at the earlier date. At least that would be the consideration in view of the fact that they are midweek occurrences next year.

Mr. ROGERS. What is your thought concerning the requirement that a specified number of States, say, a majority of the States should follow this lead before the Federal enactment becomes effective?

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I think that if you follow on the proposal of Mr. McClory, that this amendment to title 5 of the United States Code merely is a guidance to the States. It is not a requirement, and they could follow or not, as they choose.

I think that is the important distinction between the Stratton bill and the McClory bill. The Stratton bill proposes a national holiday which, at least to one reading it, would be that it would require the States to do it. If you took the Stratton approach, I think maybe we should wait for ratification by the States.

I personally prefer the McClory approach, which would merely affect the District of Columbia and Federal employees and would serve as a guide to the States.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. McClory?

Mr. MCCLORY. I thank you, Mr. Moorhead, for your fine statement. I am sure that the suggestions for Columbus Day as a legal holiday would be very popular among the Italian-American voters in my district.

However, I have a rather large Swedish-American constituency who have been plugging a long time for a Leif Ericsson Day. I am in a dilemma on that subject.

But I do appreciate your support of the other days. I agree with you that the form of the bill in amending section 6103(a) is consistent with what this Congress can or should do.

Thank you.

Mr. MOORHEAD. I am sure that the gentleman was also impressed with the testimony that this would help the skiing industry. I know that struck me too.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. I want to make an observation, not necessarily a serious one.

The proposals all have one drawback. I don't know that I can bear the thought of James Cagney singing George M. Cohan's favorite song, "I Am a Yankee Doodle Dandy, 'born on the first Monday of July.'" That shocks me.

I have no other thoughts.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Poff?

Mr. POFF. No questions.

Mr. MOORHEAD. I know the gentleman from California does know that the Declaration was first adopted on the 2d of July. So maybe James Cagney should have changed it to "the 2d of July," too.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Moorhead. We appreciate your appearance.

Now we have a statement by the Honorable William A. Steiger, of the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

Do you want to submit your statement for the record?

Mr. STEIGER. If I can, I appreciate being able to submit it for the record. I also have mentioned a number of editorials from Wisconsin, which I will give to the chairman, in the hope that they can be placed at an appropriate place in the record.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you. We will be pleased to receive them.

(The editorials referred to are retained in the committee's files.)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee in support of H.R. 1292 by Congressman Stratton of New York.

The fact that hearings on this bill are being held is indicative of the increased interest being exhibited in the 3-day holiday.

I support this bill and believe the Congress would do well to act favorably on it as promptly as possible.

There are, Mr. Chairman, many reasons why this bill is worthy of a favorable recommendation.

1. It would assist our families by giving them greater opportunities to relax and vacation for longer periods of time throughout the year. As we expand the leisure time opportunities for all Americans, we serve well the millions of Americans who keep this country growing and this bill would be an important step in that direction.

2. It would cut down traffic fatalities. The National Safety Council has said that the 1-day midweek holiday has the highest highway kill rate.

3. As the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce has pointed out, "It would help the economy by cutting down on absenteeism at work. Split-week holidays also drive up production costs."

I've received letters from businessmen in the Sixth District which discuss this point:

(a) Mr. Arthur P. Hoberg, director of administration for the Amity Leather Products Co. in West Bend, Wis., stated:

I understand that a House sub-committee has begun consideration of a bill for uniform Monday holidays.

I certainly would urge your support of this measure, especially since this year has shown us the value of such scheduling of holidays on Monday rather than the Tuesday observance of Memorial Day and Independence Day, with a consequent disruption of production, absenteeism, and all the irritations which went with them.

(b) Mr. George F. Hutter, Jr., president of the Hutter Construction Co., of Fond du Lac, Wis., said:

We have just gone through a very disturbing, costly, confusing, frustrating period in which one of our major holidays was in the middle of the week. When these holidays occur on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, the days immediately before and after are practically worthless.

Some concerns take the day off and you cannot reach them to talk business. For those trying to conduct business on these days only a part of their crew or workers show up.

I believe that this year should surely point up that this is becoming a very serious problem to the American business world. It is an area in which the legislature could be of some help.

I urge you to actively support and sponsor legislation which would set all legal holidays on either Monday or Friday, thus instituting a three-day week-end holiday calendar. If we don't we may find ourselves in a position in which these legal holidays will become so sacred that people will not want to work three days before them or three days after them and then the country would be in an awful mess.

(c) Mr. Stephen E. Freeman, president of the Freeman Chemical Co. (a subsidiary of the H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Port Washington, Wis., put it this way:

Our chemical plants are greatly affected by the mid-week holidays since we cannot start and stop operations at any particular hour; consequently, we have a very wasteful start and stop period. This is greatly emphasized this year when Memorial Day and July 4th both occur on Tuesday. The intervening Monday is almost useless to us. We would much prefer to give our employees a meaningful holiday period several days in length which could be done with Monday holidays.

We would all greatly appreciate your efforts to secure the passage of this desirable legislation.

4. In line with my first point this plan would benefit the important recreation and tourist industry in a State like Wisconsin. Tourism is valuable to my State, and its importance cannot be minimized in discussing my reasons for supporting this legislation.

5. It seems to me that the 3-day holiday idea makes sound, reasonable sense in 1967 and the years ahead. The week is not broken up, the working men and women of this country would benefit, and business and industry would not be disrupted.

Congressman Stratton will, I know, report on the overwhelming support this legislation has received. The Oshkosh, Wis., Chamber of Commerce in the Sixth District found that 75 percent of those responding to its membership questionnaire in March favored the uniform Monday holiday plan.

The Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce surveyed 259 Wisconsin communities and found that 76.7 percent of the people who responded were in favor of this plan.

The Hartford, Wis., Times-Press, Al Semerad, editor, on July 7, 1967, editorially supported this legislation and radio station WHBL in Sheboygan, Wis., has strongly endorsed this bill. Both WTMJ-TV and WITI-TV in Milwaukee, Wis., have come out in support of this uniform Monday-holiday plan in editorial statements.

In addition, many citizens in the Sixth District have written urging adoption of this bill.

The School Boards magazine for August 1967, published by the National School Boards Association, Inc., has an editorial in support of this legislation. As they point out: "Schools and children would benefit."

The Madison Personnel Association, Milton Showers, president, has written to me in support of this bill as follows:

The 123 member Madison Personnel Association of Madison, Wisconsin adopted a resolution to support and endorse Bill H.R. 1292 which provides for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays.

Members of our Association agreed that the passing of this bill would greatly benefit both employees and companies. Employees would appreciate the extended time off which could be planned for due to uniformity. The companies would benefit because there would be no interruption of production during the course of a business week.

I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that the texts of the editorials I've mentioned be included as a part of my statement at the appropriate place in the hearings.

I recognize fully the reasons many may propound for not making this change. I am, however, more persuaded by the propriety and logic for adopting this legislation. I've tried in this statement to indicate my reasons for appearing here today in support of H.R. 1292 and requesting the committee's favorable recommendation.

I want to pay tribute to the author of H.R. 1292, the Honorable Samuel Stratton of New York, for his perseverance and dedicated leadership in urging adoption of the uniform Monday-holiday plan. It's a pleasure for me to appear in support of his bill.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROGERS. Our next witness is the Honorable Walter A. Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Business Policy of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Hamilton, will you come forward?

STATEMENT OF WALTER A. HAMILTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR DOMESTIC BUSINESS POLICY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MR. HAMILTON. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

MR. ROGERS. Do you have a prepared statement you would like to read?

MR. HAMILTON. Yes, and I believe it has been distributed, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the Department of Commerce supports legislation "to provide for uniform annual observance of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes."

By letter of March 23, 1967, to you concerning similar proposed legislation, the Department of Commerce indicated that the benefits to be derived from celebration of these holidays on Mondays did not clearly outweigh the potential loss in historic significance of the holidays and the possible nonuniformity and confusion which might result therefrom.

Since that time, we have reexamined the economic consequences of both the present and the proposed legal public holiday patterns insofar as possible, and find that the advantages of the proposed legislation are more significant than previously appeared evident. The facts have not changed, but our appreciation of them has improved.

Mr. ROGERS. We have the letter of August 15 from the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. HAMILTON. The letter of August 15 states our position at this time, sir. You received a letter in March, which I believe you also have.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; without objection, we will file for the record your letter of August 15.

(The letter referred to follows:)

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., August 15, 1967.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further reply to your request for the views of this Department concerning H.R. 1292, a bill "To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays;" and H.R. 11679, a bill "To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes."

Both bills would provide that Washington's Birthday (designated as Presidents' Day in H.R. 11679), Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veteran's Day shall be observed as a holiday on a specified Monday. Further, H.R. 11679 expressly provides for no change in the observance of New Year's Day, Christmas Day, or Labor Day, but would change Thanksgiving Day to the fourth Monday in November.

By letter of March 23, 1967, to you, we forwarded our comments on H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301 (also covering the celebration of certain holidays on Mondays). On the basis of the information then of record, we felt that the benefits to be derived from celebration of these holidays on Mondays did not clearly outweigh the potential loss in historic significance of the holidays.

We have reexamined the economic consequences of the presently designated legal holidays and the changes in their observances which would be made by the proposed legislation and have concluded that the advantages to be derived from celebrating holidays on Mondays are more significant than previously appeared evident. We, therefore, have revised our position on this legislation and wish to go on record in support of its enactment.

Celebration of the specified holidays on Mondays would provide long week ends for rest and recreation for workers, without additional cost to industry, since the holiday would occur in any event, but on a different day of the week. The proposed legislation would specifically benefit a number of industries which are directly involved in tourism, such as hotels, motels, transportation facilities, restaurants, vacation resorts, etc. Finally, this legislation would benefit industries which find it particularly costly to make complete or partial shutdowns when holidays occur in the middle of the week.

Another consideration in our previous recommendation against this legislation was the possibility that the proposed changes of these holidays would not be generally accepted and that confusion and conflict would result. The generally favorable reaction to this legislation which has been evidenced in the last few months indicates that the proposed change will meet wide acceptance as to some of or all of these holidays.

In order to minimize confusion, we would suggest that the effective date of the legislation allow sufficient time for the States to cooperate in the changed days of observance of the holidays.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. PARRIS,
Acting General Counsel.

Mr. HAMILTON. The cost and benefit of holidays vary from one sector of our economy to another. What is a day of rest for most employees is a day of special business opportunity for others. It is the unusual combination of decreased cost and increased benefit to all sectors which is of greatest interest.

A minimum of six legal public holidays are now observed by essentially all private and public sectors. There are continuing pressures, however, for additional holidays. These arise primarily out of desire of working men and women to have longer periods of rest, more reasonably spaced throughout the year.

According to the National Industrial Conference Board approximately one-half of all manufacturing companies already give their employees eight or more paid holidays each year. Additional information on specific current holiday practices is attached to my statement for inclusion in the record.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; it will be received.

(The information referred to follows:)

TABLE I.—PAID HOLIDAYS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

[National Industrial Conference Board Survey, 1965]

	Manufacturing		Public utilities		Banks		Insurance		Retail trade ¹		Wholesale trade ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Christmas Day.....	361	100	140	100	180	100	155	100	112	100	48	100
Thanksgiving Day.....	360	100	140	100	180	100	155	100	112	100	48	100
New Year's Day.....	359	99	140	100	180	100	155	100	112	100	47	98
Independence Day.....	359	99	140	100	180	100	155	100	111	99	48	100
Labor Day.....	356	99	139	99	180	100	153	99	103	92	42	88
Memorial Day.....	349	97	135	96	162	90	140	90	99	88	43	90
Washington's Birthday..	89	25	77	55	116	64	69	45	30	27	15	31
Veterans' Day.....	44	12	74	53	95	53	36	23	10	9	12	251

¹ White collar workers only.

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS, 1961 VERSUS 1966-67

[For manufacturing companies]

	1961		1966-67	
	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)
7 full days.....	498	2,577.8	247	1,118.3
8 full days.....	260	863.7	382	1,112.6
9 full days.....	37	77.7	303	1,599.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1961 data, Bulletin No. 1342, Survey of 1,017 Manufacturing Collective Bargaining Agreements covering 4,300,000 workers; 1966-67 data, Summary Release for 1966-67, survey covering 6,700,000 workers.

Note: 6 full paid holidays plus 2 half days are considered 7 full days; similarly for 7 plus 2 half days and 8 plus 2 half days.

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS, 1961 VERSUS 1966-67, IN INDUSTRIES WITH 100,000 OR MORE COVERED EMPLOYEES IN THE 1961 DATA

APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS

	1961		1966-67	
	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)
6 full days plus ½ day.....	23	213.3	14	115.2
7 full days.....	7	142.8	16	199.1
8 full days.....	3	15.5	4	19.7

PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

6 full days plus ½ day.....	49	111.6	16	37.9
7 full days.....	5	9.7	32	67.0
8 full days.....				

PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES

6 full days plus ½ day.....	97	613.6	71	517.4
7 full days.....	17	22.3	22	32.3
8 full days.....			8	10.8
9 full days.....			3	3.3
10 full days.....				

MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

6 full days plus ½ day.....	4	12.3		
7 full days.....	64	230.0	18	43.6
8 full days.....	22	40.4	43	82.8
9 full days.....	8	12.7	62	204.6
10 full days.....	4	6.0	4	5.6

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES

6 full days.....	6	12.9	2	4.3
7 full days.....	58	234.8	32	86.4
8 full days.....	27	138.4	46	251.1
9 full days.....	13	36.6	27	63.0
10 full days.....			2	3.1

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

6 full days.....	5	21.4	2	6.3
7 full days.....	82	909.2	14	55.2
8 full days.....	28	134.4	29	80.3
9 full days.....	3	7.0	70	958.4
10 full days.....			4	20.1

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

6 full days.....	12	37.8	15	36.0
7 full days.....	13	27.4	16	30.6
8 full days.....	58	204.2	61	224.7
9 full days.....	4	7.1	11	31.7
10 full days.....	7	24.9	8	20.7
More than 10 full days.....	7	14.9	9	25.7

Note: In the above data 6 full days plus 2 half days have been considered as equal to 7 days; similarly, 7 full days plus 2 half days, etc.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE IV.—OTHER HOLIDAYS SPECIFIED IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

	1966-67	
	Number of agreements	Number of workers (thousands)
Good Friday.....	571	2, 529. 0
Day before Christmas.....	433	1, 826. 0
Day after Thanksgiving.....	304	956. 7
Election day.....	166	659. 6
Columbus Day.....	153	635. 3
Day before New Year's.....	147	1, 013. 9
Lincoln's Birthday.....	101	347. 1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, summary release for 1966-67.

Mr. HAMILTON. Thank you, sir.

Another aspect of the trend to more holidays is the increasing practice of observing holidays which fall on Saturday or Sunday, on the preceding Friday or following Monday.

Finally, there is the growing practice of the "floating" holiday. This extra holiday is frequently used to permit observance of a local, regional, or ethnic holiday, usually selected to yield a 3-day weekend or to connect a Thursday or Tuesday legal public holiday with a weekend to permit 4 days away from work.

Costs and benefits: the cost of any given holiday is determined for many employers by the day of the week on which it falls. When a holiday results in a 3-day weekend, the cost is obviously lower for many employers in terms of shutdown and startup costs than when it falls midweek. For those who have continuous operations, of course, these variations do not occur.

The benefits of any given holiday to employers, those on holiday, and those industries which are engaged in serving the public on holidays vary far more widely as a function of the day of the week than do the costs.

A midweek holiday obviously provides less time for rest; therefore, productivity does not benefit as much as from a 3-day weekend holiday. Absenteeism traditionally arises on the days immediately following midweek holidays. Requests and approvals of a day off with or without pay for the Friday after Thanksgiving, for example, are reportedly widespread.

To the extent that fewer people can avail themselves of travel and resort facilities on midweek holidays, a wide variety of public-service industries get less benefit than accrues from 3-day weekend holidays.

Putting even approximate dollar values on these relative costs and benefits would require far more extensive studies than have thus far been conducted by the Department of Commerce. A comparison of the number of 3-day weekends in prospect over the next 20 years with and without change, however, may give some measure.

A table of prospective holidays is thus attached for inclusion in the record.

Mr. ROGERS. Without objection, it will be received for the record.

(The table referred to follows:)

ATTACHMENT B.—DAY OF THE WEEK FOR NATIONAL HOLIDAYS, 1968-87

Year	New Years Day January 1	Washington's Birthday February 22	Memorial Day May 30	Independence Day July 4	Labor Day	Veteran's Day November 11	Thanks- giving Day	Christmas Day December 25
1968.....	Monday...	Thursday..	Thursday..	Thursday..	Monday...	Monday...	Thursday..	Wednesday.
1969.....	Wednes- day.	Saturday..	Friday....	Friday....	..do.....	Tuesday...	..do.....	Thursday.
1970.....	Thursday..	Sunday....	Saturday..	Saturday..	..do.....	Wednes- day.	..do.....	Friday.
1971.....	Friday....	Monday....	Sunday....	Sunday....	..do.....	Thursday..	..do.....	Saturday.
1972.....	Saturday..	Tuesday...	Tuesday...	Tuesday...	..do.....	Tuesday...	..do.....	Monday.
1973.....	Wednes- day.	Thursday..	Wednes- day.	Wednes- day.	..do.....	Sunday....	..do.....	Tuesday.
1974.....	Tuesday...	Friday....	Thursday..	Thursday..	..do.....	Monday....	..do.....	Wednesday.
1975.....	Wednes- day.	Saturday..	Friday....	Friday....	..do.....	Tuesday...	..do.....	Thursday.
1976.....	Thursday..	Sunday....	Sunday....	Sunday....	..do.....	Thursday..	..do.....	Saturday.
1977.....	Saturday..	Tuesday...	Monday....	Monday....	..do.....	Friday....	..do.....	Sunday.
1978.....	Sunday....	Wednes- day.	Tuesday...	Tuesday...	..do.....	Saturday..	..do.....	Monday.
1979.....	Monday....	Thursday..	Wednes- day.	Wednes- day.	..do.....	Sunday....	..do.....	Tuesday.
1980.....	Tuesday...	Friday....	Friday....	Friday....	..do.....	Tuesday...	..do.....	Thursday.
1981.....	Thursday..	Sunday....	Saturday..	Saturday..	..do.....	Wednes- day.	..do.....	Friday.
1982.....	Friday....	Monday....	Sunday....	Sunday....	..do.....	Thursday..	..do.....	Saturday.
1983.....	Saturday..	Tuesday...	Monday....	Monday....	..do.....	Friday....	..do.....	Sunday.
1984.....	Sunday....	Wednes- day.	Wednes- day.	Wednes- day.	..do.....	Sunday....	..do.....	Tuesday.
1985.....	Tuesday...	Friday....	Thursday..	Thursday..	..do.....	Monday....	..do.....	Wednesday.
1986.....	Wednes- day.	Saturday..	Friday....	Friday....	..do.....	Tuesday...	..do.....	Thursday.
1987.....	Thursday..	Sunday....	Saturday..	Saturday..	..do.....	Wednes- day.	..do.....	Friday.

Mr. HAMILTON. From 1968 through 1987, our present practices with regard to the six basic legal public holidays under consideration will result in 64 3-day weekends, assuming that all such holidays occurring on a Saturday or Sunday are celebrated on the preceding Friday or following Monday.

H.R. 11679 would increase this to 100 3-day weekends over the same 20 years. This 56-percent increase comes from 20 3-day Thanks-giving weekends and eight additional 3-day weekends celebrating Memorial Day and Independence Day.

In addition to these, most employers undoubtedly would soon substitute the new Presidents' Day and the new Veterans' Day for the wide variety of holidays now selected on a local, regional, or ethnic basis or as floating holidays.

The proposed Presidents' Day would raise the number of 3-day weekends over the next 20 years from 12 involving February 22 to 20.

The proposed Veterans' Day would raise the number from nine to 20.

For those public and private employers who chose to observe all eight of the proposed legal public holidays, H.R. 11679, as an example, would result in 140 3-day weekends over the next 20 years, compared with 64 on the present holiday system, or an overall increase of over 100 percent.

Mr. ZELENKO. Excuse me. The comparison you have just cited, a comparison of 140 3-day weekends to 64, is a bit unfair, because the 64 figure relates only to six holidays and the 140 figure relates to Christmas Day and New Year's Day as well.

Mr. HAMILTON. You are right.

Mr. ZELENKO. Therefore, the increase of 3-day holidays over the next 20 years under H.R. 11679 would be in the order of a 55-percent increase rather than 100 percent.

Mr. HAMILTON. I would like to go back and make the calculation. Perhaps you have done it while I was talking. I stand corrected.

It would be mistaken to conclude that the benefits in terms of relaxation and resultant productivity increase will be doubled by this bill, but it might not be far off to expect a near doubling of the effect on the industries which serve the public on long weekends.

While no exact measure can be given of the cost consequences to employers, it appears probably that there will be a significant savings. This prospect stems from elimination of shutdown and startup costs associated with midweek holidays, decreased pressures for additional holidays and from improved productivity.

We prefer H.R. 11679 rather than other approaches to the proposed action because it deals more explicitly with the entire schedule of legal public holidays.

We do not believe it will increase costs to either the public or private sector. It will have substantial benefits to commerce and industry as well as to all employed persons and it will add to, not detract from, the broad purposes of our national legal public holidays.

Some concern has been expressed by various individuals and organizations regarding the acceptance by the States of these changes in the light of existing holiday customs in various regions and localities.

The Congress will be in a better position to judge the proper extent of these concerns when these hearings have been concluded, but it is the view of the Department of Commerce that the effective date of the bill should provide ample opportunity for the States to cooperate.

These views expressed here reflect our best judgment regarding the overall fostering and promotion of commerce and industry which are the principal concerns of the Department of Commerce.

It may be that others, voicing the views of those directly concerned with our national traditions and heritages, may give strong evidence of public resistance to some of these changes in holiday dates, especially Independence Day and Washington's Birthday and perhaps Thanksgiving Day.

While we believe very substantial benefits would accrue if these holidays were celebrated on Monday, we recognize that general acceptance of the changes is necessary if maximum benefits are to be realized.

If after hearing the views of the various witnesses on this legislation the Congress should determine that a change in the date of celebration of one or more of these holidays would not be generally accepted, we and, I am sure, commerce and industry at large, would appreciate and understand the need for such modification.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. You expressed the thought that perhaps the effective date of this legislation should be postponed. You say the Congress in its judgment should make that determination. What is your judgment as to how long it should be delayed—to 1971 or 1969? Have you any thoughts in that regard, Mr. Hamilton?

Mr. HAMILTON. There are labor contracts which extend commonly for as much as 3 years. Many of these do embody provisions regarding holidays.

Opening contracts even on mutually agreed matters sometimes can be used as an opening of the contract on all issues. It might therefore be well for the committee to seek information on the number of contracts that would be affected by whatever date is selected and to use this as one of the elements for reaching a judgment.

Early 1970 would obviously be reasonable for up to 3-year contracts as of now.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. McClory?

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Hamilton. I am pleased to note the very realistic and forward-looking manner in which the Department of Commerce has viewed this legislative proposal.

I would ask with regard to your statement on page 5, that the effect of the 3-day holidays would be the elimination of shutdown or startup costs and other matters, would this change also result in a marked reduction in absenteeism? Is that correct?

When we have the holidays fall on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday at the present time, industry does incur a substantial absenteeism on the day preceding or the day following the holiday, when it occurs in the middle of the week like that?

Mr. HAMILTON. It should be reduced substantially.

Mr. McCLORY. Actually, the absenteeism is not just a penalty or a loss to business, but it is a loss to the individual who forfeits his wages or earnings on that day.

Mr. HAMILTON. As you know, many labor contracts now require that for a man to be paid for a paid holiday, he must be present on the preceding day of regular work and the following day of regular work. This is a policing technique.

Mr. McCLORY. Because of the prevalence of absenteeism, without such a labor contract both management and labor incur the disadvantage of the absenteeism.

I have been given a number of additional holidays which would be enjoyed, but I agree with you that there would be substantially additional holidays, weekend holidays, as a result of this change, even though we do continue to observe New Year's Day and Christmas Day on the dates on which they fall.

With regard to Thanksgiving Day, you may have heard some earlier testimony questioning the change of Thanksgiving Day. On the other hand, I would gather that the confusion which exists with regard to work or no work on Fridays following the present Thursday Thanksgiving Day results in some of the losses to which you have made reference, whereas there would be a consistency and a uniformity with regard to a long weekend, a 3-day holiday, if Thanksgiving Day was observed on a Monday. Is that right?

Mr. HAMILTON. It would certainly be more consistent. The pressures are growing for the Friday following Thanksgiving, and an increasing number of business establishments are closed on Friday.

Mr. McCLORY. Uniformity with regard to that subject would be far preferable.

Mr. HAMILTON. Yes; I would think what will tend to happen is that an extra 3-day weekend will tend to be accepted instead of a single 4-day weekend.

Mr. McCLORY. Isn't it true also that if we continue to have Thanksgiving Day on Thursday, with the continuing prevalence of closing down also on Friday—and, of course, Saturday and Sunday—that certain dislocations, inconveniences, and losses probably would result from banks and other financial institutions being closed or being forced to close during those days? Or if not closed aren't there disadvantages to those that are required to remain open while other employees enjoy an extended holiday?

Mr. HAMILTON. It would be extremely difficult to calculate the actual costs of our present system, the disruptions that we have.

I have not found any data that would directly permit us to do this.

Mr. McCLORY. You would prefer to have Thanksgiving Day fall on Monday rather than on a Thursday, I would gather.

Mr. HAMILTON. Strictly from the standpoint of the benefits to commerce and industry and for the vacation or minivacation, as was referred to by Mr. Stratton, it would appear more desirable.

I have a personal suspicion that this may be one to which there may be resistance, simply because, although it has been moved on prior occasions, it has always been from Thursday to Thursday.

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Whitener?

Mr. WHITENER. No questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. No questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Jacobs?

Mr. JACOBS. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Poff?

Mr. POFF. Mr. Chairman, Thank you.

They say that consistency is a virtue of small minds, and yet I can appreciate that the gentleman may suffer some discomfort. The position that he now assumes is inconsistent vis-vis the counsel's letter in March of this year, that is to say, the letter of the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.

But for your comfort, sir, if you would only follow the example that the Department of Justice recently set when, in spite of the most earnest intrigues of several members of this committee, we were wholly unable to persuade them to take any position on the flag bill.

So in the future, if you foresee the possibility of some inconsistency, I suggest, sir, that the Department might usefully simply comment upon the pros and cons of every bill on which you are asked for an opinion, and say, as the Department of Justice says, that if the Congress passes it, you will administer it.

I have no other question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Hamilton. We appreciate receiving your testimony.

Our next witness is Mr. John A. Jackson, representative in Washington of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, representing Gov John A. Volpe of Massachusetts.

Step forward, Mr. Jackson.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. JACKSON, REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am John Jackson, representative here in Washington for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts has long been an advocate of the Monday holiday plan. We are thoroughly convinced that tourism and travel are large segments of our Nation's economic sinews. People love to travel. It is almost second nature to every other human instinct and desire. And with 3-day vacationettes, greater opportunities would be available to travel this great and illustrious Nation.

What we learn from books and schools is frequently forgotten, but what we see and feel by touch we retain. We need to stand in the very environment and share the common heritage which has cemented us together as proud Americans.

The advantages of the Monday holiday plan are almost limitless. They would provide time for rest and relaxation. They would be of enormous benefit to schools, sports, do-it-yourself chores, and hobbies.

Monday holidays would reduce absenteeism that frequently suggests itself to holidays that fall between workdays. They would avoid interruptions in production caused all too often by midweek holidays.

This would create great sales stimulus for all those engaged in the vacation travel industry. This new money would cut through all segments of our economy and stimulate all businesses.

All of these pluses have been clearly documented by the national chamber of commerce, the airlines, the hotel-motel industry, and the National Association of Travel Organizations.

To all of their well-documented arguments we fully subscribe, save one. And this only is in the proposed placement of Veterans' Day.

The same exception is directed to S. 1217, H.R. 1292, and the position of the national chamber of commerce on Veterans' Day.

Since there is already some unanimity to keep Thanksgiving where it is traditionally celebrated in November, we would urge that Veterans' Day be known as Patriots' Day and celebrated the third Monday in April. This is a day in American history that has been too long unrecognized nationally for what it signifies in America's proud history.

It is even quite conceivable that there would have been no other non-religious holidays if there had not been a 19th of April in 1775.

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that Veterans' Day be hereinafter designated as Patriots' Day and be observed on the third Monday in April.

Aside from the honor that this date so richly deserves, a 3-day holiday in April, after the Lenten season and coming as it would in the beginning of spring, would prove to be a boon to homeowners, cottage openers, and people released from the long imprisonment which winter imposes upon so many of us that this might well prove to be the most eagerly acceptable of all changes.

"Patriot" is defined as one who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interest.

It is difficult to believe that any veteran of our Armed Forces would object to parading or observing a holiday dedicated to this definition. The emotional sentiments that veterans evoke could be displayed with

a greater feeling of reverence on a Patriots' Day celebrated on the third Monday in April.

These delicate sensibilities are timeless. Where they are felt, they are felt throughout the year and even throughout the ages and cannot be any better expressed or recalled on a midweek day than on a Monday.

Patriot is a word that easily calls to mind the noun "patriotism." During the past decade patriotism has almost become alarmingly undernourished.

Last month our Governor, John A. Volpe, in thanking and congratulating the 1st Battalion, 101st Infantry Division of the Massachusetts National Guard at Otis Air Force Base in Falmouth for the services rendered to our country by citizen-soldiers, made these remarks:

"For every young man who is talked into carrying a protest sign, for every college student who is talked into 'dropping out and tuning in,' for every potential true American who is led astray with oversimplifications and promises of Utopia, I would like to see three other young men convinced by you—members of the National Guard—that the way of the patriot is the road to freedom and justice."

It was so in April 1775. You esteemed gentlemen can make it so again by favorably reporting this proposed change in designation. Maine and Massachusetts already observe Patriots' Day, and all other States would almost certainly follow suit once the Congress acts to implement the uniform Monday holiday legislation.

Massachusetts proudly serves as custodian of America's heritage, no small part of which records the first holiday in the New World, Thanksgiving Day in 1621.

You may recall that the Pilgrims and their Indian guests ate and drank for no less than 3 full days. Judging from experience down through the years, it would appear that these hardy pioneers were in truth setting the norm and trying to tell us something.

May we respond favorably?

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. I appreciate receiving your statement and that of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. McClory?

Mr. McCLORY. I don't have any questions, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank the gentleman for his statement made in his own behalf and on behalf of the Governor of Massachusetts. I want also to observe the very helpful suggestion with regard to Patriots' Day and the consideration that the committee should give to an observance at that time of the year in the commemoration of our Nation's patriots.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Whitener?

Mr. WHITENER. No questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. No questions.

Mr. POFF. No questions.

Mr. JACOBS. Thank you very much.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. We appreciate your coming here.

Our next witness is the Reverend Marion G. Bradwell, executive director of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States.

Reverend Bradwell, will you come forward.

You have a statement?

Reverend BRADWELL. I do have a statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Will you identify the gentleman with you, Reverend Bradwell?

Reverend BRADWELL. Yes, sir, I will.

Mr. ROGERS. You may proceed in your own manner.

STATEMENT OF REVEREND MARION G. BRADWELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES; ACCOMPANIED BY REVEREND SAMUEL A. JEANES, CHAIRMAN, STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Reverend BRADWELL. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, I am the Reverend Marion G. Bradwell, of Setauket, N.Y., the executive director of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, whose office is located at 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

I am also an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Up until 2 years ago I had served 25 years in the Southern Presbyterian Church in Georgia and North Carolina.

I also have with me the Reverend Samuel A. Jeanes, chairman of the State and National Affairs Committee of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States.

The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States is a church-related organization that has been in existence since 1888. It lists among its supporters churches, individuals, and denominations from most of the Protestant bodies in the Nation.

We would like to record the opposition of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States to H.R. 1292, which would change the dates of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veterans Day to specified Mondays.

We also oppose H.R. 11679, which would eliminate Washington's Birthday as a legal public holiday and which would change the dates of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day to specified Mondays, and would further create a new legal public holiday known as Presidents' Day, to be observed on the third Monday in February.

We would also record our opposition to any other measures before the committee that would have the same intent and purpose as contained in these bills which we have mentioned.

Although our main objection to these proposed bills concerns their effect upon the religious education programs of the churches, we are also aware of the highway casualties and fatalities that seem to pile up on long holiday weekends.

A study of statistics from the National Safety Council reveals that over a 20-year period (1947-66) the deaths on Memorial Day weekends totaled 8,375. However, four of these Memorial Days were just 1-day holidays (1951, 1956, 1957, and 1962). The total deaths on these four 1-day holidays totaled 610, or an average per holiday of 152.

The Memorial Day weekends of the other 16 years reported an average of 485 deaths per holiday period, or a total for the 16-year period of 7,765.

An examination of the same statistics indicates that over a 20-year period there were 9,735 total deaths on Fourth of July weekends. However, in 1951, 1956, and 1962 this was a 1-day holiday, and on these three 1-day holidays there were 595 total deaths, or an average of 198 for each holiday.

Labor Day weekends always involve a 3-day holiday, and the total deaths for this weekend for a 20-year period add up to 11,785, which is 2,050 more than Fourth of July weekends and 3,410 more than Memorial Day weekends.

Some have said that fatalities are higher on 1-day holidays than they are on holidays that extend over a longer period of days. However, for the benefit of the committee we would submit the following statistics received from the National Safety Council on motor vehicle deaths on major holidays.

We have listed those years in which Memorial Day and Independence Day are 1-day holidays, and we also give you the statistics for the Labor Day holidays of the same year.

You will note that an "immediate" death is one that occurs at the last day of the holiday period.

"Total" deaths include immediate deaths plus delayed deaths which occur within 12 months after the day of the accident.

I will not read these statistics. They are before the members of the committee, but I would call your particular attention to 1966, in which Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, and Labor Day were all 3-day holidays. This Memorial Day and the Fourth of July fell on a Monday, as well as did Labor Day, of course.

(The statistical chart referred to follows:)

[Figures in parentheses show the number of full days in the holiday period]

Year	Memorial Day		Fourth of July		Labor Day	
	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths
1951	81(1)	125	105(1)	160	461(3)	615
1956	109(1)	170	137(1)	210	435(3)	580
1957	94(1)	145	426(4)	535	445(3)	595
1962	109(1)	170	145(1)	225	501(3)	670
1966	542(3)	720	577(3)	770	636(3)	850

Note: An immediate death is one that occurs by midnight of the last day of the holiday period. Total deaths include immediate deaths plus delayed deaths which occur within 12 months after the day of the accident.

You will notice the increase in figures at that point. So we raise the question as to whether the creation of more holiday weekends will not add to the increasing number of accidents and deaths upon the highways of America.

This is a day when we need to stress a greater regard for the freedoms we enjoy in America and a greater appreciation for our American way of life. This glorious heritage is ours because of the sacrifices of those who through the years have sought to preserve our freedoms.

These days, so rich in patriotic and historic meaning, are often reminders of the sacrifices of the past. They should not be arbitrarily changed to long holiday weekends simply to produce profits for the proponents.

There is a struggle today to keep alive the spiritual meaning of some of our religious days, whose true purpose is threatened every year by a growing materialism.

We would urge this committee and the Congress not to permit these national holidays, with their historic meaning, to be engulfed in long weekends for pleasure and profit.

We note also that one bill before you has included Thanksgiving Day as one of the days to be shifted to create another long holiday weekend. Although this day is set aside by proclamation of the President and the Congress, to millions of people it has a deep religious significance.

If the bills before you are adopted, it could well be that a barrage of commercials from the printed pages could drown out the words of the President:

Let us assemble in our homes and in our places of worship, each in his own way. Let us thank God for the America we are so fortunate to know * * *.

It is not too difficult to envision instead the enticing words:

Come on down or come on up. You are just minutes by jet from a spectacular Thanksgiving weekend of fun and pleasure.

Thanksgiving Day is still a special day of worship in communities all over America. People of different faiths, in keeping with the current ecumenical trend, often come together to worship.

Do not change this day which continues to provide a tremendous opportunity for the people to know each other better—not just as friends and neighbors, but because of the spiritual ties of faith that bind us close to one another as fellow Americans. A change in the calendar here might do a grave injustice to the growing spirit of religious unity.

We have also heard of suggestions that have come from some groups to change the date of Veterans Day to a Monday in March or, perhaps, April. Such suggestions indicate how little consideration has been given for our great religious heritage.

Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday, days of deep religious significance, sometimes occur early in March or late in April. Palm Sunday fell on the 19th of March in this current year. In 1970 it will fall on March 22, in 1975 on March 23, and in 1978 on March 19.

Easter is the Sunday next after the paschal full moon or the next after March 21, and Palm Sunday is always the Sunday preceding Easter.

Easter can also fall as late as April 25. In 1973 Easter will fall on April 22.

We are sure that the suggestion is an oversight and is not meant to offer a conflict with days of great religious meaning. But the suggestion is a clear indication of how easily we can drop from our memories those events of the past which offer such spiritual strength and stamina for our souls.

Let us remember, gentlemen—in the words of a current TV cigarette commercial: “It is not how long you make it, but how you make it long.”

Our particular concern, however, deals with the possible effect this proposed legislation can have on the continuity of our programs of religious education offered in our churches by the Sunday schools and church schools.

For the information of the committee, there are in America 294,618 Sunday schools. These schools are taught by over 4 million unpaid, yet dedicated, teachers.

The enrollment of the Sunday and sabbath schools of the Nation in 1965 was 46,856,391; 65.6 percent of the enrolled members of these schools are classified as youths below the age of 23, while the balance of 34.4 percent of the enrollment constitutes adults.

Included in the religious education program of the churches are also Sunday night activities of training and education. These programs designed for youth are prepared and conducted by the various denominational bodies and by such interdenominational groups as the Christian Endeavor movement.

In churches across the land, on Sunday evenings the young people of all ages gather to study the Bible, to discuss its relation to daily life, and to actively and personally participate in these opportunities for spiritual growth and leadership.

May I inject here also, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the matter of discontinuing Sunday church school programs during the summer months is a regional practice rather than one that is current in all parts of the country.

In certain sections of the country a full 52-Sunday program of Sunday school and religious education is carried on.

The churches of America spend millions of dollars every year for curriculum materials as well as for educational equipment. Added millions of dollars have been spent and continue to be spent in capital funds to erect educational buildings to do the most effective work possible.

Sunday school literature is prepared for all age levels in what is commonly referred to as "graded lessons." This preparation is done many months in advance of publication. Each unit of study is important, and the mastering of one lesson is dependent upon a knowledge of the preceding foundational materials.

An increase of long holiday weekends would come as distractions to and interruptions of religious educational programs designed for almost 47 million people.

The proposed legislation, we note, would create two legal holiday weekends in the months of October and November, just as religious education programs are being accelerated following a Labor Day weekend and the summer vacation period.

This will create a hardship on the program of the churches. If a Sunday school member is to derive the maximum amount of good from the courses of study which are offered, regular and consistent attendance is necessary.

However, a little investigation will indicate that long holiday weekends result in mass absenteeism from the study opportunities of the Sunday school and the church with its related programs.

One New England pastor reflects the reaction of thousands of spiritual leaders when he wrote:

Most ministers like long holiday weekends about as much as they do the Devil. On such weekends the whole church suffers as choir members, ushers, Sunday School teachers and leaders in youth work become involved in the mass exodus.

We believe that what the churches have to teach the youth and adults of America is not only important but is needed today as never

before. The growing crime rate, the strife and resentment in our cities, the bloodshed on our streets, the disregard for law and order all indicate that we do not need less teaching of spiritual values, but more.

The churches do not ask for laws to help them in their work, but we certainly do not want circumstances and conditions created by law that will hinder their important ministry.

The churches have a mere 52 days in which to do the major part of their important work. Public education requires attendance at school 5 days a week, and often our educational institutions require additional time on Saturdays and even Sundays.

It has been said that the life of religious faith is a 7-day-a-week task. We agree with this, but we also contend that a 7-day-a-week religion must be sustained by 1 day out of 7, which God has ordained for the spiritual, mental, and physical welfare of those whom He has created.

Congress would not reduce the number of days available for secular education by 10 percent. You believe that secular education is important. You would not reduce by 10 percent the workdays of business and industry. Their activities are important, too.

We are sure you believe the work of 4 million Sunday school teachers and the work of churches and temples—thousands of them, scattered across the Nation, with their programs of religious education and training—is important, too.

And because you believe that this work is important, we urge you to reject this legislation that could jeopardize 10 percent of the already small number of days now available.

We must not forget that in some parts of the world religious bodies have been hindered by the direct legislative action of unfriendly and unsympathetic lawmakers. We remind you that the same results could be accomplished by the Congress when, in the name of business and profit, they knowingly or unknowingly make more difficult the work of those who are seeking to serve the moral and spiritual needs of our people.

Five more legal holiday weekends might skyrocket the profits of a business listed as one of the top three income producers and which last year had a normal increase of 10.9 percent. But five more legal holiday weekends in time will register negatively upon the national morality, which already gives so many indications of a deadly malady.

In his closing remarks before the Senate committee conducting hearings on a similar bill 2 weeks ago the proponent of H.R. 1292 closed with the Biblical words, "The Sabbath was made for man."

This is the very reason we stand in opposition to this proposed legislation. As now written and as now pursued, this bill is concerned only with man's physical and economic needs. These are important and must always be kept in mind.

But there is a third dimension in man's nature. This third dimension must not be neglected, or else we mutilate and ultimately destroy the very man whose interests we declare to be our chief concern. Man is a spiritual being.

The Sabbath was made for man, for his economic, his physical, and his spiritual good. This bill, if adopted, would be another roadblock over and around which religious educators would have to go in the task of teaching spiritual values to a materialistically oriented society.

The church does not ask for your help in this task. She does ask that you do not hinder her in hers.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. McClory?

Mr. McCLODY. Reverend Bradwell, describe to me this organization that you represent a little further, would you? How many members do you have? What does the organization consist of?

Reverend BRADWELL. The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States is the cooperative organization of a number of Protestant denominations for the maintenance of Sunday as a day of worship and spiritual activity.

It was organized in 1888, as I indicated here in this statement, and it has representatives on its board from the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Christian Reformed Church and the Reformed Church of America, and a number of other denominations—altogether nine denominations officially on the board and 14 denominations altogether represented on the Board of Managers.

Mr. McCLODY. I certainly want to reject the validity of one of your statements, that the purpose of the legislation and the idea behind this legislation is to change arbitrarily long holiday weekends simply to enhance the profits of the proponents.

I think that is impugning the motives of those who are supporting this legislation, including such organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce, which, I am sure, numbers a great many fine churchmen and fine supporters of religious organizations who are not so motivated.

The proponents do not have any such subject in mind at all.

I would gather from your statement that if we could change the holidays so that they would all occur on Tuesday or Wednesday, you would prefer that, because that would make more people stay at home and, presumably, force more people to the churches and the Sunday schools, who are going to miss it when we do have the holidays falling on Mondays.

Is that about right?

Reverend BRADWELL. I am sure we cannot force people to attend the church schools or to attend church. This is not the purpose. But it does simply, as I have indicated here, provide an opportunity which people do not need.

They already have plenty of opportunities for absenting themselves from the programs of religious education. They make those excuses for themselves without our assisting them any in that connection.

Mr. McCLODY. I am thinking of the opportunities which are provided from these 3-day weekend holidays of families to be together, not necessarily to travel.

You assume that everybody is going to travel away from home and that they are all going to skip church and Sunday school as a result of this.

Don't you find that some families at least enjoy being together at home? There is much do-it-yourself activity in our homes, our yards and gardens, where there are a great many things that require our attention and practice.

Would you want to deprive people of that?

Reverend BRADWELL. Certainly not. We certainly want this to mean the most good for the most people, of course.

I could answer your question more directly, Mr. McClory, in the words of a witness at the Senate hearings, prior to the opening of the hearings, when he was there advocating adoption of the Senate bill and was representing certain business interests that would profit by the adoption of this bill.

When he found out who I was, he said: "What in the world are you doing here?"

Then I told him, and he said: "I teach Sunday school in a Baptist church"—in the community from which he came. And he said: "You know, I hadn't thought about it, but these long weekends do make a difficult situation for us in our Sunday school."

Mr. McCLORY. You really don't object to people making money on the weekend in the travel business or the hotel business? You are not objecting to that?

Reverend BRADWELL. Certainly not.

The point I was making, Mr. McClory, was to try to weigh the good against the best.

Mr. McCLORY. A number of Protestant organizations—and I am familiar with one, which I think is the Lutheran denomination—actually encourage their members to gather together in the summer on weekends at some distance away from their regular church and home and to participate in their religious classes and their religious observances in these areas.

This legislation, it seems to me, would afford many more opportunities for this gathering together of persons of a common religion. Don't you agree with that?

Reverend BRADWELL. It all depends, of course, on the program of the particular denomination or church.

Mr. McCLORY. In effect, what does this do? It provides a sort of challenge to the church to provide opportunities for church services, for Sunday school services, no matter where the person happens to be on the weekend.

Isn't that also right?

The mere fact that a person goes away on the weekend is no reason that he shouldn't go to the church of his own denomination wherever he happens to be.

Reverend BRADWELL. If you would follow on that parallel, in public education, Mr. McClory, what would you say to a child who is absent from one school on a particular day and says he can get exactly what he needs at another school?

Mr. McCLORY. I would say this. If we were taking a child from his school during a time when he was supposed to be attending school, then, of course, the school in the area where he is should accommodate itself to the student.

I assume that is the responsibility of the school and the parent.

You made some reference to other countries, I believe, in your statement. I am quite familiar with Canada since I have married a Canadian and have traveled to Canada frequently on weekends. They observe Thanksgiving Day on the second Monday of October, I believe, and they observe the Queen's Birthday on the Monday which is nearest to the 24th of May.

This is a highly religious body of people in the Province of Ontario, who, nevertheless, enjoy a 3-day, uniform Monday-holiday weekend.

Are you castigating the Canadian Legislature for providing these 3-day holidays? Are they somehow unspiritual or irreligious?

Reverend BRADWELL. My remarks did not have the Canadian situation in mind at all, Mr. McClory. However, since you have raised that particular point, I might say that I was talking the other day with an Episcopalian rector who occupies an office in the same building where our offices are located in New York and who is a member of the Anglican Church in Canada.

He told me of the fact that the church had to work around this—that is, Thanksgiving Monday every year—in order to carry on its program.

I am not entirely familiar with all of the Canadian holidays, but he indicated to me that the majority of them fall during the summer months, when it is the practice of the Canadian churches not to have their church schools in operation.

Mr. McCLORY. We have a great many visitors here in Washington. I know that more and more Americans have more opportunity to travel whether or not we enact uniform Monday-holiday legislation.

If we need speedier methods of traveling, we are probably going to resort to air travel and not resort to the highways exclusively.

Let me make this observation, that I think it has been a very enriching experience for children in Sunday school and for adults in their intercommunication to have the opportunity to visit and enjoy the religious church facilities in other cities and communities.

I know that in my own church here in Washington literally thousands of visitors enjoy Sunday services when they are in Washington over these long weekends.

It provides a tremendous spiritual uplift for me and for other members of the congregation, and I know it does for the visitors themselves. So I can see a great spiritual benefit that can arise from this legislation.

Let me just make this other additional comment.

I have here what I think are the only reliable statistics, and they are statistics to which you have referred in your statement with regard to the accident rate. And this observation which is made—

Mr. JACOBS. Would the gentleman yield? I have one request of the chairman, that I be excused at this time, because, Mr. Chairman, I would like to arrive on the floor in time for the opening prayer:

Mr. ROGERS. You may be excused.

Mr. McCLORY. On page 89 of this publication, which is "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," House Document No. 93, 86th Congress, first session, this observation, or comment, is made:

On the basis of the duration, the one-day, mid-week holidays were the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for three-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for four-day holiday week-ends.

This statement means to me, despite the statistics that you have referred to—which I have also seen—that the danger of being on the highway on a 1-day, midweek holiday is greater than it is in being on the highway 1 day of a 3-day, long-weekend holiday.

I think that is all I have to say.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Whitener?

Mr. WHITENER. I would like to compliment Mr. Bradwell for his statement. I don't interpret it as any castigation of anyone's motives.

It seems to me that what you have done here is to speak out for the church for Christianity. I find no problems or complaints about that. I think it is fairly obvious that every organized church does encourage families to engage in worship not only on holiday weekends, but, as in my own church, they admonish us to do it daily.

I would rather suspect that without an organized church being able to maintain its congregation, we would see a continued lessening of family devotions.

So I commend you for the expression of your opinions, whether we might agree with you or not. I think it is wonderful that we have some individual or some organization that is still recommending not forgetting spiritual values.

I understand that your statement would be that you are urging the Congress not to forget the importance of this spiritual side of American life.

Reverend BRADWELL. Thank you, Mr. Whitener. I thought I had made this clear in my remarks, but evidently I didn't when I said that man had three dimensions and that physical and economic needs were important but that the current legislation overlooked this one item to which we wanted to direct attention.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. I have no questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you so much, Reverend Bradwell. We certainly appreciate your coming and giving us the benefit of your views and those whom you represent.

You will be excused.

We have other witnesses scheduled, but, unfortunately, the bell has rung, and we are not permitted to sit.

But we will receive—I understand Norman J. Philion is here—and we will receive your statement and put it in the record at this point. (The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF NORMAN J. PHILION, VICE PRESIDENT—TRAFFIC, AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

My name is Norman J. Philion. I am Vice President—Traffic of the Air Transport Association of America.

The Air Transport Association represent substantially all of the regular scheduled certificated airlines of the United States. Included in our membership are trunk, local service, all-cargo, international, Hawaiian, Alaskan and helicopter airlines.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee on behalf of our member airlines. These airlines heartily endorse proposals to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, as set forth in H.R. 1292 and H.R. 11679. We support such legislative proposals because the establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays will considerably strengthen efforts, both public and private, to encourage greater numbers of Americans to travel—to "Discover America."

The many social and economic benefits of travel and tourism in the United States are well established: the reuniting of families; the opportunity for better understanding among our people, the development and preservation of our national shrines and natural attractions; the vast multiplier effect of the travel dollar; and the creation of new products, new services, new facilities and new employment in accord with national economic objectives.

In recognition of these benefits, our citizens have been urged, by Congressional resolutions and Presidential Proclamations, to see, to learn more about,

and to enjoy the great variety of scenic, historical, cultural, educational and recreational attractions of the United States. The airlines, together with other segments of our travel industry, have been urged to increase efforts to promote travel and expand travel opportunities and facilities.

Uniform Monday Holidays, we are convinced, will further stimulate travel and thus further expand the benefits of travel. Our own studies of passenger traffic moving over present holidays when they fall on Mondays, as compared to when such holidays occur in mid-week, prove rather conclusively that more families can better plan for, and will travel more frequently over three-day weekends.

The idea of Uniform Monday Holidays is not new. It goes back a number of years to the first realization of the tremendous potential for travel expansion and economic stimulation possible with additional three-day weekends like the Labor Day observance. But travel was not as significant then as it is today. Travel opportunities were fewer and travel services were less developed. The Monday Holiday idea did not enjoy the wide-spread support it does today from both the public and the business community generally.

The airlines long have supported the Monday Holiday Program. They have a deep interest not only because they will enjoy significant traffic gains, but also because they can make a sizable contribution to the success of the program as a whole and to the total of its benefits.

The speed and reliability of the jet transport—which now accounts for the vast majority of air travel—is such that no place in the United States is too far for a three-day holiday trip—with ample time at destinations for sightseeing, visiting, rest and recreation. When the Monday Holiday Program first developed in 1951, the fastest aircraft available cruised at 300 miles per hour. Today's aircraft fly at speeds of 625 miles an hour with airline service available to the public having increased nearly 600 per cent in terms of schedules, capacity and areas served during that period of time.

But more than that, there has been a basic shift in the travel patterns of U.S. citizens since the program first received consideration. Between 1951 and 1966, the number of inter-city travelers using air transportation increased 330 per cent. The airline share of the inter-city travel market increased more than six-fold during that period. Air travel has become the fastest growing and, in terms of passenger miles traveled, the principal form of public transportation between cities. Thus, the Monday Holiday Program, which will encourage additional travel, is important to continued air transport growth. At the same time, air transportation, and airline marketing, can make an important contribution to the success of the overall program to stimulate interest in travel and to increase travel opportunities.

Air transportation has been increasing at an average rate of 15 per cent each year for the last five years. But despite the fact that the airlines have almost doubled their passenger traffic during this five-year period, the load factor—that is, the average number of seats sold per seats available—has been around 55 per cent. Accordingly, the airlines can readily handle the extra traffic anticipated with the establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays. Moreover, such uniform and regular three-day holiday periods will be a boon to airline planners in their efforts to improve flight scheduling and to smooth out travel peaks and valleys. This will both enhance service to business travelers while providing new family and vacation travel opportunities.

To meet the demands which will be imposed by the millions of additional air travelers we expect over the next five years, the airlines are well into a massive re-equipment program. Beginning in 1966, over \$7 billion worth of new flight equipment has been ordered for delivery through 1970. In addition to the new aircraft, the airlines will be spending more than \$600 million for related facilities and services as well as for airport expansion and improvements.

The new flight equipment includes hundreds of new jets of the type currently being operated. The future fleet, however, also will include, starting in 1969, the new jumbo jets capable of carrying up to 500 passengers. These new aircraft will be ideally suited for the increase now anticipated in pleasure and other non-business travel with the stimulus of such programs as Uniform Monday Holidays.

The trends which have encouraged the growth of air transportation undoubtedly will accelerate between now and 1970. Those trends, of course, include general economic growth, more leisure time, more and better transportation services, more airline flights to more places, and more imaginative travel mer-

chandising. A key factor, particularly where pleasure travel is involved—and certainly three-day weekends will encourage pleasure travel—is the continuing airline program to make air transportation one of the best bargains available.

The average cost per mile to the air traveler has been reduced steadily to a point where it is now the lowest in ten years. This is because the airlines have initiated a series of promotional fares designed to attract the personal traveler. Special excursion fares, Discover America fares, youth fares, and special fares for military personnel on leave have enabled air travelers to save more than one-half billion dollars since 1962.

The airlines, realizing the vast potential of the personal travel market, are still devising new incentive programs to encourage travel and the use of air transportation. These continuing efforts would be substantially advanced by the establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays.

CONCLUSION

Travel and tourism in the United States are recognized as being increasingly important social and economic factors benefiting the entire cross-section of American life and business. Uniform Monday Holidays will contribute substantially to the necessary continued growth of U.S. travel and tourism.

The establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays will require legislative action by the states as well as by the Congress. Federal legislation is a good first step; it would provide for the uniformity which is needed; and it can be expected to be followed by state action rather quickly in view of the high regard in which travel and tourism are held by the various states. We intend to support such state legislative action.

We do not believe the differences as to specific holidays and dates in the bills pending before the Subcommittee are significant in terms of the importance of the broader principle and overall benefits of Uniform Monday Holidays. Accordingly, although we supported a bill similar to H.R. 11679 during the recent Senate Hearing, we would endorse, and urge favorable consideration of the legislation which the Subcommittee determines is the most appropriate to achieve Uniform Monday Holidays.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wallace D. Barlow is here.

Mr. Barlow, we have your statement, and we will put it in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF WALLACE D. BARLOW, DIRECTOR, THE CALENDAR REFORM POLITICAL ACTION GROUP

I am Wallace D. Barlow, P.E., residing at 6210 Massachusetts Avenue. I speak for the Calendar Reform Political Action Group, an affiliate of the Calendar Reform Foundation, a charitable and educational trust.

We have supported the Monday holiday concept for many years. We consider that the legislation before this Committee has great merit. It would improve the quality of life in the United States by eliminating, in part, the drifting of holidays with reference to the week. This is the first step toward correcting the calendar chaos created during the Middle Ages.

Our Bill, H.R. 9315, introduced by Congressman Multer of New York, merely calls for a study, since our proposal is too advanced for acceptance without careful study. We would provide a Monday holiday in every month, at the end. However, we would add 3 extra days at the end of April, 4 at the end of May, etc., for a total of 29 holidays, all contiguous with weekends. No holidays would drift. Our plan is the ultimate. One cannot go further without breaking into the uniformity of the 28 day months we would create.

As to the Bills now before this Committee—We favor H.R. 11679, but with Veterans' Day on the last Monday in March, for balance. We also believe there is merit in adding H.R. 9315 in conference, since the need for a study will persist.

This Committee should not turn its back on the opportunity to recommend constructive legislation that appears to be favored by 95% of the electorate.

May we ask that the following be inserted into the record?

- (1) Chronology of Calendar Science
- (2) H.R. 9315
- (3) CRF Form Letter
- (4) CRF Press Release

CHRONOLOGY OF CALENDAR SCIENCE

Year and Event

- 4236 B.C. : Egyptians adopted a solar calendar.
- 45 B.C. : Romans adopted the Egyptian solar calendar, as modified by Ptolomy the Benefactor.
- 700 A.D. : A change in the calendar to stabilize the date of the spring equinox proposed by the Venerable Bede.
- 1582 A.D. : Calendar reform decreed by Pope Gregory XIII. This was the Gregorian Calendar, exactly as it now exists.
- 1745 A.D. : Nom-de-plume letter from Maryland proposed a perpetual calendar, having an extra-calendar day.
- 1834 A.D. : Perpetual calendar proposed by Mastrofini (Italian priest).
- 1849 A.D. : Perpetual equal months calendar proposed by Comte (French positivist philosopher). Has 13 months of 28 days each and one extra-calendar feast day. This plan has been promoted by Cotsworth and Eastman. It does not have equal quarters.
- 1884 A.D. : Perpetual equal quarters calendar proposed by Armelin (French astronomer). Has one extra-calendar day. This plan has been promoted by Achelis; also by Edwards. It does not have equal months, does not fix the date of Easter and has seven short weeks, due to holidays. This plan has wide support. In the 1930's 47 nations supported and none opposed.
- 1962 A.D. : Perpetual equal quarters and equal months calendar proposed by Barlow (American industrial engineer). Has 12 months of 28 days each; also 29 extra-calendar days, all of which are month-end holidays. The length of these holidays, in general, is longer in the late spring, summer and early fall. There are no holidays within the week. The work year is shortened by 5.5%. Sundays fall on the 7th day of the week. Easter is fixed at April 28th. All holidays are contiguous with weekends.
- 1967 A.D. : Calendar Reform Foundation formed to promote the Barlow Calendar. This group produces films for free distribution which depict the advantages of tripling the number of holidays. The response of the public will determine if the approval of the U.S. Congress and the United Nations can be obtained in sufficient time to make possible a smooth transition to the Barlow Calendar when it is in phase with the Gregorian calendar in 1975.

Footnote: Modern computer-assisted management techniques cannot tolerate the degree of accuracy in month-to-month comparisons offered by our present calendar ($\pm 19\%$). The Gregorian Calendar cannot be changed until the concept of an extra-calendar day or days is accepted. Two religious sects still oppose this concept. However, the Vatican is not opposed and 75% of the Protestant clergy favor calendar reform.

Calendar Reform Foundation, 6210 Mass. Ave., Washington, DC. 20018
(301-656-7077)

CALENDAR REFORM FOUNDATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

A new and dramatic proposal for calendar reform is set forth in the enclosed wallet card. Please read this material thoughtfully.

Many consider that the benefit to mankind from the rationalization of our principal calendar will far exceed the possible benefits of space exploration for the next hundred years.

The cost of accomplishing this calendar reform is substantially nil. The savings in the cost of accounting operations alone will approximate \$1,467,000,000 per year in the United States; however, as Maurice Maeterlink wrote, "At every cross-way on the road that leads to the future . . . each progressive spirit is opposed by a thousand men appointed to guard the past."

THE BARLOW CALENDAR

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Every month is the same, except that the 28th of April is Easter Sunday.

THE EXTRA-CALENDAR DAYS

All are Holidays
and Follow Weekends

January 29th	Winter Festival
February 29th	National Hero's Day ¹
March 29	Spring Festival
April 29th, 30th and 31st	Easter Holiday
May 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd (and 33rd on Leap Year)	Summer Festival
June 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd	Festival of Peace
July 29th, 30th and 31st	Festival of Independence
August 29th and 30th	Festival of Friendship
September 29th and 30th	Autumn Festival
October 29th	Music Festival
November 29th and 30th ²	Thanksgiving Holiday
December 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd	Christmas Holiday

¹ The holiday names shown are suggested for the United States. Other nations will, of course, select names for their holidays in accordance with their own cultural heritage.

² This day has been added to the Thanksgiving holiday in deference to the persons living in the Southern Hemisphere, since the seasons are reversed.

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[In the Barlow Calendar all working periods: the week the month, the quarter, the half-year and the year are continuous, identical in length and evenly divisible. Accurate statistical comparisons are thereby made possible. The progression is 5, 20, 60, 120 and 240 days.

[Twelve holiday periods are provided, one at the end of each month. These holidays vary in length from one day to five days. The ideal distribution of these 29 holidays among the months has been determined by careful studies of the occurrence throughout the year of the optimum climate for outdoor activity in the North and South Temperature Zones. This principle is violated only to provide for one long midwinter holiday, 5 days for Christmas. A scientifically planned rather than a haphazard distribution of holidays and working days is achieved.

[Correspondence with the solar year is accomplished by the following rule of intercalation: Every year the number of which is divisible by four is a leap year, excepting the last year of every century which is a leap year only when the number of that century is divisible by four, but the year 4000 and its multiples are common years. The extra day provided during leap years is used to extend the Summer Festival from four to five days.

[The work week remains at 5 days and 40 hours but the work year is shortened by 14 days or 5.5%. This is equivalent to a reduction of the present work week to 38 hours.

[Correspondence is achieved between named and numbered days. For example, in every month of every year the 5th of every month is always a Friday. The 7th day of every week is a Sunday.

[Special events, not related to productive work such as elections, may be held on the first, second or third Saturdays of any desired month. There need be no disruption of production and no conflicts with holidays.

[All holidays are preceded by a week-end, thereby adding the last two days of each work month, or 24 days to the holiday periods. The grand total of holidays then becomes 53 as compared with about 10 for the Gregorian calendar.

[The four seasons of the year will begin on the first day of the equinoctial months; March, June, September and December.]

From : Calendar Reform Foundation,
6210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20016.

For Further Information Contact :
Mr. Wallace D. Barlow,
Washington, D.C.

Calendar reform has been a lofty purpose of many thoughtful planners over the years. In 1963 the Ecumenical Council, meeting in the Vatican City, joined the ranks of calendar reformers.

Now comes a new and dramatic proposal from a professional industrial engineer who has devoted years to an effort to determine and correct what is wrong with the Gregorian Calendar; that is the one we live by today.

Wallace D. Barlow of Washington, D.C., founder of the Calendar Reform Foundation of 6210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., in his unique calendar, proposes that each of the twelve months should comprise an even 4 weeks of 7 days each. However, with only 28 days in each month and with 12 months in the year, 29 days are left over in a 365 day year. These 29 days Mr. Barlow has scientifically distributed at the end of each of the 12 months. The additional days after the first 28 in each month are designated as holidays. Mr. Barlow believes that this will put people in a holiday mood at the end of each month, be a boon to the travel industry and operate to keep minds on business during the 28 days of pre-holiday.

Mr. Barlow has not distributed these 29 days haphazardly. Following upon a detailed scientific analysis, the days have been allocated in groups ranging from 1 to 6. These days have been distributed after an "elaborate study of the occurrence throughout the year of the optimum climate for outdoor activity," Mr. Barlow says. The one exception to this principle is a long mid-winter holiday of 5 days at Christmas.

It is Mr. Barlow's aim to give us an "ordered, efficient, and harmonious pattern" of life to replace the "discordant and chaotic pattern of human activity imposed by the Gregorian calendar."

The Barlow calendar has among its other virtues the fact that all working periods—week, month, quarter, half-year and year—are continuous, identical in length, and evenly divisible.

A particularly valuable feature of this calendar is the certainty of the holidays. This is expected to more than offset any sentimentalism that may be felt for the disappearance of Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, etc., from their usual place on the calendar. Holidays such as Easter and Christmas become multiple-day holidays at the end of the month in which they appear on the Gregorian Calendar. Not only will there be three times as many holidays under the Barlow Calendar, but there will also be absolute predictability, thereby allowing people to plan ahead and to make the most of each vacation.

Although the work week remains at 5 days and at 40 hours, the work year is shortened by 14 days. This is equivalent to a reduction of the present work week to 38 hours. Three and a half million jobs would thereby be created in the United States alone.

The Barlow Calendar is unique. Its innovations are many. Its most significant purpose is to bring order out of chaos. Its ally is its logic: its foe is the sentimentalism and apathy of the general public.

Mr. ROGERS. We have some other information concerning the pending legislation, which we will place in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1967.

To: House Judiciary Committee (Attention: Mr. Ben Zelenko).

From: American Law Division.

Subject: State Legal Holidays: States Not Observing Main Federal Holidays.

This will refer to your request of August 8, 1967 for a list of the legal holidays in the fifty States, including a list of those main Federal holidays (New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial or Declaration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans or Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day) not observed by the States, and some discussion of the reasons that no State gears its legal holidays automatically to Federal legal holidays.

In accordance with our telephone conversation of August 8, we enclose herewith pp. 446 and 447 of the 1967 edition of the World Almanac listing all chief legal holidays in the States, together with a list of other legal or public holidays and days usually observed. The States that do not observe the eight chief Federal holidays above listed are as follows:

1. Washington's Birthday, February 22: Nevada. (This holiday is designated "President's Day" in Hawaii)

2. Memorial or Decoration Day, May 30: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas. (In Florida, this holiday is designated "Memorial Day for Veterans of all Wars")

All of the fifty States observe each of the other six main Federal holidays on the same days as the Federal holidays.

No State sets its public holidays to conform to the Federal holidays, although, as the enclosed list shows, there is almost complete coincidence of the chief holidays of the Federal and State governments. We enclose a previously prepared report on this subject.

In the past the States have all set their own public holidays with no apparent regard to those selected by the national government for its own legal holidays, most probably because the designation of public holidays was required as a proper business of State government in the promotion of the well-being of the inhabitants of the State under the police powers doctrine. The State and Federal jurisdictions have up to now acted independently of each other in the setting of holidays, each jurisdiction apparently solicitous only of the welfare of those persons subject to its jurisdiction, the inhabitants of the State on the one hand, and Federal employees on the other. It is believed that this would account for separation of the two sets of holidays.

HUGH C. KEENAN,
Legislative Attorney.

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Holidays—Legal, Public, Religious

HOLIDAYS

Legal or Public Holidays in the United States in 1967

Federal "Legal Public Holidays" are New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial or Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. The President and Congress designate only for the District of Columbia and Federal employees throughout the nation. Each State has jurisdiction over the holidays it will observe. They are designated either by legislative enactment or executive proclamation. There are no national holidays in the United States.

Christmas is observed by Christians the world over.

New Year's Day is observed by Christians and many other religions.

In Episcopal countries, the only other church days which are regular legal holidays are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday.

In Roman Catholic countries, the church days other than Christmas which are usually legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. In Latin American countries, it is usual to observe Good Friday and Corpus Christi.

In Lutheran countries, Epiphany, Annunciation, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

CHIEF LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

When a holiday falls on a Sunday it is usually observed on the following Monday.

Saturday—In most of the states banks close at noon or are closed all day.

Jan. 1 (Sunday)—New Year's Day. All the states and possessions.

Feb. 12 (Sunday)—Lincoln's Birthday. All the states and Virgin Islands, with the following exceptions—Ala., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, La., Me., Mass., Miss., Nev., N. H., N. C., Okla., R. I., S. C., Tex., Va., (in Ark. a memorial day).

Feb. 22 (Wednesday)—Washington's Birthday. All the states and possessions (except Nev.) (Presidents' Day in Hawaii).

Mar. 24—Good Friday. Observed in all the states and possessions. A legal holiday in Conn., Del., Fla., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., La., Md., Minn., N. J., N. D., Penn., Tenn., W. Va., Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

May 30 (Tuesday)—Memorial or Decoration Day. All the states and possessions with the following exceptions—Ala., Ga., Miss., S. C., Tex. (In Florida, Memorial Day for Veterans of all Wars.)

July 4 (Tuesday)—Independence Day. All the states and possessions.

Sept. 4—Labor Day. (First Monday in September.) All the states and possessions.

Oct. 12 (Thursday)—Columbus Day. All the states and Puerto Rico with the following exceptions—Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Miss., N. M., Nev., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Ore., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Va., Wyo. (Discovery Day in Indiana and North Dakota; Landing Day in Wisconsin. In Arkansas and Oregon, a memorial day.)

Nov. 7—General Election Day. (First Tuesday after the first Monday in November.) All the states, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, with the following exceptions—Ala., Alaska, Ariz., Conn., D. of C., Ga., Kan., Ky., La., Mass., Minn., Miss., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., Utah, Vt., Ohio, a half-holiday after 12 noon. (Observed usually only when presidential or general elections are held. Primary election days are observed in some states; see list of Days Usually Observed.)

Nov. 11 (Saturday)—Veterans, or Armistice Day. All the states and possessions.

Nov. 23—Thanksgiving Day. (Always the fourth Thursday in November.) All states and possessions.

Dec. 25 (Monday)—Christmas Day. All the states and possessions (South Carolina and the Virgin Islands also observe Second Christmas Day, Dec. 26.)

OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan. 6—Three Kings' Day (Epiphany). In Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans. In Louisiana.

Jan. 11—De Hostos' Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

Jan. 19—Robert E. Lee's Birthday. Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex.; Lee-Jackson Day in Virginia.

Jan. 20—Inauguration Day. The District of Columbia, observed every fourth year since 1937.

Jan. 21—Arbor Day. In Florida (always third Friday in January).

Jan. 30—Franklin D. Roosevelt Day. Kentucky and Virgin Islands.

Feb. 7—Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday). Alabama; Florida; Louisiana.

Feb. 14—Admission Day. In Arizona.

March 2—Texas Independence Day. In that state.

March 6—Magellan Day. Day Magellan landed on Guam. A memorial day in Guam.

March 7—Town Meeting Day. In Vermont (always first Tuesday in March).

March 15—Andrew Jackson's Birthday. In Tennessee.

March 17—Evacuation Day. In Boston and Suffolk County, Mass.

March 22—Emancipation Day. In Puerto Rico.

March 23—Holy Thursday. Virgin Islands.

March 25—Maryland Day. In that state.

March 26—Kuhio Day. In Hawaii.

March 27—Easter Monday. North Carolina and Virgin Islands.

March 30—Seward's Day. In Alaska.

March 31—Transfer Day. Virgin Islands.

April 2—Pascua Florida Day. In that state.

April 12—Halifax Day. In North Carolina.

April 13—Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. Ala., Mo., Va.

April 14—Pan American Day. In Florida.

April 16—De Diego's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

April 19—Patriots' Day. Maine and Mass.

April 21—San Jacinto Day. In Texas.

April 22—Arbor Day. In Nebraska; Oklahoma Day, in that state.

April 24—Fast Day. New Hampshire (always fourth Monday in April).

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.

April 28—Arbor Day. In Utah (always last Friday in April).

May 4—Rhode Island Independence Day. In that state (a holiday for banks and courts).

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day. North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 15—Whit Monday. Virgin Islands.

May 20—Mecklenburg Day. In North Carolina.

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis or * Confederate Memorial Day. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. (In Arkansas a memorial day.)

June 11—Kamehameha Day. In Hawaii.

June 14—Flag Day. In Pennsylvania.

June 17—Bunker Hill Day. In Boston and Suffolk County, Mass.

June 20—West Virginia Day. In that state.

June 22—Organic Act Day. Virgin Islands.

July 13—Nathan Bedford Forrest's Birthday. In Tennessee.

July 17—Muñoz Rivera's Birthday. Puerto Rico.

July 21—Liberation Day. In Guam.

July 24—Florence Day. In Utah.

July 25—Constitution Day. In Puerto Rico; Supplication Day (beginning of hurricane season), Virgin Islands.

July 27—Borboza's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

Aug. 1—Colorado Day. In that state.

Aug. 14—Victory Day. In Rhode Island. World War II Memorial Day. In Arkansas.

Aug. 16—Bennington Battle Day. In Vermont.

Aug. 30—Ruey P. Long's Birthday. In Louisiana.

Sept. 8—Admission Day. In California.

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day. In Maryland.

Oct. 13—Alaska Day. In that state.

Oct. 25—Thanksgiving Day (end of hurricane season). Virgin Islands.

Oct. 31—Nevada Day. In that state.

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day. In Louisiana; Liberty Day in the Virgin Islands.

Nov. 3—Panama Independence Day. Canal Zone.

Holidays in the United States and Canada; Harvest Moon

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Nov. 4—Will Rogers Day. In Oklahoma.
Nov. 19—Discovery Day. In Puerto Rico.
Dec. 10—Wyoming Day. In that state.

DAYS USUALLY OBSERVED

Not legal or public holidays:
Air Force Day (see Armed Forces Day).
American Indian Day (Sept. 22 in 1967). Always fourth Friday in September.

Arbor Day. Tree-planting day. First observed April 10, 1872, in Nebraska. Over one million trees were set out. Now observed in every state in the Union (except Alaska) and Puerto Rico. A legal holiday in Utah (always last Friday in April), in Florida (always third Friday in January), in Nebraska (April 22) and in Wyoming.

Armed Forces Day (May 20 in 1967). Always third Saturday in that month, by Presidential proclamation. Replaced Army, Navy and Air Force Days. (Air Force Day was the 2nd Saturday in September; Army Day April 6th; Navy Day October 27, the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. October is also the month in which the American Navy was founded (1775) by the Continental Congress.)

Bill of Rights Day, Dec. 15. By Act of Congress. Bill of Rights took effect Dec. 15, 1791.

Bird Day. Often observed with Arbor Day. In Iowa, March 21.

Child Health Day (Oct. 2 in 1967). Always first Monday in October, by Presidential proclamation.
Citizenship Day, Sept. 17. President Truman, Feb. 29, 1952, signed bill designating Sept. 17 as annual Citizenship Day. It replaced I Am An American Day, formerly 3rd Sunday in May and Constitution Day formerly Sept. 17.

Easter Sunday (March 25 in 1967).
Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, Nov. 12. Birthday of pioneer leader for equal rights for women.

Father's Day (June 18 in 1967). Always third Sunday in that month.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8. A memorial day in Guam.

Flag Day, June 14. By Presidential proclamation. It is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21. Landing on Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Is celebrated with dinners by New England societies, especially "Down East."

Frances Willard Day, Sept. 23. Observed in Minnesota.

Four Chaplains Memorial Day, February 3.
Gen. Douglas MacArthur Day, Jan. 26. A memorial day in Arkansas.

Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day, Oct. 11. Native of Poland and Revolutionary War hero; died (Oct. 11, 1779) from wounds received at the siege of Savannah, Ga.

Gen. von Steuben Memorial Day, Sept. 17. By Presidential proclamation.

Groundhog Day, Feb. 2. A popular belief is that if the groundhog sees his shadow this day he returns to his burrow and winter continues 6 weeks longer.

Halloween, Oct. 31. The evening before All Saints or All-Hallows Day. Informally observed in the United States with masquerading and pumpkin-decorations. Traditionally an occasion for children to play harmless pranks (trick or treat, tuckiack).

Independence Sunday, (July 2 in 1967). The Sunday preceding the Fourth of July. Observed in Iowa.

Lief Erikson Day, Oct. 9. Observed in Minnesota.

Loyalty Day, May 1. By act of Congress.

May Day. Popularly given to May 1st.

Mother's Day (May 14 in 1967). Always second Sunday in that month.

National Aviation Day, Aug. 19. By Presidential proclamation.

National Day of Prayer. By Presidential proclamation each year on a day other than a Sunday.

National Freedom Day, February 1. To commemorate the signing, by President Lincoln, of the Presidential proclamation to abolish slavery, Feb. 1, 1865. By Presidential proclamation.

National Maritime Day, May 22. First proclaimed 1935 in commemoration of the departure of the SS Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, on the first successful transatlantic voyage under steam propulsion. By Presidential proclamation.

Pan American Day, April 14. In 1890 the First International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington, was held on that date. A resolution was adopted which resulted in the creation of the organization known today as the Pan American Union. By Presidential proclamation. A legal holiday in Florida.

Poetry Day, Oct. 15.

Primary Election Day. A legal holiday in Ark., Cal., Ind., Me., Mo., Mont., N. D., Ore., S. D., Tenn., W. Va., and Wis. Observed usually only when presidential or general elections are held.

Reformation Day, Oct. 31. Observed by Protestant groups.

Sadie Hawkins Day, first Saturday after November 13.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Observed by Irish Societies and with parades.

St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14. Festival of a martyr beheaded at Rome under Emperor Claudius. Association of this day with lovers has no connection with the saint and probably had its origin in an old belief that on this day birds begin to choose their mates.

Susan E. Anthony Day, Feb. 15. Birthday of a pioneer crusader for equal rights for women. Observed in Minnesota.

United Nations Day, Oct. 24. By Presidential proclamation, to commemorate founding of United Nations.

Verrazano Day, April 17. Observed in New York State, to commemorate the probable discovery of New York harbor by Giovanni da Verrazano in April, 1524.

Wright Brothers Day, Dec. 17. By Presidential designation, to commemorate first successful flight by Orville and Wilbur Wright, Dec. 17, 1903.

Youth Honor Day, Oct. 31. A day of observance in Iowa.

WEEKS AND MONTHS

Among the Weeks observed each year are American Art Week, American Education Week, American Heart Month, American Red Cross Fund Drive, Boys and Girls Week, Boy Scout Week, Brotherhood Week, Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week, Cancer Control Month, Christmas Seal Sale (sponsored by National Tuberculosis Association), Constitution Week, Fire Prevention Week, Girl Scout Week, Human Rights Week, Jewish Youth Week, March of Dimes (sponsored by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis), Mutual Insurance Week, National Allergy Month, National Bible Week, National Boys' Club Week (sponsored by Boys Clubs of America), National Crime Prevention Week, National Drum Corps Week, National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, National Heart Month, National Farm Safety Week, National 4-H Club Week, National Garden Week, National Highway Week, National Hospital Week, National Letter Writing Week, National Library Week, National Safe Boating Week, National School Lunch Week, National Stamp Collecting Week, National Transportation Week, National Wildlife Week (sponsored by National Wildlife Federation), Poppy Week (sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.), Red Cross Month, Save Your Vision Week, United Nations Week, United States-Canada Good Will Week (sponsored by the Kiwanis International), World Trade Week, and Youth Week (sponsored by United Christian Youth Movement).

Public Days in Canada, 1967

New Year's Day, Jan. 1; Good Friday, March 24; Easter Monday, March 27; Victoria Day, May 22 (always first Monday preceding May 25); Queen's Birthday (usually celebrated on same date as Victoria Day); Dominion Day, July 1; Labour Day, Sept. 4; Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 9 (the second Monday of October); Remembrance Day, Nov. 11; Christmas, Dec. 25.

When the statutory holidays fall on Sunday, the following day is observed. Although the general observation of holidays on Mondays, in order to give people long weekends, has been a matter of discussion, no legislation has yet been passed on this regard, with the exception for Victoria Day.

Civic Holiday is not a statutory holiday, but any city, town or municipality may appoint any day as such by resolution of the Council or the statutory body. However, the first Monday in August is generally observed throughout Canada as Civic Holiday (August 7, in 1967).

Harvest Moon and Hunter's Moon

The Harvest Moon, the full moon nearest to the Autumnal equinox, ushers in a period of several successive days when the moon rises soon after sunset. This phenomenon gives farmers in north temperate latitudes extra hours of light in which

to harvest their crops before frost and winter come—hence the name. The 1967 Harvest Moon falls on Sept. 18.

The next full moon after Harvest Moon is called the Hunter's Moon, accompanied by a similar phenomenon but less marked.

[Summary Release, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics]

PAID HOLIDAY PROVISIONS IN MAJOR UNION CONTRACTS, 1966-67

Holiday provisions in major collective bargaining agreements in effect during 1966-67 reveal an increase in the number of paid holidays and in the wage rates of workers required to work on designated holidays. The results of the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics survey show that 31 percent of the agreements having holiday provisions granted at least 8 days of holiday time (2 half holidays being counted as 1 full holiday), as against 25 percent in 1961. During the same period, the proportion granting 9 days or more climbed from 11 percent to 30. The largest number of contracts—38 percent—now call for double time and one-half for work on holidays, including holiday pay, and 28 percent stipulate triple time. Comparable figures in 1958 were 28 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

Of the 1,970 contracts studied, 1,697 provided for paid holidays. Of the 273 contracts without such provisions, 227 were in the construction industry.

The "standard" 6 holidays, appearing in at least 95 percent of the agreements, are ranked as follows: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Labor Day, Independence Day, New Year's Day, and Memorial Day, Good Friday has edged ahead of Washington's Birthday as the seventh most prevalent holiday. Half holidays before Christmas and New Year's Days have frequently given way to full holidays. Also to be noted is the growth of "floating" holidays to be designated by the employer and union or by the employee, thereby permitting longer weekends during the year.

Unpaid holidays were found in nearly 17 percent of the agreements studied. If agreements in the construction industry are excluded, the proportion drops to about 6 percent.

[This summary is based on an analysis of 1,970 major agreements, each covering 1,000 workers or more, representing virtually all agreements of this size in the United States, exclusive of railroad, airline, and government agreements. More than three-fifths of the agreements were in effect during the period 1966-67; the rest are scheduled to expire in 1968 or later.

[Additional information on holiday provisions, including eligibility requirements, pay for holidays falling on weekends, and prevalence of unpaid holidays, will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin in the Bureau's 1425 Series.]

Industry	8 full days plus 1 or more half days		9 full days		9 full days plus 1 or more half days		10 full days		More than 10 days		Other ¹	
	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers
All industries.....	51	185.7	319	1,678.6	15	22.0	64	180.2	75	243.7	4	13.9
Manufacturing.....	45	160.1	258	1,439.2	9	15.2	40	93.5	21	43.1	3	12.5
Ordnance and accessories.....			13	41.3								
Food and kindred products.....			8	28.0								
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	3.7										
Textile mill products.....			3	12.7								
Apparel and other finished products.....	1	1.0	2	3.7			1	1.2				
Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....												
Furniture and fixtures.....			3	3.5			2	3.6				
Paper and allied products.....			7	10.3								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1	1.1	3	4.2			6	23.2			1	3.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	5	7.2	20	40.4			11	15.4			1	2.5
Petroleum refining and related industries.....												
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....			17	99.5								
Leather and leather products.....			4	7.8			1	1.2				
Stone, clay, and glass products.....			7	14.5								
Primary metal industries.....	2	5.4	8	10.8			3	3.3				
Fabricated metal products.....	3	5.1	18	39.5	1	1.1	1	1.5				
Machinery, except electrical.....	13	20.5	49	184.1	3	4.2	1	1.3				
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	6	11.9	21	51.1	1	1.6	1	1.5				
Transportation equipment.....	8	100.4	62	858.0	2	2.7	2	17.4				
Instruments and related products.....	3	3.9	9	14.9	2	5.6	1	1.3				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....			4	15.5			2	2.0				
Nonmanufacturing.....	6	25.6	61	239.4	6	6.9	24	86.7	54	205.5	1	1.4
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production.....												
Transportation ¹			1	1.8								
Communications.....			16	91.8			4	12.1				
Utilities: Electric and gas.....			7	42.5			3	14.2				
Wholesale trade.....	2	8.4	11	16.6	5	5.9	7	20.9			1	1.4
Retail trade.....			5	6.3	1	1.0						
Hotels and restaurants.....	3	16.2	10	17.8			4	21.2				
Services.....												
Construction.....			9	57.2			3	13.2				
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing industries.....	1	1.0	2	5.5			2	3.7				
							1	1.5				

¹ Excludes railroad and airline industries.² The number of holidays is determined by local supplements in 2 agreements, by State proclamation in 1, and by location and operation in the other.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 2.—SPECIFIC HOLIDAYS GRANTED IN 10 MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS OR MORE, 1966-67¹

[Workers in thousands]

Holiday	Full holiday		Half holiday	
	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers
Thanksgiving Day.....	1,662	6,671.8	---	---
Christmas Day.....	1,660	6,663.6	---	---
Labor Day.....	1,656	6,646.9	---	---
Independence Day.....	1,633	6,578.4	1	1.9
New Year's Day.....	1,616	6,383.7	---	---
Memorial Day.....	1,605	6,518.0	---	---
Good Friday.....	571	2,529.0	7	11.4
Washington's Birthday.....	554	2,168.6	---	---
Day before Christmas ²	433	1,826.0	134	313.5
Veterans Day.....	329	1,284.9	---	---
Day after Thanksgiving.....	304	956.7	---	---
Election Day.....	166	659.6	22	150.7
Columbus Day.....	153	635.3	---	---
Day before New Year's ³	147	1,013.9	105	256.0
Lincoln's Birthday.....	101	347.1	3	16.2
Employee's birthday.....	94	349.8	---	---
Easter (Sunday or Monday).....	82	210.8	---	---
Extra day, to be designated ⁴	74	290.6	---	---
Day before or after Independence Day ⁵	24	87.6	---	---
Patriot's Day.....	24	71.4	1	3.4
Extra day, employee's choice ⁶	23	41.9	---	---
Admission Day.....	21	138.2	---	---
San Jacinto Day.....	10	18.8	---	---

¹ Based on a study of 1,970 agreements, 1,697 of which contained paid holiday provisions.² Includes a few agreements granting the day after Christmas.³ Includes a few agreements providing for the day after New Year's.⁴ Includes 15 agreements providing for 2 extra days, and 4 agreements granting 3 extra days.⁵ Includes 1 agreement providing for both the day before and after Independence Day.⁶ Includes 9 agreements allowing 2 additional days.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 3.—RATES OF PAY FOR WORK ON PAID HOLIDAYS IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, 1966-67

[Workers in thousands]

Pay rate for work on paid holidays including holiday pay	All industries		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing ¹	
	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers	Agreements	Workers
Number with paid holiday provisions.....	1,697	6,756.7	1,109	4,315.8	588	2,440.9
No reference to pay rates for work on holidays ²	75	329.1	50	266.5	25	62.6
Time and one-half.....	13	51.5	2	7.4	11	44.2
Double time.....	320	1,437.0	112	301.5	208	1,135.6
Double time and one-quarter.....	82	584.7	76	571.5	6	13.2
Double time and one-half.....	650	1,851.6	458	1,293.6	192	558.0
Triple time.....	480	2,278.1	390	1,827.0	90	451.1
Other ³	77	224.8	21	48.4	56	176.4

¹ Excludes railroad and airline industries.² Includes 19 agreements prohibiting work on paid holidays.³ Includes provisions where pay varies by holiday, by classification, and by commodity handled. Several agreements provide for pay rates of double time and three-fourths; and double time and eight-tenths; others include a flat sum. Still other pay arrangements provide for different rates depending on whether the worker is regularly scheduled to work on holidays.

Note.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 4.—UNPAID HOLIDAYS IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, 1966-67

[Workers in thousands]

Number of unpaid holidays	All industries		Manufacturing		Nonmanufacturing ¹	
	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers	Agree- ments	Workers
Number of agreements studied.....	1,970	7,779.7	1,113	4,324.2	857	3,455.6
Number with unpaid holidays ²	326	1,190.6	53	119.1	273	1,071.6
1 day.....	23	79.8	21	43.3	2	36.5
2 days.....	15	56.4	11	38.8	4	17.6
3 days.....	14	34.2	9	15.5	5	18.7
4 days.....	10	60.0	5	10.3	5	49.8
5 days.....	8	20.4	2	2.9	6	17.5
6 days.....	124	417.3	5	8.4	119	408.9
7 days.....	72	285.7	-----	-----	72	285.7
8 days.....	27	133.9	-----	-----	27	133.9
Other ³	33	103.1	-----	-----	33	103.1

¹ Excludes railroad and airline industries.² Includes 257 agreements providing for unpaid holidays, and 69 having both paid and unpaid holidays.³ Includes 4 agreements providing for 9 unpaid holidays; 15 for 10; 11 for 11, 1 for 12, 1 for 7½, and 1 which varied by State.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Mr. ROGERS. At this point in the record we will insert several statements received concerning the proposed legislation.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony before the committee on this legislation which I have joined my distinguished colleague Mr. Stratton and others in sponsoring.

The "3-Day weekend Legislation" would reschedule the observances of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veterans' Day so that they would all fall on Mondays.

This bill has two major advantages. First, it would allow more families to take vacation trips, since they could plan for these long weekends in advance as they now do for Labor Day Weekend. Such trips would allow more families to get together to meaningfully celebrate these national holidays, and would aid tourism throughout the country.

A second advantage is that the bill would decrease the disruptions and absenteeism which mid-week holidays cause in business and manufacturing plants. When holidays occur in the middle of the week, as July 4th did this year, people try to stretch the holiday observance into a 4 or 5-day weekend, in the case of a Tuesday holiday taking Monday off too.

Having discussed the major advantages of the bill, I would like to answer the two primary objections to it. Many feel that the dates of these holidays are traditional and should not be changed. A newspaper in my own district editorialized that "... the average American will prefer that his cherished holidays be left alone and that they be observed on the dates that have some meaning ... which are the original ones." However, the historical fact is that these holidays are not truly celebrated on their "original" dates.

Mr. Chairman, I would never propose any legislation which would impair the significance of these national holidays. I am confident that this bill will in no way detract from their deep meaning and I am sure that patriotic Americans will continue to observe them in an appropriate manner. I would like to briefly discuss how the dates of these holidays were chosen.

Washington's Birthday was first celebrated on February 12. It was not until after 1796, eighteen years after the first celebration, that the observance on February 22, listed on the new calendar, became general.

Neither is Memorial Day celebrated on its "original" date. Many towns and states justly lay claim to the origin of Memorial Day or Decoration Day, for observances sprang up spontaneously throughout the nation on various dates

following the Civil War. May 30 was designated as the date for nationwide observance of Decoration Day in 1868 by General John A. Logan. General Logan chose this date, not for any historical reason, but in order that, all over the country, there might be flowers in bloom that could be used in decorating the graves.

Armistice Day was renamed Veterans' Day in 1954. It is a day dedicated to honoring the veterans of all wars, not just to celebrating the World War I armistice which was signed on November 11, 1918. Today the dates of May 7 (German surrender in World War II), September 1 (Japanese surrender in World War II), and July 27 (Korean War armistice) are as significant to many veterans as November 11.

The change which would arouse the most controversy is July 4th. The *resolution* urging independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 2nd. It was several months (five years in one case) before most of the signatures were secured. The actual adoption of the Declaration of Independence was first celebrated in Philadelphia on July 8. The next year Congress voted to celebrate Independence Day on July 4, the day on which the *declaration* was adopted and signed by John Hancock.

I have presented these historical facts because by showing that the dates of our national holidays are not necessarily the "original" ones, they serve to underscore something that every patriotic American should realize. The exact date on which we celebrate a national holiday is not as important as the sincerity and depth of our rededication to the traditions and values which made our country what it is—a rededication which should take place on each of these national holidays.

A second largely unfounded objection to the three-day weekends is that they will increase the traffic death toll. Many studies have been made of the validity of this charge. Although the findings of these studies vary somewhat, none of them bear out the accusation that 3-day weekends will cause more American deaths. In fact, the Legislative Research Council in Massachusetts concludes its report, "The longer the holiday period, the less likelihood a highway user will become a highway casualty. Indeed, the worst fatality rates are those of the midweek, one-day holiday periods."

Mr. Chairman, this legislation will benefit many individuals and businesses, and the objections to it are not borne out by the facts. I would like to make one final point concerning the overwhelming popularity of the proposal. A recent U.S. Chamber of Commerce poll revealed that 85% of its members favor 3-day weekends. Earlier this year *This Week* magazine conducted a poll which received over 200,000 replies revealing a favorable percentage of over 90%.

This is both a practical and popular piece of legislation. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to offer testimony on it.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD H. FULTON, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mister Chairman, distinguished members of this Committee, I want to express my appreciation to you for your permission to appear on this occasion to testify in behalf of this bill. I would also like to express my appreciation to Chairman Celler, Chairman Rogers and the members of the Committee for bringing this bill before the committee at this time when your duties are so pressing.

Everyone enjoys a holiday. That is one of the reasons we have them. Most of our holidays in America are so designated because they mark the date of an important and joyous event in our history or commemorate someone who has made a significant contribution to our Nation.

For most Americans holidays are a matter of personal choice to be taken when they suit personal convenience. I refer, of course, to annual-earned vacations which a man or woman accrues on the job.

There are other holidays, which provide a day away from the office which are welcome but over which we have no control.

These of course are our so-called legal holidays. The World Almanac lists eight such holidays:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. New Year's Day----- | January 1. |
| 2. Washington's Birthday----- | February 22. |
| 3. Memorial or Decoration day----- | May 30. |
| 4. Independence Day----- | July 4. |
| 5. Labor Day----- | First Monday in Sept. |
| 6. Veterans Day----- | Nov. 11. |
| 7. Thanksgiving----- | Fourth Thursday in Nov. |
| 8. Christmas Day----- | Dec. 25. |

What about the other holidays. Why not move them to Monday, too?

New Year's Day has to fall on January first.

Labor Day already falls on Monday.

Most persons appear to be very content with Christmas on December 25th.

There seems to be little sentiment for altering Thanksgiving though, here again, the fact that it falls on the third Thursday of November is of no historic significance.

There has developed, however, for the Monday Uniform Plan which I am proposing.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a poll of nearly 10,000 members found that 85 percent approve of the general idea of a uniform Monday holiday plan. I will not read this poll but would like permission to include it in the record of these hearings with my remarks.

The Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce, of Nashville, Tennessee, has also written Chairman Celler of its full endorsement of my bill and, if the members of the committee have no objection I would like very much to have this letter, of which I have a copy, included in the record of these hearings.

There has, in general been much business support generated for the bill. However, as representatives for business are scheduled to present their views later, I will leave what they have to say to them.

Finally, my basic purpose for supporting this plan is my desire to see this extra leisure afforded the American working man, whether he be day laborer or corporate executive. In this age of mass-hyper-activity a day off in the middle of the week does not afford the opportunity to relax that it formerly did.

My bill, and similar bills, would establish four of these holidays for observance on Monday. These holidays are Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day.

We have chosen these days because of all our holidays particular calendar date on which they fall bears little significance to the event, occasion or personage honored.

George Washington actually was born on February 11. It was the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by the colonies in 1752 which moved it to the 22nd.

Memorial Day has been variously observed in various States on various dates throughout the year. There is still today no actual uniformity of observance for this holiday though it is generally celebrated on May 30th.

Our Independence Day is celebrated on July Fourth with most persons believing that this was the date on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Actually the Resolution of Independence was approved by Congress on July 2, 1776. It was 17 days before all members of the Congress reported their approval and several months before all the signatures had been affixed to the document. Through custom but not by historical occasion we have come to regard July 4th as *the* date of significance in regard to the Declaration of Independence.

Veterans Day is celebrated on November 11th. It could be celebrated on any day of the year. Formerly November 11th was recognized as Armistice Day, commemorating the ending of World War I. However, since it now honors all Veterans there is no particular reason why November 11th should remain as the observance date.

There are no great overriding issues or controversy involved here. What is involved is simply a matter of personal preference. I believe most persons would prefer and most firms would find convenient the observance of holidays as I have proposed in this Uniform Monday Holiday Plan.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON

FINAL RESULTS/MEMBERSHIP OPINION POLL ON UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS (AS OF 10-14-66)

1. Do you approve the general idea of uniform Monday holidays?

Yes (85 percent)-----	8, 210
No (14 percent)-----	1, 356
No opinion (1 percent)-----	98
Total (100 percent)-----	9, 664

2. Do you believe your employees would like the idea?

Yes (90 percent)-----	8, 447
No (5 percent)-----	483
No opinion (5 percent)-----	497
Total (100 percent)-----	9, 427

3. Indicate which of the following holidays you'd like to see changed. If you wish, signify your preference for a new day for any of the holidays

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (FEB. 22)
5,962 (62 percent)

To 3d Monday in February-----	5, 718
Some other day-----	244

MEMORIAL DAY (MAY 30)
7,104 (74 percent)

To last Monday in May-----	6, 968
Some other day-----	136

INDEPENDENCE DAY (JULY 4)
6,935 (72 percent)

To 1st Monday in July-----	6, 687
Some other day-----	248

VETERANS' DAY (NOV. 11)
6,423 (66 percent)

To 2d Monday in November-----	2, 213
To 1st Monday in November-----	1, 041
To 1st Monday in April (because November already has Thanksgiving, and March-April period has no designated holiday)-----	2, 857
Some other day-----	312

THANKSGIVING (4TH THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER)
7,049 (73 percent)

To 4th Monday in November-----	3, 783
To 3d Monday in November-----	2, 761
Some other day-----	505

4. How would a change to uniform Monday holidays affect your business?

	Helpful	Harmful	No change	No opinion	Total
Production, work schedules-----	6, 054	675	2, 404	162	9, 295
Payroll, other costs-----	3, 203	472	5, 019	267	8, 961
Sales of goods and services-----	3, 096	536	4, 818	502	8, 952

5. Indicate your firm's major activity

Manufacturing-----	3, 537
Finance, insurance, and real estate-----	1, 737
Wholesale and retail trade-----	1, 597
Services-----	955
Construction-----	785
Other-----	418
Transportation-----	303
Communications and utilities-----	223
Mining-----	101
Total-----	9, 656

6. *Approximately how many regular employees do you have?*

1 to 3 employees-----	102
4 to 9 employees-----	466
10 to 25 employees-----	1, 566
26 to 99 employees-----	3, 351
100 to 250 employees-----	1, 942
250 to 500 employees-----	884
Over 500 employees-----	1, 332
Total -----	9, 643

NASHVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Nashville, Tenn., May 24, 1967.

Re: H. R. 6787

Congressman EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CELLER: The Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce is supporting strongly legislation sponsored by Congressman Richard Fulton which would provide for uniform observance of certain national holidays on the Monday nearest the date in question.

As you know, his bill pertains to Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day.

We have studied this measure and it is our conviction that it is in the best interest of both management and labor. We have had many letters supporting this proposal.

We hope that your committee will give favorable consideration to H.R. 6787 and recommend it for passage.

Yours very truly,

DAVID K. WILSON, *President.*

[Telegram]

MONTPELIER, VT., August 15, 1967.

HON. BYRON ROGERS,
House Judiciary Committee,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROGERS: I am happy to lend my wholehearted endorsement to H.R. 1292. This proposal has the support of Vermont's business and laboring people and would be particularly advantageous to our resort enterprises.

I strongly commend this measure for your consideration and time that it will receive prompt and favorable action by your subcommittee.

PHILIP H. HOFF,
Governor of Vermont.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES' COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee: The Government Employees' Council consists of 34 AFL-CIO unions representing wage board, classified and postal employees of the Federal Government. We appear today to endorse the purpose of the pending measures.

The Council desires to express its gratitude to you and your Subcommittee for arranging this hearing and to Representatives Samuel S. Stratton and Robert McClory for sponsoring the pending bills.

Observance of national holidays is a world-wide custom. It is part of the heritage of a country's past and reflects those events in history which have contributed significantly to its progress.

By focusing attention on the memorable events of the past, they serve as reminders of the rich legacy we possess. They strengthen our resolve to pass this heritage to future generations so that the United States can stand as a

beacon to the oppressed who are struggling for a better life and the new nations taking their first steps on the road to the democratic way of life.

One of the effects of designating national holidays is to afford citizens an occasional day of rest and relaxation between long periods of work. Through special ceremonies, men, women and children have an opportunity to recall the privileges we enjoy because of an earlier sacrifice of others.

The holidays now in effect were enacted in simpler times. Our society has become much more complex. The pace of living has quickened appreciably. Productivity and its attendant tensions has reached unprecedented heights as technology has advanced at a rate few could envision a quarter-century ago.

The effect of H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301 is to specify the celebration of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day Monday, rather than a movable observance, as is now the case.

From the standpoint of workers, we believe the proposal highly meritorious.

It will enable employees and their families to extend the normal Saturday-Sunday weekend another day. The United States has become a mobile nation. Addition of a holiday immediately following a weekend will permit families to travel greater distances and remain for a longer period with relatives and friends in other localities. The salutary effect on the physical and mental well-being of workers is obvious.

While our immediate concern is the welfare of those who work, additional benefits will be experienced by the business community through adoption of H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301.

Savings will accrue to business which must now discontinue operation in mid-week. No longer will it be necessary for employees to request additional leave to secure an extended weekend of relaxation. Because workers will have available a continuous period of rest covering three rather than two days, productivity will be maintained at a higher level. Business will be stimulated by purchases of additional goods and services for the weekend.

In the case of holidays enumerated in the bill, the dates are of secondary importance to the events they commemorate.

George Washington's birthday probably occurred on February 11, rather than February 22. In any event, there is doubt about the actual date of his birth.

Memorial Day was established initially to remind us of the Civil War dead. Now, it applies to those who offered their lives in all our wars.

Veterans Day, originally Armistice Day, was designated to mark the conclusion of World War I. It is observed today in honor of the men and women who participated in any war or campaign.

According to historical evidence, Independence Day could be observed more aptly on July 2.

Thus, the accuracy of the present dates does not compel us to adhere to them.

There is another significant advantage to be obtained by adopting the Monday-holiday concept.

A study undertaken by the Department of Commerce several years ago revealed that from the standpoint of highway safety, mid-week holidays produce more traffic injuries and fatalities.

Because highway travel on an extended weekend is more likely to be leisurely, the tremendous loss of life and property we now experience may very well be reduced.

The Council is gratified to learn that the Bureau of the Budget and Civil Service Commission, after reconsideration of their original position opposing the legislation, have now decided to interpose no objection to its passage. As the Commission's statement indicates, the groundswell of public opinion in favor of the proposal makes it clear that citizens generally advocate the change.

In order to provide the various states with an opportunity to enact legislation conforming to the Federal bill, we believe it wise to extend the effective date of the bill for an additional year. This will permit the legislatures a year or more to determine whether they desire to revise their statutes in the light of the new Federal law.

Most important, however, the change advocated in H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301 will emphasize the importance of these special reminders of the milestones in our history which have added so much to the way of life we enjoy today.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Council desires to offer for your consideration the addition of three highly-important days to the present list of national holidays—Columbus Day, Election Day and Good Friday.

Over the years, numerous bills have been introduced in recognition of Columbus Day. In establishing our historical perspective, certainly the discovery of our land deserves special attention. As a mark of respect for the historical origin of our nation, it is certainly appropriate to designate Columbus Day for national observance.

Election Day merits recognition also for several reasons. Setting it aside as a national holiday will focus attention on the vital need for citizens to exercise their precious right of franchise. In addition, it will facilitate the opportunities for voters to participate because the work day will no longer interfere.

We in the United States are zealous in protecting the right of each citizen to worship—or not worship—as he pleases. Yet, we have a Christian tradition. Other recognized holidays observe events with a religious import. To maintain this spirit, we propose the addition of Good Friday as a national holiday.

In the case of Election Day and Good Friday, they should be observed on the dates now in effect. Columbus Day could be celebrated appropriately on Monday.

The Council urges the Subcommittee to take early, favorable action on the pending legislation.

STATEMENT OF OHIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Ohio Chamber of Commerce is a corporation, not for profit, incorporated in the state of Ohio. Its membership consists of approximately 5,000 business corporations, associations and individuals throughout the state of Ohio. There are also 175 community chambers of commerce who are members of the Ohio Chamber. Each has a substantial membership in its own area. Although the Ohio Chamber of Commerce is autonomous, it holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and is authorized to vote at the policy meeting held annually as a part of the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In preparation for the 1967 policy meeting of the National Chamber, a request for guidance on the issue of Monday Holidays was submitted to the Ohio Chamber Board of Directors at a meeting on March 15, 1967. The statement approved at that meeting reads as follows:

Whereas, the ever increasing complexity of business dictates making every possible move to simplify and regularize work schedules, and

Whereas, mid-week holidays cause interruptions that are difficult to accommodate, and

Whereas, there is a trend toward more time for relaxation and recreation to keep employees healthy and happy, and

Whereas, most of the existing holidays are now observed on dates which have been set arbitrarily by executive proclamation without regard to historical significance,

Now, Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Ohio Chamber of Commerce shall urge federal, state and local governments to observe five of our national holidays as follows:

Presidents' Day—Third Monday in February

Memorial Day—Last Monday in May

Independence Day—First Monday in July

Veterans' Day—First Monday in November

Thanksgiving Day—Last Monday in November

And all other legal holidays shall continue to be observed as at present.

Mr. Hilton Davis, Group Manager, National Economic Development Group for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has told you of the position of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States based on that policy meeting. Delegates from the Ohio Chamber voted in support of that policy.

The Ohio General Assembly (the state legislature) meets biennially. At the 107th session commencing January 2, 1967, H.B. 785 was introduced by Representatives James P. Celebrezze and Donald R. Nowack, both from Cleveland, Ohio. This bill proposed to amend the Ohio Revised Code so certain holidays now celebrated on specified dates would be moved to Mondays of the respective weeks. A spokesman for the Ohio Chamber of Commerce testified before the House Interstate Cooperation Committee of the Ohio General Assembly, as a proponent, during hearings on H.B. 785.

H.B. 785 was not recommended for passage by the House Interstate Cooperation Committee this year because a majority of the members were of the opinion

that adoption in Ohio without assurance of simultaneous action in neighboring states would confuse production schedules, especially in the northern section of our state, where many plants produce components for motor vehicle assembly plants located elsewhere. Celebration of different holidays in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio would cause confusion. Celebration of the same holidays, especially if they were Mondays, would avoid such difficulties.

The authors of H.B. 785 are interested in the prospect of uniform Monday holidays and have agreed to introduce the same bill again in the 1969 Ohio General Assembly, if they are elected to membership in that body. If they are not, I am sure other authors can readily be found.

Representative Gordon M. Scherer, Chairman of the House Interstate Cooperation Committee, says if federal action is taken before the Ohio General Assembly meets in 1969, the Committee will be glad to reexamine the 1969 equivalent of H.B. 785 in the light of federal uniformity.

Therefore, it is evident that if this 90th Congress should establish a federal precedent for uniformity, there is every indication that the 108th Ohio General Assembly, meeting in 1969, will be given an opportunity to bring Ohio law into conformity.

STATEMENT OF THE INDIANA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WITH RESPECT TO UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS

This statement is presented in behalf of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. The membership of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce is composed of more than 5,700 Indiana firms and individuals in business, industry and the professions and includes in its membership more than 282 affiliated state and local organizations with a combined membership of about 150,000.

In January, 1967, the 79-member Personnel and Labor Relations Committee of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce discussed at length the issue of Uniform Monday Holidays, with the following results:

(1) Overwhelming majority approved the general idea of Uniform Monday Holidays.

(2) Majority believed employees would like the idea.

(3) Preferred:

Washington's Birthday to be observed on 3rd Monday in February.

Memorial Day to be observed on last Monday in May.

Independence Day be observed on first Monday in July.

42% favored observing Veterans' Day on 2nd Monday in November.

37½% favored observing Veterans' Day on 1st Monday in April.

53% favored observing Thanksgiving on 4th Monday in November.

37% favored observing Thanksgiving on 3rd Monday in November.

This Committee recommended to the State Chamber Board of Directors that the organization adopt a policy position of favoring Uniform Monday Holidays.

Later in January the Board of Directors approved a policy of favoring Uniform Monday Holidays.

Several members of the Personnel and Labor Relations Committee noted the definite advantage of Uniform Monday Holidays for manufacturing through reduced production costs. It was pointed out that some firms experience considerable difficulty in preparing for a shutdown and start up of operations when a holiday falls in the middle of the calendar week. Aside from these costs there was some opinion that a Monday holiday results in increased productivity on Tuesday whereas a day after a mid-week holiday tends to show a decrease in productivity. Uniform Monday Holidays, it was felt, would result in better planning of work loads and scheduling. It was pointed out employees generally prefer 3-day holidays and in catering to this preference a result would be a decrease in absenteeism which frequently is a problem prior to and immediately after a holiday, even in plants where attendance on both days is a prerequisite to qualifying for holiday pay.

Since the January action by the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce's Personnel and Labor Relations Committee and the Board of Directors, we have experienced mid-week holidays of Memorial Day on Tuesday, May 30, and Independence Day on Tuesday, July 4. A number of our members have pointed out to us that these two holidays are examples of situations in which a Uniform Monday Holiday would have been of considerable advantage to the firms, the employees and the public generally. One automotive parts manufacturer in particular com-

mented on the savings that might have been realized by his firm if these two holidays had been of the recommended 3-day holiday type. In his situation the necessary maintenance and preparation of furnaces, heat treating equipment and related process equipment would have required one action rather than two separate actions as was required in order to work on Monday and then shut down again on Tuesday.

Although no Uniform Monday Holiday legislation was introduced in the 1967 Indiana General Assembly, the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce would support legislation in the 1969 session that would be needed to achieve uniformity at the state level.

In conclusion, the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce supports the idea of Uniform Monday Holidays and, with some modification could support H.R. 11679.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., August 7, 1967.

Representative ROBERT McCLORY,
House of Representatives, New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: As you know, I support the proposals currently being considered in Congress for Monday holidays.

Our store is open six days a week to serve our customers. Because Saturdays and Mondays are two of the most important shopping days for our customers, few of our employees can take a two-day weekend. Instead, our employees get a day off during the week.

Monday holidays, however, would permit us to close our store for two-day weekends several times a year and give our employees the benefit of a "long weekend" that non-retail employees now enjoy 52 times a year.

In addition to Monday holidays for Memorial Day and Independence Day as proposed in your H.J. Res. 301, I believe retail store employees would best be served by the observance of Monday holidays for Washington's Birthday (or President's Day) in February, Veteran's Day in October and Thanksgiving Day in November. This pattern of Monday holidays along with Labor Day which is already observed on Monday, would give a good pattern of two-day weekends for our employees.

I urge you and the other members of the House Judiciary Subcommittee #4 to support Monday holiday legislation.

Will you please have this letter included in the record of the Subcommittee hearings.

Sincerely,

J. BLUMBERG, INC.,
DAVID L. BLUMBERG,
President.

CALLAGHEN & COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., August 11, 1967.

HON. ROBERT MCCLORY,
*House of Representatives, New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR BOB: I am writing to urge the passage of HR11679 which you are sponsoring and which I understand is presently under discussion in Committee.

Our Company is a legal publishing firm with a total of 268 employees who reside in 15 states and in 55 separate cities; 116 of our employees are male, 152 female. The average length of service per employee is just under 7 years. Our general and Editorial offices are in Chicago and our printing plant is in Mundelein, Illinois.

We have always worked very closely with our employees in order to adjust our work schedule as much as possible to their convenience. Approximately fifteen years ago we concluded that national holidays which fall in the middle of the week leave much to be desired, both from the recreational point of view of our employees and the production frame of reference of ourselves as managers. Accordingly, we tried out a plan designed to lengthen our employees' weekends when holidays fell on either Tuesday or Thursday of a given week. In such instances we closed our operations on Monday preceding the Tuesday or Friday following the Thursday holiday and made up the time taken off on the Monday or the Friday on a previously designated Saturday.

We have been following this plan for fifteen years. Just this spring, however, in order to reconfirm the fact that our employees still preferred this method of lengthening these holiday weekends, we sent a questionnaire to our employees seeking their preference on the subject; 89% of the answers indicated a preference to work on a predesignated Saturday in order to lengthen these holiday weekends as mentioned above.

I merely relate our experience as clear evidence of the fact that our employees would much prefer to have these various holidays fall on Monday so that they could look forward to extended three-day weekends which add immeasurably to their relaxation and enjoyment as opposed to holidays which fall in the middle of the week and offer the very minimum of benefit to them. Our directors and officers who are responsible for the effective operation of our Company agree wholeheartedly with our employees in this matter, and, accordingly, we strongly urge passage of legislation which will consistently bring about the celebration of these national holidays on Mondays.

I commend you for introducing this legislation which cannot help but benefit the very great majority of the working force of the nation.

Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance to you in explaining our experiences to your colleagues.

Yours most sincerely,

MICHAEL CUDAHY, *President.*

AL'MÁNE'BI

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

Holidays shown are suggested: January A, New Years Day; January M, Meditation Day; February 22, Washington's Birthday; June 1, Memorial Day; July 5, Independence Day; September 1, Labor Day; November 12, Veterans Day; November 19, Thanksgiving Day; and December 19, Christmas Day. Easter Sunday should be April 28 every year. Other countries should arrange their commemorative days along the same pattern.

A New Year's Day
M Meditation Day

JULY

3 Independence Day

NEMO

19 Christmas

19 Thanksgiving

Use Monday January A and Monday January I for all regular years. Use Monday January A, Monday January M and Monday January I for leap years. Ignore the A and the A-M-I. when using this same calendar block for the other 12 months.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
$\frac{A-1}{A-M-1}$	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

CIRCLE EACH YEAR AS COMPLETED

1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 1965 1966 1967 *1968 1969 1970 *1971
*1972 1973 1974 1975 *1976 1977 1978 1979 *1980 1981 1982 1983 *1984 1985
1986 1987 *1988 1989 1990 1991 *1992 (This may be continued)

CONVERSION SHEET

JANUARY																														
Almanebi	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Dec./ Jan.																														
Gregorian	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
FEBRUARY																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Jan./ Feb.																														
Gregorian	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
MARCH																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Feb./ Mar.																														
Gregorian	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
APRIL																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Mar./ Apr.																														
Gregorian	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
MAY																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Apr./ May																														
Gregorian	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
JUNE																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
May/ June																														
Gregorian	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
JULY																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
June/ July																														
Gregorian	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6		
AUGUST																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
July/ Aug.																														
Gregorian	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3		
SEPTEMBER																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Aug.																														
Gregorian	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
OCTOBER																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Sept.																														
Gregorian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
NOVEMBER																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Sept./ Oct.																														
Gregorian	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
DECEMBER																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Oct./ Nov.																														
Gregorian	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
NEMO (The new 13th month)																														
Almanebi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Nov./ Dec.																														
Gregorian	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	21		

Examples:

If you were born December 22 (Oregorian) your new birth date will be January 4
 If you were born December 25 your new birth date will be January 3
 If you were born January 5 your new birth date will be January 14
 If you were born March 8 your new birth date will be March 20
 If you were born July 10 your new birth date will be August 4

A leap-Year birth will be one day one way or the other from this chart
 since the extra day is between NEMO 28 and JANUARY 1 instead of between
 February 28 and March 1.

[The Kansas City Star, Friday, Oct. 25, 1963]

VOTE IN VATICAN TO ACCEPT A NEW CALENDAR

VATICAN CITY.—The Vatican ecumenical council voted today to put the Roman Catholic church on record as willing to accept a fixed date for Easter and a new universal calendar.

The cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops attending the assembly—by a vote of 2,057 to 4, with one null ballot—agreed the council should declare it does not oppose a new perpetual calendar, providing other Christian churches accept it and providing it retains a 7-day week, including Sunday.

By a vote of 2,058 to 9, with one null ballot, the council fathers declared themselves favorable to fixing the date of Easter on the same Sunday each year.

The votes were on amendments to a chapter in a council schema on liturgy, or public worship. The chapter deals with the church year—the cycle of liturgical seasons such as Lent and Advent.

The church would not draw up the calendar reforms, but would leave that to civil authorities. The United Nations and other organizations have been studying a perpetual calendar for than a decade. What the council is doing is saying that Roman Catholicism has no objection to the reforms on religious grounds.

To the Addressee:

We have enjoyed more social, economic and industrial gains during the last 100 years than during all the prior years of written history; yet we are still trying to function under our present Gregorian calendar we started using in 1752.

This new Al'ma'ne'bi calendar made its first public appearance in 1955 when rumors were flying that the United Nations was about to vote on the adoption of a "World Calendar." Copies of the Al'ma'ne'bi were rushed to the United Nations and a distribution was made in the General Assembly. The Assembly decided to postpone a vote on the "World Calendar." Later, more copies were sent and they received a second general distribution. Soon after this, I understand, the World Calendar organization was dissolved.

At first there was considerable prejudice against the calendar reform for various reasons. Since then the story is swiftly changing. It was September 19, 1957, that I sat in United Nations Room #2941 and freely discussed the possibilities of world adoption. While the men I talked to in the Social and Economic Council remained strictly neutral—exactly as they should—I could not help sensing the general feeling that this calendar would eventually replace the present Gregorian calendar, but with such a great change it probably would take ten to fifteen years. It has been ten years, and from recent developments I think that prophecy will prove correct.

As a matter of fact, our economy is growing into an operation under this calendar even before it becomes official. Under our present calendar there are as many as seven kinds of Januarys, fourteen kinds of Februarys, and seven kinds of all the other months.

Since the appearance of this calendar, the United States Post Office Department turned to a 13-month accounting program. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City went on a 13-month salary pay program, and many other concerns are doing likewise.

Actually, this new calendar, besides having a fixed date for Easter, has no months or years ending mid-week—and for the convenience of the people it is suggested that the eight present national holidays be switched to either Fridays or Mondays. As I have said many times, if Mondays suit the people better, put them all on Mondays, but don't "chicken" about Christmas and/or Thanksgiving. Eliminating the mid-week holidays will at the same time be of great benefit to business, from an absenteeism as well as a sales standpoint.

Most of our United States Senators and most of the members of the House of Representatives, and many of our state Governors have copies of the calendar in their files, and we in turn have many letters from them—and from all over the world—all good but one or two. We have copies on file in the Vatican and correspondence in our file from that office. We have copies of a news item that appeared in the Kansas City Star on October 25, 1963, wherein they go on record as willing to accept a fixed date for Easter and a new Universal Calendar. Frankly we believe this news release practically points to our Almanebi Perpetual Calendar with its fixed date for Easter.

The present rash of bills being introduced in our Congress to change a few of our present holidays to Mondays is partly the result of the recent polls asking

the people what they think of mid-week holidays. I feel these polls, at least in part, are prompted by my campaign during the past ten or twelve years to give the people eight long week-ends every year—and at the same time give business a decent calendar that will correct many present ills that are not only very costly but also very confusing.

Please don't let our Congress sell the people short by simply changing two or three holidays to Monday, and leave us without a decent modern calendar that not only will do all of this better but will give us a better calendar under which to operate.

The copyrights are to prevent unauthorized profit and to enable me to release it to the world free, if I wish to do so and no doubt will. It can be published in several different forms—with a picture and an advertisement, in pad form where a sheet can be torn off as each month is completed, with a wheel behind it to turn a new month to show through a hole in the face of the calendar, and a lot of other versions. Desk pads will still be produced the same as now, except that "over production" will be usable the next year.

Send for more copies if you wish. All previous calendar changes have come only from Popes, potentates, kings and the like. This one is coming from the people through our Congress and through the United Nations.

We hope to hear from you.

WM. C. FOGLE, Jr.,
5512 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64110.

(The following statement is an attachment to Mr. Fogle's letter:)

The word calendar is from the Roman word 'Calends', meaning the first day of the month. The Egyptians based their year on the seasonal changes, dividing it into 365 days made up into 12 thirty day months with several days thrown in to make it come out even. The Jews had 12 lunar months, adding a thirteenth month to keep it even. The Greeks had more trouble, and if my history is correct, never did fix a calendar that remained even with the seasons. The Romans tried 10 months and had to add several days every once in a while to keep theirs on schedule, and finally counted two months between November and December to keep their records in proper tune with the equinox and thus came up with a year consisting of fourteen months. They finally settled on the Julian Calendar year of 365 days with an extra day added every four years, and this arrangement was in general use until about 1580.

About that time Pope Gregory XIII introduced the then new Gregorian Calendar, making an out and out adjustment of about 10 days, but still using the 365 days with an extra day in February every four years. For convenience in world trade, it is presumed, England adopted this calendar about the year 1752, and we as a colony, did likewise. Later, when George Washington became a National figure, people began to ask what he considered his true birthday since the calendar change made it a question. His reply, so the story goes, was that he was born February 22, and from habit would continue to use that date—not that it made any difference. Then, it seems, it was not until 1902 that Russia started using this Gregorian calendar, and roughly speaking, this is the calendar we are still using to-day. No doubt it was a masterpiece some 350 odd years ago, but present world requirements due to economic progress make this calendar not suitable for these modern times.

To develop the Almanebi calendar to suit present and future needs all prejudice and all superstition had to be cast aside and those who embrace it will be obliged to do likewise. With the many calendar changes during past years it stands to reason few—if any, of our present sanctified days are correct, so shifting them to Fridays or Mondays for the convenience of the people would not alter their meaning. So while the holidays indicated on this calendar are simply suggested, they should remain as shown, and other countries should follow a like pattern.

Many people wonder why we have not suggested a fixed date for Easter, and this we will now do. It now seems possible for Easter to fall on a Sunday as early as March 24, or as late as April 24. As we all know here in the United States, the early Easters are generally in bad weather, and the people as well as the stores suffer. Also, we must remember, many countries in South America start their schools the day following Easter—this is their Fall, you know, and having this day jump around as it now does, must cause them a lot of trouble. So we suggest Easter should be always on April 28 on this calendar—and keep it there. The meaning would still be there too. Then we will go more, and suggest that our

schools always start on September 2 (Labor Day September 1, you know), and always end May 28. This would give us 10 months school like we want and need, and 3 months vacation which is also needed. The Treasury Department could divide the year into four periods instead of 4 quarters—Jan. Feb. March—April May June—July August September October and November December and NEMO—the new month. This way we at least would know where we stood.

Most of us realize we are drifting—by necessity, to a shorter work week—and this is good. The next step perhaps should be five 7 hour days, but after that the week should be shortened to four 8 hour days. In industry, banks and offices where this will happen first, the new Friday off will be like Saturday now is to millions, and at the same time will absorb 4 of the Friday holidays so that they will not cut more into the new short week. The Monday holidays were indicated on purpose to insure—so to speak, at least 4 long week-ends (counting New Years day—January A) to those not in short week jobs. In addition to these we feel Christmas and Thanksgiving on Fridays will almost force department stores and the like to remain closed until the following Monday.

Now think of a few of the advantages. One of the bigger calendar people advertised that they were including extra sheets for several years back, and several sheets for years to come, because it was often necessary to know what day of the week some date was on—or would be on in the future. Then think of the money wasted every year on new calendar printing plates, and the loss from over printing. The different number of work days from year to year even in the same months render statistics a bad feature. Also remember no more months or years ending in the middle of the week, no more New Years eve starting in the middle of a work day when companies are trying to close their years business—no more holidays in fact during the last month of the year, and a longer “breather” between Christmas and New Years. But above all this and many more, this calendar will eventually give most of us more time to live, travel or stay home if we wish with enough time to really relax—and live a little.

Our files are full of wonderful letters written by people in all walks of life. Many of these letters are from very famous people, and we have yet to find the person who says he (or she) does not like this calendar. Newspapers in various cities are running articles about this calendar. It has had two distributions in the United Nations, but we have felt that it is not yet the time to try to get them to vote on its adoption, but as soon as more people know about it, we feel sure it will be no problem to get them—or our Congress to do so. Many people feel that if either of these bodies indicate their desire to go on this calendar, it would be a matter of only a few months until most of the world would do likewise. We understand it has caused considerable interest in other countries, and that several of them have indicated how desirable it is.

Remember, our Congress and the United Nations represent we the people, and they beyond doubt would vote for this new calendar if it is what the people want—and we have not, as we said, found anyone who doesn't. And remember, any boost you give—don't feel that it is for us, for really it is for mankind, and you will be doing the world a service.

Mr. ROGERS. The committee will now stand in adjournment until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:04 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m. on Thursday, August 17, 1967.)

TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM ANNUAL OBSERVANCES OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS ON MONDAYS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE No. 4 OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m. in room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Byron G. Rogers (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Rogers, Poff, Wiggins, and McClory.

Also present: Benjamin L. Zelenko, counsel; Franklin G. Polk, associate counsel.

Mr. ROGERS. The committee will come to order.

This morning the subcommittee continues hearings on legislation to provide for the uniform observance of certain nonreligious holidays on designated Mondays.

This morning we plan to hear from a number of distinguished persons. Our leadoff witness is the Honorable John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Come forward, Mr. Macy, and proceed in your own manner.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. MACY, JR., CHAIRMAN, U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. MACY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Mr. McClory.

It is a pleasure to appear before you this morning and to testify on these holiday bills. I have a statement here which, with your permission, I would like to read, and then I will be prepared to answer any questions you may have.

I am pleased to appear before you today in behalf of proposed legislation to provide for the uniform observance of certain holidays on Mondays.

Back in the spring, the Civil Service Commission—along with some other executive branch agencies—was asked to report on H.R. 1292, introduced by Mr. Stratton. At that time we viewed the bill, and similar measures, with considerable misgivings.

We knew that such a public law would have legal effect only on Federal establishments. We knew that neither the Federal Government nor business and industry could tolerate separate sets of holidays. We knew, for example, that business and industry would expect mail delivery on the first Monday in July if they were observing the customary Fourth of July on another day. Likewise, we knew the folly of delivering mail on the Fourth of July when there would be no one there to receive it.

In looking just at Federal operations, we could see nothing but trouble and disruption were we to find ourself conducting the public's business under a system of separate holidays. Let me cite some specific areas and, again, let me, in a manner of speaking, pick on the Fourth of July as a single example.

Under the proposed bill, the Commission might find itself observing the first Monday in July. The State of New York might retain the traditional Fourth of July.

We would close on Monday, a nonproductive day.

We would be open on July 4, but we could not schedule examinations in New York on that day, thus producing an additional nonproductive day for us. We would be open for business. There would be few customers. Our investigators would be at work that day, of course, because Monday would have been their holiday.

They would call on business and industry on the Fourth, they would go knocking on doors in neighborhoods, they would stop by city and county offices to check records, they would do all the things they customarily do to insure the suitability of applicants for Federal employment—but there would be few people available to help them.

Nearly everyone would have gone to the beach, to the mountains, or would be off visiting friends and relatives. So our investigators would have wasted a full day.

Our information office would be open in New York City on July 4. Our information specialists would be on the job and eager to assist the jobseeking public. But again, there would be little or no public.

With just these few illustrations, I am sure you can see why we could not operate efficiently and economically under a dual holiday system.

With such prospects before us, we stated our objections to passage of H.R. 1292 and, on the Senate side, to S. 1217. Our reasoning was, and is, valid, but there were other things we did not know and take into account at that time.

We did not know, for example, that business and industry were favoring Monday holidays. We did not know that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is highly in favor of the plan and is working in behalf of it. We did not know—though we should have guessed—that travel interests and hotels and motels would strongly favor the Monday holiday plan.

We learned all this at the Senate hearings. We realize, of course, that individual States did not speak at the hearings—neither did the hearings bring out the views of organized labor. Nonetheless, we became convinced that there was enough of a groundswell shown at the Senate hearings to indicate that States would follow through if the Federal Government would lead the way.

On the basis of this, we reconsidered. We looked at Monday holidays in the broadest possible context, and we withdrew our objections.

Today, under certain conditions, I am prepared to go one step further. If the bill contains provisions which will delay its effect until the States have passed corresponding legislation, then I am prepared to speak in favor of H.R. 1292.

I believe uniform Monday holidays will have beneficial effects on our economy. Again, I stress the word "uniform." More people would travel, would see America first—with hardly enough time in a 3-day weekend to go anywhere else. More dollars would be plowed back

into the economy through increased sales in gasoline, tires, airline tickets, bus and train fares, sporting equipment and clothes, admission tickets, et cetera.

Restaurants, hotels and motels—I am certain—would notice increased business, and so would less commercial interests such as our very fine museums and public recreation facilities.

I believe uniform Monday holidays would boost the morale of the working man. He could count on—and could plan in advance—at least five 3-day weekend holidays a year. He could decide to paint and putter around the house, if he so chose, on those 3-day weekends so that he could have a free and unfettered vacation in the mountains or at the shore when his regular vacation came up.

The morale value of a holiday is both the time that it gives a person to commemorate an important event and the time to pursue personal recreation away from the worksite. The individual has the day in which to do whatever he likes, both in commemoration and for recreation.

So why not Monday holidays? Why not a minimum of four or five 3-day weekends that working people can count on? Why deny ourselves the pleasure of being able to plan something a little bit different for a 3-day period several times a year?

By the same token, why deny Government, why deny business and industry a better plan for getting the most from our human resources? We all know that nothing is more disruptive to orderly operations than a holiday that falls, let us say, on Thursday.

What happens? A good many employees suddenly notice on Monday that they have Thursday off, and they approach their supervisors and try to secure Friday off, too. Supervisors will frequently shift and reschedule work assignments to create a 4-day weekend for as many of their people as they can possibly spare, and suddenly the supervisor's best-laid plans for a highly productive week have gone out the window.

Why deny the supervisor—why deny management—the ability to plan for holidays and to schedule the work accordingly?

A uniform Monday holiday plan will give management a planning capability much better than the present system. It will, in our case, the Government, help us provide better service to the taxpayer. We will have, certainly, the same number of interruptions—but they will be planned better, with fewer last-minute switches and changes, and hopefully with less absenteeism.

Uniform Monday holidays won't cost the taxpayer a dime in terms of the cost of Government services. No new Federal holidays will be created—they will simply be rearranged, at no expense but with considerable improvement in management planning and employee benefits.

The only reasons I can come up with in opposition to uniform Monday holidays have to do with tradition, with custom.

I know from experience tradition and custom are hard to break. I know too often we cling to the status quo. Old shoes always feel better than new ones, even though the new ones are far better.

During the past weeks, I have followed the arguments about July 4 not really being the correct anniversary of that historic signing, and also that George Washington wasn't really born on February 22.

About all I can conclude is that modern mathematics isn't really so modern after all. They must have been able to "shift their bases" back then.

The Christian Easter shifts back and forth during March and April—yet has anyone ever suggested that it is less holy or less observed because it floats according to the moon, that it is observed on the first Sunday after the full moon on or next after the spring equinox?

Taking everything into account, I feel it would take a little time to become accustomed to:

Presidents' Day on the third Monday in February;
 Memorial Day on the last Monday in May;
 Independence Day on the first Monday in July, and
 Veterans Day on the first Monday in November.

However, once one became used to it, it would be liked by nearly everyone who would appreciate the overall benefits.

I now come to what I consider the critical point. What can this committee and the Congress do to assure uniform observance without which the Federal Government would be out of step in adopting this plan?

On this point I have some thoughts. May I suggest that you consider delaying the effective date—perhaps some 3 to 4 years following enactment. Even with substantial support from industry and the States, conversion to Monday holidays would not be accomplished without some delay. A planned delay of 3 to 4 years would give the States ample time to pass corresponding legislation. It would also allow for the expiration of current union contracts in industry which govern holiday observance, and would make it possible for business and industry to anticipate any effects on products, workloads, and operations.

If this legislation is enacted, Congress should urge the States to follow suit promptly with a provision that State observances would become effective during the year the Federal statute would take effect.

Congress could also assess the situation at the end of a given waiting period to see whether a further postponement of the effective date is warranted.

Another possibility is that Congress could write into the law a provision that it shall become effective only when a certain number of States have passed corresponding legislation.

I urge the Congress to take some positive steps to assure State compliance—and to delay the effective date until compliance is achieved.

If positive measures are taken to encourage uniformity in applying the 3-day holiday principle, the Commission would fully endorse H.R. 1292. We believe it offers many benefits that can be gained in no other way.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I will be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

Mr. ROGERS. You made reference to a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee dated May 16 and a second letter dated August 8. We will make those a part of the record so it will clarify the position of the Commission.

Mr. MACY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The letters referred to follow:)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., May 16, 1967.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further response to your requests for reports on similar bills H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301 providing for the uniform observance of certain holidays on designated Mondays.

Enactment of this legislation would have the effect of guaranteeing to most Federal employees a fixed number of three-day weekends each year. Both H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301 would provide for the observance of Memorial Day on the last Monday in May and of Independence Day on the first Monday in July. In addition, H.R. 1292 would provide for observance of Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February and of Veteran's Day on the second Monday in November.

The Commission does not favor the enactment of H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301. Federal employees are now granted eight holidays each year. Only one of these, Labor Day, regularly falls on Monday. However, Monday is treated as a non-work or premium pay day whenever a holiday falls on Sunday. Friday is similarly observed when a holiday falls on Saturday. Substitute days are also observed for employees whose workweeks are other than Monday through Friday when a holiday falls on one of their regular non-work days (in lieu of Saturday or Sunday).

Existing holiday practices in the Federal Service, both as to number of days and arrangements for their observance, are generally consistent with those for employees in private employment. In recent years some businesses, usually those engaged in manufacturing, have permitted employees to take a long weekend by giving a Monday off either as an extra holiday or in place of some minor or so-called "floating" holiday. There is no indication whatsoever of a trend toward uniform observance of traditional holidays on Monday.

Reference to "national" holidays in the titles of these bills may be mistakenly interpreted to imply that the proposed change in dates to be observed would automatically be applicable in all sectors throughout the nation. Although the holiday practices of the Federal Government usually prevail in the State governments and in private enterprise, this is purely optional. Certain Southern States, for example, do not observe Memorial Day on May 30.

Many Government services are closely interrelated with the daily operations of the national economy or the local community. This makes it essential that Federal observance of holidays conform with prevailing practices in the country at large. If the proposed legislation were to be enacted, Federal services, including even mail deliveries, would be discontinued (or performed by employees paid at premium rates) on what are normal workdays in other activities, and they would be available on other days when most other establishments would be closed and would not need them. Such a situation could scarcely be tolerated.

For the above reasons, the Commission strongly opposes the objectives of H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301 and urges that they not be given favorable consideration. If these measures are reported by your committee, however, the provisions should be in the form of an amendment to section 6103(a) of Title 5, United States Code, which now contains the positive law on this subject.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours

JOHN W. MACY, Jr., *Chairman.*

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1967.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not believe it is now necessary for me to appear at the August 17 hearing on H.R. 1292, "To provide for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Mondays", and on other bills incorporating similar proposals.

The Commission has looked again into the proposals for observing most national holidays on Monday. In the light of additional information and understanding of the purpose of these proposals, the Commission would not object to enactment of legislation for this purpose.

At the time of our earlier report (dated May 16, 1967, on H.R. 1292 and H.J. Res. 301), it appeared that the principal effect of the legislation would be on Federal establishments, because the actual legal impact of Federal legislation in this area is confined to Federal activities. Thus it appeared that Federal activities would be observing several holidays on days different from those observed in the national economy generally if the legislation were enacted.

A groundswell of support for Monday holidays has emerged, however, that makes clear that the States and industry will likely follow Federal practice in this matter. In these circumstances, the Commission would have no objection to these proposals.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, JR., *Chairman.*

Mr. ROGERS. You state that Congress could make provision that the legislation would only become effective when a specified number of States have enacted corresponding legislation. How many States do you feel should be required? Do you think that three-fourths should be required as in the case of the ratification of a constitutional amendment? What is your view?

Mr. MACY. My view on this, is, first, this is clearly a legislative determination. Secondly, I would feel that if there were an indication that a majority of the States, 26 of them, would follow this pattern, this would be a strong enough indication to permit the activation of the plan for the Federal community.

Mr. ROGERS. If we did change the observance of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans' Day, have you any idea of the costs, if any, to the U.S. Government?

Mr. MACY. If those 4 days fell uniformly on Monday, there would be no additional cost to the Federal Government as an employer because it would merely shift the date of observance from the fixed date on the calendar to the date specified in the legislation.

Mr. ROGERS. In your testimony, you suggest that by this shift to Monday holidays production would be improved. Supervisors and others who plan production in the Government service would be in a better position to outline the work to be done and be more likely to have it finished than in the situation where holidays come on Thursdays or Wednesdays.

Mr. MACY. That is my view, Mr. Chairman. I believe that with the fixed date, with the date falling on Monday, this would permit far better work planning for management and far better recreation planning for employees; both would benefit and, in turn, the taxpayer would benefit as the ultimate employer.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Macy. Mr. McClory?

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you, Mr. Macy. It is a pleasure to welcome a fellow citizen of Illinois before the committee. I commend you on your very illuminating and helpful statement.

I also want to congratulate you on being able to see the fault of your earlier decision and to come all the way over in support of this legislation.

I might say that I am also pleased to note that you stated this came about as a result of the hearings before the Senate subcommittee. As I

recall, I made a very convincing statement there and perhaps that contributed to the wisdom that you are indicating here this morning.

Mr. MACY. It did, indeed, sir.

Mr. McCLODY. I want to make a brief inquiry. The one inquiry I wish to make is this: Your present observance of holidays in the Federal service and in the Post Office, the Civil Service, and in the District of Columbia, is pursuant to section 6103 (a) of title 5 of the United States Code, which relates to Government service; so I would assume that insofar as your office is concerned, you would prefer to have the amendment or the action of the Congress in respect to holidays to affect and amend that part of the law.

Mr. MACY. Exactly. That part of the law prescribes 8 holidays for national observance. It applies to Federal employees and to the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCLODY. I want to call your attention to H.R. 11679, which is a bill which I have introduced recently after studying other bills and restudying my own recommendation with regard to this subject.

The House bill 1292 offered by my colleague Mr. Stratton, who has taken a very active role in advocating this legislation, would not affect Thanksgiving Day; whereas, my bill would place Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Monday of November instead of the fourth Thursday of November, as it presently is.

I would gather from your statement that where a holiday occurs on a Thursday your office, for instance, or the various offices under the Civil Service agency are confronted with the situation that special leave or special consideration for absence on Friday is requested and granted, with the result that there is a breakdown in service during that extended, lengthy holiday.

Mr. MACY. Yes. What usually happens at Thanksgiving is that there is a liberal use, with management's agreement, of leave for Fridays, so that the available staff is substantially cut down on that Friday in order to permit extensive use of what amounts to a 4-day weekend.

Mr. McCLODY. So that when you state on page 5 of your statement, "We all know that nothing is more disruptive to orderly operations than a holiday that falls, let us say, on Thursday," you are really saying that if we would change Thanksgiving Day from Thursday to Monday, it would make for better, smoother, more efficient operations?

Mr. MACY. That would be my conclusion.

Mr. McCLODY. Under the present law, the Federal Government has not offered any compulsion with regard to State observance of the holidays that the Federal Government designates for its own employees. I am wondering why you would want to recommend that this legislation, this change, be conditioned upon approval by the States.

Don't you feel that the States would want to follow suit and that the State legislatures would want to act in accordance with the Federal direction just as they have in the past?

Mr. MACY. I would think so. However, the burden of my point is that unless they do, this could be disruptive because you would have a dual set of holidays with the public confused with State offices open one day, Federal offices open another.

Really, this is the basic caution that we offer. I realize we don't dictate to the States. We set an example in this type of legislation.

It may be that you and the other members of the committee have evidence that is not available to me as to the response of the States to this type of a proposal.

What I wanted to do in my statement was to raise this as a concern because it seems to me from a practical operating point of view that if there isn't a fairly high degree of uniformity, it is going to produce confusion in the communities.

We do have today in certain States some holidays that are not celebrated by the Federal Government, one or two, but by and large there is a uniform pattern of holidays.

If we are to make as significant a change in the holiday dates as this legislation, that is, the amendment of section 6103(a) of title 5 do follow suit. It may be that through the Council of State Government or through some other device there can be assurance that that will be the case.

Mr. McCLORY. You wouldn't want to make your enthusiastic support of this change really conditioned upon whether or not the States ratify this in some sort of action, would you?

Mr. MACY. No. I am just conditioning it on a caution that unless there is evidence available to the Congress in some form that there would be an early following of this pattern by the States, that there are practical operating confusions that would result.

Mr. McCLORY. I would like you to consider that the enactment of this legislation; that is, the amendment of section 6103(a) of title 5 with an effective date on January 1, 1970, say, which is better than 2 years from now, might not offer an opportunity for the States, for industry and labor, and for the calendar manufacturers to adjust their manufacturing schedules with regard to the form of the calendar and other problems that are incidental to this change. That action might not be satisfactory, but at least it is a first step for the Congress before getting into this more coercive type of legislation.

Mr. MACY. Maybe my word "compliance" was unfortunate, but I don't intend any coercive action. It seems to me there ought to be an indication from the States of an intent to follow this.

It seems to me that the chairman of the Council of State Governments or some other group could give your committee some kind of an indication of State attitudes that would be sufficient, as far as I am concerned, to answer my caution about the matter of dual holidays.

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you very much for your very helpful statement.

Mr. MACY. Thank you, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins?

Mr. WIGGINS. I have no questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Connell?

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Macy, I am going to read from a letter addressed to the chairman of the subcommittee from the chamber of commerce out in the State of Washington that illustrates the problem of possible confusion:

We do acknowledge the strong pressure for change and offer the following recommendation: that the Thanksgiving observance, if changed at all, should be to the third Monday of November. Our reason for this is that the Christmas shopping season is traditionally that period of time between Thanksgiving and Christmas and the shift to the fourth Monday would curtail this shopping period by a number of days, which not only shortens the shopping season, but also the opportunity for inventory replacement.

Is that illustrative of the possible confusion you are suggesting could result? It is conceivable that Federal law might change Thanksgiving to a Monday but that a State might change it to a different Monday?

Mr. MACY. That particular case had not occurred to me. I had more in mind the type of situation I described in my statement where you would have another one of the recognized holidays changed to a Monday but with continued observance of that date for an indefinite period of time on the basis of State law, so there would be confusion in the minds of the public as to what office is open and what services were available.

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Macy, today several States do not observe Memorial Day on the same day which is prescribed by Federal law. What has been the experience in those States? Has there been any confusion between Federal and State jurisdictions?

Mr. MACY. I think it has been generally accepted that Federal offices have been closed because of that date. You have some States where Lincoln's Birthday is celebrated as a holiday, so that there are disparities in the pattern at the present time. But this would constitute such a substantial change that the disparities would not be as limited as they are at the present time.

Mr. McCLORY. Let me ask this further question to get your thinking on it.

In order to give the maximum assurance of the uniform Monday program being accepted, wouldn't it be preferable if the Federal Government went ahead and indicated its determination to observe these holidays on these Mondays than if the Federal Government said, "We are going to observe these uniform Monday holidays only if a certain number of States accept them"?

Mr. MACY. You would be a better judge of that reaction than I. My own feeling would be that there does need to be some assurance that there will be acceptance by the States and it would seem to me you could get this in a number of ways. Your point about the delay in the effective date, it seems to me, has about the same effect.

You would be in a position if you put the date out to 1970 or 1971 to be able to judge after a period of time, perhaps after the legislative sessions of the State legislatures, as to how much acceptance there is going to be and you would be able to answer my concern very precisely.

Mr. McCLORY. That is the purpose of making the effective date in my bill January 1, 1970. All of the State legislatures will have had at least one session by that time.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Macy. We certainly appreciate you taking the time to come up here to give us the benefit of your thoughts on this matter.

Mr. MACY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Our next witness is Mr. Hilton Davis, group manager of the National Economic Development Group of the Chamber of Commerce.

Come forward, Mr. Davis.

STATEMENT OF HILTON DAVIS, GROUP MANAGER, NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to support legislation to accomplish uniform Monday holidays. For reasons which I will enumerate, our members think very highly of this prospect of being assured six long weekends a year rather than just the one we now have, Labor Day.

To further identify the national chamber, let me say it is the Nation's largest business federation. It is composed of some 3,700 organization members; that is, local and State chambers of commerce and trade and professional associations; and more than 33,000 business members—firms, corporations, and individuals. We now have an underlying membership, the members of our affiliated organizations, nearing 5 million firms and individuals.

To illustrate how these members participated in determining the chamber's position on this issue, I would like first to tell you that last fall we conducted a membership opinion poll on the subject of uniform Monday holidays. It proved to be the second most popular poll we have ever conducted. We received nearly 10,000 replies—almost a one-third response.

The first question asked in the poll was: "Do you approve the general idea of uniform Monday holidays?" The answer was "Yes" for 85 percent of the respondents.

We also asked our members to signify which of five holidays they would like to see changed to occur regularly on Mondays. The holidays were Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving. Majorities ranging from 74 to 62 percent favored changing each of these five holidays.

The enthusiasm for changing these dates was illustrated by the personal remarks of many of the respondents. For example:

A Wisconsin wholesaler said, "This is a most important project. If you can get it accepted, you will be doing a great job."

A California banker said:

I queried our employees before answering the questions, and I was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea. I think, on a popular vote, there would be a landslide in favor of shifting the holidays to Monday.

Encouraging as these results were, an opinion poll is strictly advisory to the chamber. It does not constitute a formal policy position. However, our manufacture-distribution committee viewed these poll results as a mandate for chamber action and proposed a policy declaration which would commit the chamber to work for the objective. This policy declaration was placed before delegates at the policy session during our annual meeting in May, where it was adopted without dissent.

Under these circumstances, it might be said that our members have twice considered this subject, and on both occasions indicated their strong support for Monday holidays.

Now having told you of the general support of our members, I would like to cite some of the specific benefits they see in Monday holidays as reflected in their replies to our poll.

Benefits to employees

If there is a single, standout reason why our members support Monday holidays, I think it must be their belief that their employees would appreciate the changes and would enjoy the varied benefits of fixed 3-day weekends. Of the respondents, 90 percent expressed the view that their employees would like the idea. And, as I mentioned earlier, some of the respondents even polled their own employees before answering.

Unquestionably, the 3-day weekend provided by Monday holidays does lend itself to a greater variety and range of activities than does a holiday that falls in the middle of the week. Whether an individual is concerned mainly with rest or recreation, or even the countless do-it-yourself chores that our wives plan for us, there is no doubt that regular 3-day weekends provide better opportunities for doing these things.

To the extent that the employees' interest might also be considered the public interest, the chamber's poll was reinforced by the poll by *This Week* magazine earlier this year. The magazine invited its readers to return a ballot indicating their views. In March the magazine reported a deluge of returns—180,061 ballots in favor, 10,094 opposed—for a supporting vote of 95 percent.

Production improvements

Improved production and work schedules are other important expected benefits by 65 percent of the respondents in the chamber's poll. Some 26 percent see no change in this, and 7 percent anticipate some harm to their businesses.

Here, one type of benefit is the avoidance of stop-start interruptions caused by midweek holidays. This is illustrated by some of our members' comments.

A Pennsylvania manufacturer said:

It would help us in scheduling our kilns. A day off in mid-week is anything but satisfactory.

A service company in North Carolina reported:

We operate a dyehouse that requires great steam poundage, which takes some time to build up. When the dyehouse closes for one day, the fuel cost to start the steam generating equipment twice that week is a considerable loss.

A wholesale grocer in Montana said:

Delivery schedules to customers are very difficult to set up in any satisfactory manner when the holiday comes in mid-week. By putting them all on Monday, one permanent holiday week schedule would be worked out and would become routine procedure for customer and employees alike.

A New York manufacturer told us:

We already swing some holidays to take advantage of a long week end, and we find our production actually increases as compared with those occasions where the holiday falls in the middle of the week.

Related to this type of benefit, of course, is the probability that Monday holidays would curb some of the employee absenteeism that now surrounds midweek holidays. We did not ask this question specifically of our members, but I think most people understand that the day before or after a midweek holiday is particularly tempting as a day of annual leave. I have been told, too, that such days often bring on sudden employee illnesses. Whatever the reason, such absences do hinder production and service.

Sales improvements

Improved sales is another benefit of Monday holidays anticipated by some of our members, although this ranks lower on the list. Some 35 percent look for better sales, while 54 percent expect no change, 6 percent have no opinion, and 6 percent fear some harm to sales.

Very likely, most sales improvements resulting from Monday holidays would be related to the increased concentration of "free" time made available by the 3-day weekends. Thus, a great many products and services would be potential beneficiaries. To mention just a few: hardware, paint and wallpaper stores, lumber yards, garden shops, equipment rental services, and others that supply do-it-yourselfers; hotels, motels, and vacation resorts; manufacturers and dealers of sporting goods, clothing, autos, auto equipment, and petroleum products; and transportation companies, tour services, and travel agencies.

This potential benefit is illustrated by our members' comments, such as the following:

The president of a large hotel chain said:

Considerable business is lost when holidays are in the middle of the week. The businessman and the vacationer both stay home and literally the entire week is lost . . . If the holidays were on Monday, we could give our customers better service at lower cost.

A food supermarket president in New York reported:

From a total business standpoint, we can always make up a Monday (holiday)—but never a Thursday, Friday or Saturday (holiday).

A Minneapolis newspaper editor said:

Since the tourist-vacation resort business is our second largest industry, we would favor 3-day holidays as a boon to our economy.

The Chamber's Legislative Recommendations

Having summarized why the chamber supports uniform Monday holidays, I would like now to explain our position on the legislation.

In general, we are in agreement with H.R. 11679 introduced by Representative McClory. In fact, we are in so much agreement that, if you want to approve it as is, we will raise no objection. However, there is one point of possible amendment I would like to mention for your consideration.

This is the proposed change of Veterans Day from November 11 to the last Monday in October. In our membership poll, we gave our members three choices for a new date for Veterans Day. While many of them selected either the first or second Monday in November, the largest vote was cast for moving Veterans Day to somewhere in the March-April period. The reason for this location is that it will balance three regular holiday weekends in the first half of the calendar, and three in the second half, including Labor Day.

Without such a move, there would be four holiday weekends in the second half of the year and only two in the first half, and there would be a 97-day nonholiday span between Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day.

For this reason, we think some consideration might be given to moving Veterans Day into the March-April period, possibly the third Monday in March, and thereby give employees the additional advantage of a better spread of holidays throughout the year.

In a related vein let me mention Thanksgiving, too. Here most of our members voted for the fourth Monday in November, and so are in

accord with H.R. 11679 on this observance. However, a sizable number also indicated a preference for the third Monday in November. Although a difference of 1 week is very slight, this would work a bit toward balancing the time between Labor Day and Christmas. I raise it only because it further suggests the interest in spreading out holidays so they will occur at somewhat more balanced intervals.

With regard to the bill's proposed effective date, we are particularly pleased that January 1, 1970, is selected. We believe this delay is important for several reasons:

First, some types of business will need time to get ready. For example, a calendar manufacturer wrote the chamber in May to say his company was then already producing calendars for 1968 and 1969. He said he must have a 2-year period between the enactment and effective dates.

Second, a too early effective date might occasion unnecessary difficulties in connection with some existing labor contracts which specify holidays.

Third, and most important, a too early effective date would not give the States sufficient time to enact their own comparable legislation. As we all know, Federal legislation alone will not achieve uniform Monday holidays, since it would have mandatory application only to the District of Columbia and to Federal employees across the Nation. The States will have to follow up with similar legislation, to provide real uniformity for the holidays under discussion.

To assure time for such State action, I believe the effective date should be delayed until after the 1969 sessions of State legislatures. Under these circumstances, the chamber endorses the effective date of January 1, 1970. We would prefer that it not be delayed any longer than that.

Now, after having discussed the many advantages of uniform Monday holidays, I would like to speak to the two arguments sometimes raised in opposition to Monday holidays: the argument that change will lessen the "tradition" of these observances, and the argument that Monday holidays will increase traffic accidents.

The Tradition of Present Dates

I can appreciate that some people may feel that present holiday dates are strongly rooted in our national history—and that any change to other dates will do violence to that tradition. However, examination of these holidays shows either that the present dates are not as deeply rooted as may be generally assumed, or that the original significance of the event has been changed or broadened so that the proposed new dates really should not reduce the significance of any of the events. Washington's Birthday was February 11 under the calendar in use at the time. It was switched to February 22 when the Gregorian calendar was introduced in the colonies. This fact, plus the proposed change to Presidents' Day in honor of all Presidents suggests no lessening of honor to our first President. In Hawaii, February 22 is already Presidents' Day.

Memorial Day was set in 1868 on May 30 as an occasion for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in the Civil War. Since World War I, it also commemorates fallen soldiers of later wars. So May 30 is not directly significant to the now broader purpose of the observance.

Independence Day commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. However, not all signatures were secured promptly; some required several months for various reasons and one was obtained 5 years later. Actually, the resolution of independence was approved by the Continental Congress on July 2, and it was that date which John Adams thought would later become an occasion for national celebration.

Veterans Day was originally Armistice Day, proclaimed in 1919 to mark the end of World War I. In 1954 Congress and the President made the change to Veterans Day in honor of veterans of all wars. So the date of November 11 could just as appropriately be changed to May 7 (German surrender, World War II)—or to September 1 (Japanese surrender, World War II)—or July 27 (Korean war armistice).

Thanksgiving dates have been the most varied of all. Early settlers in Plymouth Colony and Virginia celebrated several such occasions, although without annual regularity. President Washington proclaimed two such days—in 1789 and 1795. President Madison proclaimed one in 1815. In 1863 President Lincoln set August 6 as a day of national thanksgiving; the next year he set the last Thursday in November. In 1939 President Roosevelt proclaimed an earlier day. In 1941 Congress changed it to the fourth Thursday in November, where it remains today.

Considering the changed dates or broadened purposes of the foregoing holidays, it seems that the major significance of these holidays rests far more in their purpose than in their dates, and the legislation will do nothing to diminish that purpose. In some instances, in fact, I believe the new dates would help enhance the purpose.

THE QUESTION OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

With regard to the other potential point of opposition, we can appreciate that some people may fear that the long weekends created regularly by Monday holidays may serve to cause an increase in traffic accidents. This apprehension is understandable when one considers the scorecard publicity that usually attends long weekends. There is always the advance prediction of a number of deaths. Then, during the weekend itself, radio and other news reports give us a virtual inning-by-inning report, and when it's over, there is the final score, which may be more or less than the prediction.

This is not to disparage such reporting, because it is valuable as a continuing reminder to drivers of the potential dangers on the highways. I am sure it helps motorists to be alert to drive carefully and defensively.

However, there is no comparable outpouring of publicity about the accidents during 1-day, midweek holidays. As a result the public, generally, is aware that long weekends usually produce a lot of accidents, but I would guess that they rarely ever compare the risk of a holiday weekend with that of a midweek holiday. Yet that comparison should be made, because the question here is not whether Monday holidays cause a lot of accidents, but whether a Monday holiday causes more accidents than a 1-day holiday falling in midweek.

On this point, a U.S. Department of Commerce report¹ in 1959 included information about accident rates during holiday periods. The Bureau of Public Roads, using traffic data available from State Highway department records, and with the cooperation of the National Safety Council, made a special analysis of holiday fatalities in 1955-57. Among other findings, there is this highly significant paragraph in the report:

On the basis of duration, the 1-day, midweek holidays were the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating² of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day holiday weekends.

In other words, drivers on the highways during a Monday holiday actually face less risk than those on the roads during a 1-day, mid-week holiday. I think this information should dispel any fear that Monday holidays will cause more accidents and, thereby, erase opposition to the legislation based on that fear.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the national chamber supports legislation to accomplish Monday holidays primarily because of the social benefits of such holidays to employees, and to the public at large, that will be derived from the added opportunities for rest and recreation.

Secondly, we support Monday holidays because of their potential economic benefits, such as improvements in production scheduling and efficiency, as well as some improvements in sales.

And we are persuaded that these benefits can be derived without any lessening of the tradition or meaning attached to these holidays, and without risk of increased highway danger.

We urge approval by this subcommittee—and, hopefully, prompt approval, so other businessmen will not come to the pessimistic conclusion of the small manufacturer in Illinois who told us, "It's too good an idea to ever get any action on it."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you so much, Mr. Davis.

Mr. McCLORY. I want to congratulate you on your statement and for applying your entire leadership role and activity with regard to promoting this supremely important change. I think you have done a great service to the Nation by your survey and by all the ancillary work that has contributed to bringing this important legislation to the Congress.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Wiggins? Mr. Poff?

Thank you so much, Mr. Davis. You may now be excused.

Our next witness is Mr. James C. Gross, executive director of the National Association of Travel Organizations.

Come forward, Mr. Gross.

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. GROSS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Gross. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is James C. Gross. I am executive director of the National Association of Travel Organizations. I also serve as special assistant to the chairman of Discover America, Inc.

¹ The Federal Role in Highway Safety, 86th Cong., first sess., H. Doc. No. 93; report prepared by Department of Commerce and transmitted to Speaker of the House on Feb. 27, 1959; see section entitled "Accident Rates During Holiday Periods," pp. 87-89.

² "Danger ratings" described in report as "representing the holiday death rate divided by the nonholiday death rate."

NATO, as we will refer to our organization, is the national trade association representing all components of the U.S. travel industry. NATO was founded in 1941. Its headquarters is at 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Membership in our travel industry trade group includes State travel officers, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, city and area travel promotion organizations, public carriers, accommodations, travel attractions, automobile clubs, petroleum firms, newspapers, magazines, and other businesses having anything to do with the sale, service, or conduct of travel in the United States.

The purpose of our association is to promote travel to and within the United States, and to make this travel enjoyable and educational. Consistent with this purpose, NATO has since 1951 worked toward uniform Monday holidays.

With the adoption of uniform Monday holidays, more of our people more often will travel, and it is our conviction that in getting more Americans to travel our great land—to discover America—we foster our Nation's economic growth and our citizens' sense of national pride. Travel strengthens America.

We, the people, need to travel these United States. What we learn from books is often lost; what we see and touch and feel we never lose. We need to see and experience and share the common heritage and aspirations which can cement us together as Americans.

Americanism is best experienced by experiencing America, by standing at Mount Vernon and Springfield and the Rockies and Bunker Hill and Niagara.

Will Americans use uniform Monday holidays to discover America? In answer, I would like to cite a comparative study of the period February 22 through March 1, 1964, which included two 2-day weekends, with February 20 through February 28, 1965, which included a 2-day weekend and a 3-day holiday weekend.

In the period with the 3-day holiday weekend, business increased for a major airline 19 percent, for a railroad 19 percent, a resort hotel 16 percent, for an attraction 21 percent, and for a sightseeing firm 40 percent.

It is difficult for us to realize the contribution uniform Monday holidays will make to travel and the contribution the travel industry is now making to our national vitality. Perhaps this is because travel is an industry without smokestacks, without industrial waste.

The travel industry ranks third in its economic contribution to our Nation, generating \$30 billion annually. In every State, travel is one of the top three income producers.

The combined payrolls of 12 of the Nation's largest companies are equal to only one-half of the annual tourist expenditures. Statistics compiled by NATO reveal that last year domestic travel increased 10.9 percent. If present trends continue, travel will be our No. 1 industry in 15 years.

The stimulation of travel within the country creates employment for Americans in all levels of our work force. As Senator Javits said, " * * * tourism provides the opportunity to provide hundreds of thousands of new jobs for the unskilled and the semiskilled, the very people we are trying to help under other Federal programs."

The travel dollar has a multiplier effect as it changes hands over and over. As it flows in and out of communities, it benefits everyone.

In addition, a traveler who visits a community pays taxes—sales tax, cigarette tax, gas tax, lodging tax, and entertainment tax, and more tax—and this is almost clear profit to an area because the traveler is not a major tax consumer.

Besides dollars earned, another way to indicate the importance of travel and tourism to each of us to examine the cultural benefits gained from travel and tourism. Cities are restored as tourist attractions. Folklore societies are organized. History comes alive. Through the reenactment of great events and the revival of drama, music and dance, our national heritage is taught to a new generation. Old museums get new appropriations, and new museums are created.

For all these reasons, uniform Monday holidays will give a thrust forward to our national pride and our national economy.

Passage by this Congress of uniform Monday holidays will continue and enlarge past Government actions to extend the benefits of travel to all Americans.

A look at the record over the past few years reveals that President Eisenhower proclaimed 1960 "Visit U.S.A." year. In 1963, at the request of President Kennedy, NATO established the "See the U.S.A." effort, which has now evolved into the Discover America program.

In 1965 Congress passed a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging our citizens and those of other lands to travel in the United States. Congress extended this resolution last year and again this year. Monday holidays would provide minivacations for our populace in addition to their annual vacation.

If statistics indicate anything on the question of uniform Monday holiday impact on highway accidents, they seem to point to a reduction in highway accidents. The National Safety Council told NATO, "The council will not be opposed to a plan to establish Monday holidays. Studies convict the 1-day, mid-week holiday as having a far higher kill rate than any one day of a 3-day holiday weekend."

The National Safety Council does not advocate a negative "stay at home to be safe" policy. It prefers to continue to work for better highways, better safety facilities, and greater personal restraint and good judgment.

Generally, there are as many deaths in an average month without a 3-day holiday as there are in a month with a 3-day holiday. In November 1965 there were 4,440 deaths due to auto accidents. In May 1965, when Memorial Day fell on a Monday, the total number of auto deaths declined to 4,030.

A 1959 report by the Department of Commerce entitled "The Federal Role in Highway Safety" contained this quote: "On the basis of duration, the 1-day, midweek holidays were the potent producers of accidents with an average danger rating of 1.83 as compared with 1.18 for 3-day weekends and 1.16 for four-day holiday weekends * * *"

But we prefer to claim no proof on the basis of accident statistics. John Glenn traveled millions of miles in the sky and on earth without accident. It was in the bathtub that statistics caught up with him.

So, although NATO is reluctant to accept "facts" distilled from accident statistics, we do feel it is reasonable to assume that the 1-day, midweek holiday rush, with a car full of kids, to and from the beach or grandad's house contributes to the carnage on our highways.

Uniform Monday holidays will reduce business, industry, and school absenteeism which now surrounds the midweek holiday. In fact, evidence in both the United States and Canada, where a Monday holiday plan has been in effect for many years, indicates Tuesdays following Monday holidays have no more job and school absenteeism than any other Tuesday.

The plan will boost employee morale, avoid costly midweek shutdowns, and permit industry planning and production over 4 consecutive weekdays.

Monday holidays will encourage patriotic and religious honoring of the true significance of these holidays on the Sunday preceding the Monday legal holiday. Present holiday observance dates are not in themselves significant. Significance lies in the manner of observance.

It is a historical fact that dates on which most holidays are now observed do not relate to the historical event. Some have been changed several times. Settlers in Plymouth and Virginia celebrated several Thanksgiving occasions. Presidents Washington, Madison, Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt each proclaimed different days of Thanksgiving.

George Washington's birthday was February 11 until the Gregorian calendar change, which moved the date to February 22 and the Resolution of Independence was approved on July 2, 1776.

Would not an Independence 3-day holiday weekend observance assume more significance than an isolated Fourth of July 1-day observance?

The present midweek holiday does not provide time for patriotic celebrations communities all over America are anxious to organize. The motive which will generate these observances over Monday holiday weekends is an irresistible combination—both economic and patriotic.

We believe the uniform Monday holiday plan is worthy of support by this Congress because the American people favor it. Every poll we have seen of public sentiment on the plan shows overwhelming endorsement. The This Week magazine poll attracted the second highest response in the magazine's history—200,000 Americans returned ballots; 180,000 favored Monday holidays. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States membership poll on uniform Monday holidays returned an 85-percent favorable response.

Uniform Monday holidays will make a contribution to the mental and emotional health of the essential basic unit of our society—our American families. The sedentary nature of employment in our industrial society, the increasing pace and stress and separateness of economic, educational, and social requirements under which each family member lives, makes it essential that we build these family get-together breathers into the calendar.

As to what effect long holiday weekends will have on church attendance, I would like to offer the personal observation that many families traveling on Sunday attend services, often in a church not of their own denomination. They find the experience of meeting and worshiping with their fellow Americans most beneficial and inspiring.

Monday holidays will assure members of the immediate family time to be together to recreate themselves through travel.

But unless Congress acts to implement uniform Monday holidays, these beneficial experiences afforded by the plan will be limited to

those few Americans fortunate enough to be able to take off work on days surrounding midweek holidays.

The calendar chaos ahead will make sure of this. In 1968, 1969, and 1970, Washington's Birthday, February 22d, will fall on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday; May 30, Memorial Day, will occur on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; Independence Day, July Fourth, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and November 11, Veterans Day, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

In our testimony we have continually stressed the word "uniform" when referring to Monday holidays. Indications from public opinion polls and from NATO members in every State lead us to believe that Federal uniform Monday holiday legislation will be quickly followed by parallel State legislative action.

The model uniform Monday holiday legislation promoted by the National Association of Travel Organizations since 1951 designates for observance:

The third Monday in February, Washington's Birthday;

The last Monday in May, Memorial Day;

The first Monday in July, Independence Day; and

The second Monday in November, Veterans Day.

This is the same plan advanced by Congressman Stratton in H.R. 1292, and we would be highly pleased if Congress passed this bill or other identical bills.

Congressman McClory's bill, H.R. 11679, varies from the NATO-Stratton plan by moving Veterans Day to the last Monday in October and by adding a change in Thanksgiving to the fourth Monday in November and changing Washington's Birthday to Presidents' Day. If Congress in its wisdom passed Congressman McClory's bill, we cannot honestly say we would be disappointed. It is the concept of uniform Monday holidays rather than specific days and dates which we recommend to this Congress.

Those who support uniform Monday holidays are asking for legislation which will generate rather than spend tax money. The plan requires no appropriation. It is positive. It is popular. It is bipartisan. It benefits Americans.

Don Thomas, retired director of the All-Year Club of Southern California, and founding president of the National Association of Travel Organizations, sums up the benefits this way:

You must see the USA to really discover America. You must discover America to really know America! And when you really know America, you will see that nothing happens to our America!

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Gross. Mr. McClory?

Mr. McCLORY. I have no questions.

Mr. ROGERS. Counsel has one question.

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Gross, is it true that July Fourth, Independence Day, is not without historical significance?

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. ZELENKO. Was that an arbitrarily chosen date?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. The first signature, as I understand it, was affixed on July 2. The signatures continued to be affixed throughout the summer.

Mr. ZELENKO. I understand the July 4 date is observed because the Resolution of Independence which had been reported on June 28, 1776,

was modified and finally agreed to by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, even though the formal signing is reported to have taken place on August 2.

My point is that July 4 does have historical significance. In view of that, can you give the committee your opinion as to the likelihood that there will be widespread State compliance with a Federal change in the Independence Day observance? Is it likely in your view that State legislatures will alter the July 4 date to a Monday in July?

Mr. GROSS. In my viewpoint, yes; just as much as they would Memorial Day because Memorial Day now has two separate celebrations in certain States.

Mr. ZELENKO. Is it your view that Federal action would spur the States to take action?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. Speaking in behalf of the travel industry we support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Gross.

Incidentally, the letter you referred to that I received from the State of Colorado, will be put in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

STATE OF COLORADO,
DIVISION OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT,
ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT,
Denver, August 14, 1967.

HON. BYRON ROGERS,
*House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I was very pleased to learn in a circular from the National Association of Travel Organizations that you will be serving as Chairman of Subcommittee Number 4 of the House Judiciary Committee on August 16 and 17, at which time you will conduct hearings on uniform Monday Holiday legislation.

As I think you know, Mr. Rogers, it has been my privilege to serve as the tourist development director of our great State for more than two decades. During those years, I have also been a member of the National Association of Travel Organizations but, this month, I resigned from this group primarily because of my unalterable opposition to the Monday Holiday plan.

My feeling about this multiplicity of artificially-induced three-day holidays is that it would be most deleterious to Colorado's tourist industry. Through my many years of membership in NATO, I have opposed its espousal of this plan so long and so loud that I am sure that I made myself somewhat obnoxious.

My feeling about the Monday Holiday plan is that it can hurt Colorado's tourist industry seriously. The situation is this: we are primarily a vacation destination state but we are quite remote from the nation's major population concentrations. If there are five or six of these artificially-created three-day weekends, the good people of New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago (which, incidentally, is our major market) will dribble away that part of their discretionary income which would otherwise have been used for a major vacation trip to a more distant destination, such as our Colorado Rockies.

I, like anyone else, enjoy a three-day holiday but, when we consider how this plan can dilute the vacation savings of Colorado's prospects, I can do nothing in good conscience except oppose the concept.

I realize that you are to be in the chair at these important hearings which must obviously somewhat diminish your participation, but I do most sincerely feel that you can have in mind the great and long-lasting harm that the Monday Holiday plan could have on Colorado tourism—our third greatest industry.

Respectfully,

LEWIS R. COBB.

Mr. ROGERS. Our next witness is Mr. Ernest Henderson, Sr., chairman of the board of the Sheraton Corp. of America.

Mr. Henderson?

**STATEMENT OF ERNEST HENDERSON, SR., CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD, SHERATON CORP. OF AMERICA**

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I am Ernest Henderson, chairman of the board of the Sheraton Corp. of America, which, I believe, is today the largest hotel corporation, with some 150 hotels in the system.

We are very much interested in this Monday holiday program because it would be of tremendous help not only to our company but to the entire hotel industry, which is a \$3 billion industry.

Monday holidays would be an important tool for increasing productivity not only in our industry but in practically all industries of the country. It would be a great boon to some 700 million workers, almost all of whom would benefit by a larger number of 3-day weekends.

In our company, almost 80 percent of our occupancy business is attributable to travel—especially as far as larger city hotels are concerned. Business travel is the backbone of the industry. Nearly 80 percent of this business is directly or indirectly the result of business travel. Therefore, since relatively few business travel trips are scheduled for weeks during which there is an interruption in the middle of the week, the losses on weeks where there are midweek holidays are very heavy. As a matter of fact, it sometimes takes 3 or 4 good weeks to make up for the losses of one interrupted week during which occupancy may go off as much as 30 or 40 percent where there is a midweek holiday.

During a week with little business travel, the overhead continues to a large extent. The losses resulting from midweek holidays can in aggregate for our company alone in a year amount to a half million dollars, and for the whole industry, an estimated \$10 million. However, even within the industry the losses are actually even heavier because during a slack week a great many maids, waiters and other employees are often subject to temporary layoff during those weeks where business falls off heavily.

So I would estimate that in our industry, in addition to the losses to the companies, there are losses in wages of some \$10 million a year in the hotel industry alone.

In addition to losses caused by a decline in business travel caused by midweek holidays, there is an added indirect loss when operations are interrupted twice during 1 week. This is because efficiency drops substantially under such circumstances. We find that in practice if there is a midweek holiday there are two interruptions instead of one, which involve the added costs of getting business underway.

I think a further important factor which has influenced this country as a whole and made it possible, with high wage scales in this country, to compete with foreign countries that do not have as high wage scales is that American business techniques have developed the tools of comparative statistics to measure trends. When you make comparisons with a week that has been interrupted, whether in industry in general, or whether in our hotel industry, the comparative statistics are of little value. Manufacturers will find it more difficult to compete efficiently with other nations if they do not have the maximum advantages of effective statistics for comparative purposes. Monday holidays will lessen the burden and thus make statistics more useful.

I think there is little doubt that one of the reasons we have been able to compete with manufacturing industries abroad, is because

we have developed such managerial techniques to an extent far greater than they have been developed in European countries. I think it is this kind of managerial tools that has made it possible for us to compete in world markets with other nations where lower wage scales prevail.

I would like to mention one or two other things. The principal opposition to this type of legislation is likely to come from people who are influenced by sentiment rather than by actual advantages to the productivity and economy of the country. In our own Boston area, which is our company headquarters, we have had two or three of the greatest advances and advantages despite tremendous initial opposition. I am referring to the damming of the Charles River some 40 years ago and to the building of the new Storrow Drive and the Esplanade. Those represent tremendous advances made in Boston. They were originally heavily opposed presumably on the ground that it was something different, but if today somebody suggested eliminating those advantages, the very people who criticized these prospective improvements most would be the ones who would object most strongly if such advantages were removed today.

I am sure that this will also be true when the advantages of Monday holidays are recognized; that the very people who might criticize such action today would eventually be the strongest adherents.

I think in respect to the percentages that you were given today of acquiescence among members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the figures were as high as 75 or 85 percent.

With respect to the 75 to 85 percent approval for Monday holidays indicated by questionnaires sent out by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, I believe these figures would have been even higher had the participants given careful thought to all the various advantages of such a program. It would be very difficult to understand why there should be any opposition to a program which is both advantageous to business firms and to employees. Since the U.S. Government is close to a 50 percent partner in nearly all business enterprises because of its participation by virtue of income tax collections, it would seem that the U.S. Government also has a billion dollar or more interest in this type of legislation.

In conclusion, I would like to express the hope that the effective date of such legislation be not extended too far into the future. Hardships to the calendar industry have been presented as a reason for delay. Actually the calendar manufacturers should find their business sharply on the increase when such legislation becomes effective because then everyone will have to consult a calendar in order to become familiar with the new holiday dates.

With respect to the conforming legislation in the individual States, it would seem extremely unlikely that any States would withhold the enactment of parallel legislation for the States would have virtually nothing to gain and perhaps a great deal to lose by such delay. If an effective date were set at January 1, 1969, this would provide ample opportunity for action, and because of the overwhelming interest both from businesses and workers to such a program it would seem that any delay from the States would be virtually inconceivable.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Henderson, we are going to have to suspend the hearings and declare a recess. I regret having to do it, but the House is about to go in session.

We appreciate your coming.

We do have a number of other witnesses who are prepared to testify any many of them have submitted statements. We shall place these statements in the record.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. GRINER, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

As the employee organization representing the largest number of Federal employees, with a membership of over a quarter of a million, the American Federation of Government Employees is most grateful for this opportunity to testify on the subject of the observance of Federal holidays.

The several Bills and Resolutions recently introduced regarding this subject, notably H.R. 1292 and H.R. 11679, indicate the growing awareness of a need to review the roles which official Federal holidays have had, and should have, in our National life.

It is to such a review of basic concepts that I should like to turn first before submitting to you our specific suggestions for changes in legal Federal holidays.

The most important purposes of Federal holidays, of course, were to develop awareness of National unity and of National goals. The first purpose was achieved by commemorating important historic events; the second by designating certain days to emphasize important goals or aspirations. The commemoration of July 4 is an example of the first purpose; the celebration of Labor Day is an example of the second.

The other most important purpose of Federal holidays was to provide a legal basis for preserving positively the protection of employees in the exercise of their religious and cultural traditions. Christmas Day and New Year's Day are the examples of this purpose.

Besides these three traditional attitudes, a fourth one, entirely practical in nature, has grown in the country recently regarding Federal holidays. Living in the tense life of the modern world, almost everyone today wishes to have larger units of time for personal use, whether for recuperation, recreation, or avocation. This attitude is not socially oriented, of course; rather it is entirely personal.

The American Federation of Government Employees endorses these four attitudes as basically legitimate. All of these goals are proper. Official Federal holidays should, of course, promote National unity; they should foster National goals; they should allow time for cultural and religious occasions; and they should be scheduled, wherever possible, to provide the maximum time for personal recreation and avocation. Finally, the scheduling of Federal holidays should be done in a spirit which takes into account existing local traditions.

An additional, important consideration in connection with Federal holidays, of course, is cost. It is important that the costs of holidays be kept to a minimum. For this reason, it is the view of the American Federation of Government Employees that, insofar as practicable, holidays should fall either on a Monday or on a Friday so that start-up, shut-down, and maintenance costs be kept to a minimum.

A last consideration, which we would like to submit to your Committee, is the desirability of reconciling Federal holidays with widespread legal holidays now observed by the States and by local communities. These concern especially Good Friday, Columbus or Discovery Day, and Election Day. Good Friday falls on Friday in any case and the cost factors would be minimal. Moreover, Columbus Day is already established by historical acceptance and Election Day by law.

Taking into account all these considerations, the American Federation of Government Employees endorses fully the purposes of the Bills moving the observance of certain National holidays to Monday. It also requests that two new holidays, that is Election Day and Good Friday, be added to the Federal calendar, and that Veterans' Day be observed on a Monday.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR J. PACKARD, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN HOTEL & MOTEL ASSOCIATION

I am Arthur J. Packard, president of the Packard Hotel Company, which is a chain of small hotels and motels. I am also chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee of the American Hotel & Motel Association. The Association

is a federation of hotel and motel associations located in the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands having a membership in excess of 6,000 hotels and motels containing in excess of 700,000 rentable rooms. The American Hotel & Motel Association maintains offices at 221 West 57th Street, New York, New York and at 777 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The subject matter to which we address ourselves today—establishment of certain uniform Monday holidays—is a concept which has been the object of discussion for the past few years.

The Board of Directors of the American Hotel & Motel Association has unanimously voted its support of the following proposed changes in holiday designations as regards the District of Columbia and all federal employees elsewhere:

- (1) Washington's Birthday (February 22) to the third Monday in February and designated as Presidents' Day;
- (2) Memorial Day (May 30) to the last Monday in May;
- (3) Independence Day (July 4) to the first Monday in July;
- (4) Veterans Day (November 11) to the last Monday in October;
- (5) Thanksgiving Day—from the fourth Thursday to the fourth Monday in November.

Although there are other proposals before this Congress which differ with regard to the particular holidays involved, all are similar in that their main objective is to create additional three-day weekends identical to the annual Labor Day weekend. There is no design in any case to establish new or added holidays. We have been duly impressed, as the Subcommittee no doubt has been, with the wide general approval gained by the various proposals to date.

If there is one recurrent theme in this decade—variously called the “soaring sixties,” the “swinging sixties,” the “go-go generation,” etc.—it is one of experiencing new things, new places, new people, and new ideas. As a means to this end, we heartily approve of today's citizen's quest for new experiences through increased travel.

The basic factors contributing to the increased travel being undertaken by our citizens are four in number: (1) a rapidly expanding population; (2) an increase in leisure time; (3) rising levels of income with an increasingly larger percentage of the consumer's budget allocated for recreational endeavors; and (4) better modes of transportation leading to a more mobile population.

Statistics point to this resurgence in travel. According to most recent Bureau of Census figures, the country's population is expected to almost double by the end of the century. During this same period disposable consumer income is expected to rise from \$345 billion in 1960 to \$706 billion by 1976 and to \$1,437 billion by the year 2000. Whereas recreation and related items accounted for approximately 18 per cent of personal consumption expenditures in 1959 (approximately \$50 billion) it is expected these items will account for more than 20 per cent of the consumer's budget by the year 2000 (\$290 billion).

Travel has become one of the top three of four industries in almost every State in the union and is in the front rank in several. The travel boom in this country today has exceeded \$30 billion, and it will get bigger by billions each year.

A travel dollar is new money to a city or a locality. According to some analysts, each dollar spent on travel multiples into as much as \$3 as it flows into the economic stream. It has been said that a community which attracts just a few travelers a day throughout the year achieves economic results comparable to a new manufacturing industry with a payroll of \$100,000.

Travel expenditures also stimulate other major fields of business; for example, aircraft manufacturers and other transportation equipment, construction, and a whole range of travel equipment, accessories and apparel.

The travel industry is a composite of service-type businesses. It provides employment for unskilled workers as well as the skilled. The corollary effects on suppliers, food handlers, laundries, retailers, and others insure that the economic gains are widely shared.

The federal government has wisely understood that travel and recreation not only create opportunities for the enterprising businessman, but also make a healthy contribution to the Gross National Product. In the form of “See the USA” resolutions and support for the “Discover America” concept, the government has actively urged its citizens to discover the beauty and history within the continental boundaries. Currently, there is discussion among certain legislators in the nation's capital regarding the desirability of establishing a federal domestic travel agency, again towards the end of stimulating travel inside these United States.

So we see that our people have the desire to travel. We see, too, that they are acquiring the economic means of fulfilling this desire. And additionally, we note that the federal government is actively engaged in stimulating the people to participate in increased travel.

What remains now is to create additional opportunities to allow the fulfillment of this desire.

It is our belief that implementation of some types of uniform Monday holiday plan would create the opportunity for added travel—aside from the most important ancillary results of production gains and sales improvements anticipated by industry in general. That is, we believe that the main beneficiary of such a program would be the general public. We think it follows that such a uniform Monday holiday program would create better opportunities for three-day weekends, thus providing for rest, relaxation, and travel. The personal experiences of each of us tells us that a midweek holiday simply does not allow for the variety of activities that can be enjoyed during a three-day weekend.

To support our belief that acceptance of the uniform Monday holiday program has much merit, we again turn to several statistical items indicating the vast untapped travel reservoir which exists. Surveys indicate that approximately 60 million Americans (52 per cent of our adults) have never traveled more than 200 miles from home; that 80 million Americans take no vacation at all in any given year; and, that three out of five Americans have never stayed overnight in a hotel or a motel—an item which, of course, is of particular interest to my industry. We believe that providing additional three-day holiday weekends would serve to tap this potential market.

Certain members of our industry have already realized the potential which exists in weekend travel. Many are actively and successfully promoting so-called "weekend holidays"—and this on the basis of the normal two-day weekends. So-called "weekend holidays" would increase if the traveling public had three, rather than two, days away from home. Should such an increase in weekend business take place, it follows that hotels and motels would increase their work force. Thus, there would result more employment opportunities for our employees. This would, of course, not only yield additional remuneration to our employees, but would also inject added dollars into the economic stream.

Again with specific reference to the hotel/motel industry, it is currently estimated that in excess of 50 per cent of the industry's revenue comes from weekday business travel. In instances where the five-day span is interrupted by a holiday, however, there exists with the business traveler a tendency not to travel before—and often after—the holiday. Thus, in effect, the entire week may be lost revenue to the innkeeper. Redesignating certain holidays as uniform Monday holidays would lessen if not remove the negative effect on business travel caused by current mid-week holidays—while at the same time providing an incentive for added travel by the tourist.

The Subcommittee may hear opposition to the uniform Monday holiday concept on the basis that (1) the present holidays have a long line of history or tradition behind them and (2) to change the dates would create a lack of uniformity in the various states. These objections can be explained away or easily overcome. Washington's Birthday was originally celebrated on February 11 under the calendar in use at that time, and Hawaii already celebrates February 22 as Presidents' Day. Memorial Day was set on May 30 in 1868 as an occasion for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in the Civil War, but some of our states even now do not celebrate May 30 as Memorial Day. No greater historical significance is attached to the other dates which would be changed by the language contained in the various proposals before the Committee.

As for the "lack of uniformity" objection, it is true that some states have already initiated legislative action to change the day of celebration of certain holidays. If, however, Congress was to enact such a uniform Monday holiday plan at an early date and postpone the effective date to allow the states sufficient time to act, the aforementioned objection would become groundless.

The Subcommittee may also hear opposition as follows: "Since Monday holidays will be tied to weekends, there will be a marked increase in traffic fatalities as compared to the one-day midweek holidays." To this we would repeat what this Subcommittee may hear from other sources. Information contained in a recent report from the Legislative Research Council in Massachusetts comparing one- and three-day holidays with comparable non-holiday periods showed that midweek holidays had a danger rating (or death risk) of 1.83, as compared with a danger rating of 1.18 for a three-day holiday weekend. The report concluded, "The longer the holiday period, the less likelihood a highway user will become a highway

casualty. Indeed, the worst fatality rates are those of the midweek, one-day holiday periods."

Several years ago, Traffic Safety magazine also compared the effects of holidays falling on Monday with those falling in midweek. In some instances, the Monday holiday had more accidents; in others, the midweek holiday highest. It is interesting to note, however, that the average difference was less than one per cent. To this the magazine declared, "The conclusion from a traffic safety viewpoint is that highway deaths provide no argument for or against Monday holidays."

It is recognized that while the danger rating on a three-day holiday may be less than on a one-day holiday, the actual number of deaths or accidents may be greater. We contend, however, that this has no bearing on the issue at hand. If there are more deaths on a three-day holiday weekend, we submit that this is a problem for the designers of roads, streets, highways, and cars, and for law enforcement agencies. Quite simply, the increase of mechanization and life in the sixties is bringing increased leisure time that carries with it the demand for a new fashion concept—more so-called "mini-vacations."

Our members are enthusiastic over the establishment of certain uniform Monday holidays and urge the Congress to enact the required legislation at an early date.

STATEMENT OF EDGAR SIMS, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
MOTEL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee :

Mr. name is Edgar Sims, Jr. I own and operate the Royal Pine Motel in nearby College Park, Maryland. I appear here today as Vice-Chairman of the Governmental Affairs of the Motel Association of America. We are a trade organization representing the motel industry with nearly 10,000 members in 48 states.

I have been in the innkeeping business all of my adult life. I have served as President of the Maryland Motel Association and am currently on the Board of Directors of that organization. I have also served as a Director of Superior Motels, Inc., one of the largest referral organizations in America with about 500 members in 48 states.

I cite the above experiences as background for first-hand knowledge of the habits and needs of the traveling public. This knowledge is enhanced by daily contact with guests at the front desk of my motel. A major portion of vacation travelers tell me they would like longer holiday periods at well spaced intervals during the year.

This would be brought about by a Uniform Monday Holidays plan. I am here today in support of the concept of Uniform Monday Holidays. We support any or all of the bills that would accomplish this purpose.

The Motel Association of America endorses the position taken by the National Association of Travel Organizations in its testimony scheduled before this committee. We have long been associated with NATO and have been a part of the travel industry's efforts to bring about uniform Monday Holidays since 1951.

We underscore some of the key points of the NATO position as follows:

1. Uniform Monday Holidays would encourage more people to travel more often and cover a wider area.
2. Uniform Monday Holidays would foster our nation's economic growth and our citizen's national pride.
3. Uniform Monday Holidays would enable more people to see, touch and hear things that are common heritage.
4. Uniform Monday Holidays would build a greater sense of Americanism by providing more vacation time to visit the things that make America great.
5. Uniform Monday Holidays would boost the employment of Americans in all levels of our work force by stimulation of travel.
6. Uniform Monday Holidays will reduce business, industry and school absenteeism that now surrounds the mid-week holidays.

There would be specific benefits to the motel industry. Despite the growth and size of the motel industry, the net profit in room sales has dropped steadily from an average of 19.36 per cent to 7.57 per cent during the past ten years. Higher capital expenditures for building and equipment and higher operating expenses have put a real squeeze on profits.

Motels in America do a gross business in excess of \$7.5 billion dollars a year. Despite many large properties that have been built in recent years, the average motel size is still about forty rooms. The average occupancy rate is slightly over 72 percent. The answer to more profits in this industry is higher occupancy.

Higher occupancy would certainly be realized if more people had longer vacation periods such as would be provided by a Uniform Monday Holidays Plan.

Surveys have shown that innkeeping facilities experience a 16 percent increase in room occupancy during a three-day weekend as compared to the conventional two-day weekend.

The profits to the motel industry represent only one segment of the contribution that uniform Monday Holidays would make to the local economy of thousands of travel destinations, and points between, scattered over the nation. The travel dollar is a most valuable one to any community because it uses up no natural resources. It is money made in one area and spent in another and the benefit to the receiving community has a multiplier effect as this dollar goes to the motel, to the restaurant, the gas station, the local merchant, the supplier and the employees.

In supporting this type of legislation over a number of years, we have been impressed with the wide spread acceptance of a uniform Monday Holiday's plan by most everyone approached on the subject. We know it is popular with those who travel today. Our innkeepers from across the nation tell us so.

We join with the travel industry in support of uniform Monday Holidays which we are confident will generate more tax money. This proposed legislation does not call for the expenditure of tax money. What we seek requires no appropriations. What we are proposing will be welcomed by millions of Americans. It will space vacations and group vacation days for the benefit of those who employ as well as those who are the employees.

This plan is popular—it is bi-partisan.

We urge this committee to report a uniform Monday Holiday's Bill. We support the general provisions of HR-1292 by Representative Samuel Stratton. We testified in support of S-1217 by Senator George Smathers before a Senate Subcommittee on August 1. A uniform Monday Holidays Bill will enable more Americans to discover America.

If more Americans discover America, they will become better Americans.

STATEMENT OF TED PEDAS, ASTRONOMER AND SCIENCE WRITER, LECTURER, AND TEACHER, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is with great pleasure that I appear here this morning before this second committee of the Congress ever to hold hearings on measures to provide for the uniform observance of certain national holidays on Mondays.

I appear here in general support of the various uniform observance holiday proposals and in particular to H.R. 1292 introduced by Representative Samuel S. Stratton of New York and a similar bill, S. 1217, introduced by Senator George A. Smathers of Florida.

My statement, Mr. Chairman, is based, in great part, on the response to a survey and opinion poll, conducted between August 1-15, 1967, in the greater Youngstown, Ohio, metropolitan area, extending into Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

The survey was conducted with the use of facilities and the cooperation of local newspapers, television, and radio outlets.

The opinion form, of which a copy is inserted with this statement, provided an opportunity for interested persons to express their approval or disapproval of the proposed legislation to fix certain non-religious, national holidays to fall regularly on Mondays.

The response, Mr. Chairman, has been overwhelming. In addition to individuals, a large percentage of the opinion forms and letters were submitted by representatives of labor, industry, business, government, schools and the professions.

The survey results, to date, have been running slightly over 91% in complete approval of the uniform observance of national holidays on Mondays.

This positive mandate from the public, Mr. Chairman, is indicative of the favorable reaction that the proposal has received in a geographical area representing a cross-section of divergent attitudes, and characteristics, ranging from city-life to the rural.

Although in the minority, it may interest the subcommittee to note that those expressing negative reactions to the plan, generally cited one or more of three reasons for their opposition:

1. Preference of holidays falling on Fridays instead of the proposed Mondays.
2. Alarm over increased highway accidents and deaths during the longer holiday weekends.

3. The feeling that "tampering" with historical dates will lessen the significance of the commemorative events.

The substantial economic and social benefits of the proposed legislation, for the majority of the population, have been cited in the various House and Senate bills, and during testimony before this hearing, as well as the August 1, 1967, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Federal charters, holidays, and celebrations.

An ever increasing body of statistical information by traffic safety experts, much of which has been presented to this subcommittee, assures us that the proposed Monday holiday plan would not lead to an increase in highway accidents. In fact, the reverse appears to be true, thus indicating the maintenance of having a mid-week, one-day holiday over the longer holiday weekend.

Also, Mr. Chairman, in answer to traditionalists who object to the changing of our national holiday dates, historical research clearly indicates that the greater number of holidays are arbitrarily set, having fluctuated either in date or meaning, or both, since they were first commemorated, just as the calendar itself has been changed. There is no rational reason for keeping these same dates which are not necessarily traditional or "sacred".

It has been said that past efforts for the uniform Monday holiday plan have died in committee from lack of public expression of opinion.

The results of the survey conducted in the greater Youngstown, Ohio, geographical area, Mr. Chairman, is similar to the overwhelming positive reaction to this plan which has been expressed nationwide.

The public has thrown its popular support behind the proposed legislation. In his August 1, 1967, statement before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on federal charters, holidays and celebrations, Senator Smathers commenting on the reaction to his bill (S. 1217) said, "judging by my own mail, which has been running close to 95% in approval, I would be inclined to believe that if the issue were on the ballot, it would be overwhelmingly approved by the voters."

A clear majority of the people no longer desire to adhere to a costly and chaotic system of cycling and isolated holidays through the days of the week.

One of History's inexplicable mysteries is man's tolerance quotient for clinging on to frustrating, costly, and confusing situations—an adherence to the old over innovation.

The uniform Monday holiday observance plan, Mr. Chairman, is a logical and much needed rearrangement of our national holiday calendar. Its passage will curb a great deal of the capriciousness now prevailing in our calendar. It will be a step for more effective service and provide for better tranquility of mind for all Americans.

And yet, Mr. Chairman, this simple revision may have a far greater effect than the obvious advantages which have been cited at these hearings. The benefits to be realized from the passage of this proposal may hopefully serve as the initial stimuli for further calendar reform and the possible adoption of an international perpetual type calendar which would provide a much more simplified, effective, and scientifically sound system of time reckoning not only for this nation but for the entire world.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the subcommittee for this opportunity to submit this statement.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. WEBB, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR BUS OWNERS

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Charles A. Webb. I am President of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners, often referred to as NAMBO. We appreciate this opportunity to appear in support of H.R. 1292, introduced by Congressman Stratton, H.R. 11679, introduced by Congressman McClory, and similar Monday Holiday bills.

With me are Mr. W. E. Hastings of Chicago, Vice President-Traffic, Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Mr. L. L. Browning, Vice President-Traffic, Safeway Trailways, Washington, D.C. With your permission, I will ask Mr. Hastings and Mr. Browning to comment later on passenger count figures in Appendix 1 and to answer any questions you may have in regard to bus operations and traffic patterns during various holiday periods.

NAMBO is the national trade association for the intercity motor bus industry. Its members include Greyhound Lines, companies affiliated with the National Trailways Bus System, and numerous carriers not affiliated with either system. Collectively, these carriers provide three-fourths of the intercity motor bus transportation in the United States.

H.R. 11679 would amend Section 6103(a) of Title 5, United States Code, to provide for the annual observance of five legal public holidays on Mondays. These holidays would be—

Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February; Memorial Day, the last Monday in May; Independence Day, the first Monday in July; Veterans' Day, the last Monday in October; and Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

H.R. 1292 would not affect the observance of Thanksgiving and would provide for the observance of Veteran's Day on the second Monday in November.

In general, we agree with the other proponents that enactment of either bill would stimulate economic activity and enable millions of people to enjoy vacations that can be completed in three days but not in two. My remarks will be directed primarily to the problem of uniformity in the observance of holidays.

Although NAMBO strongly favors the Monday Holiday proposals, we recognize that it would be unwise for the Congress to destroy the degree of uniformity which now exists in the observance of holidays throughout the United States. Disruption of commerce due to substantial disparity between Federal and State holiday legislation would be just as intolerable for the bus industry as for business generally.

Section 6103(a) of Title 5 of the United States Code, which H.R. 11679 would amend, provides for "legal public holidays" in the context of Federal employment. Thus, while H.R. 11679 would prescribe holidays for Federal employees and establishments, it would not require the States to enact comparable legislation. Today, the holidays recognized by the Federal government are generally recognized by the States as well, although there is not complete uniformity. For example, the laws of 45 States and the District of Columbia provide for the observance of Memorial Day on May 30 but this holiday is not observed in five States. Many States celebrate holidays not observed by the Federal government. Lincoln's birthday is the most notable example.

For the information and convenience of the Subcommittee and its staff. Appendix 2 of this statement summarizes State legislation on the five holidays that would be affected by H.R. 11679 and provides citations to State holiday statutes.

We agree that the present degree of uniformity ought to be maintained. However, it does not follow that enactment of Federal Monday Holiday legislation would shatter such uniformity. Any contrary belief seems to presuppose either that State Governors and legislators are less sensitive to the wishes of their constituents than Members of Congress are to theirs, or that Monday holidays for numerous postal and other Federal employees in the States would have no substantial influence on prevailing State practices in regard to holiday observances.

If public sentiment in favor of Monday Holiday legislation is strong enough to induce favorable action by the Congress, such action, would influence State governments and business firms to follow suit. Any hiatus between Congressional action and corresponding State action could be bridged by inserting in the bill an effective date of January 1, 1970. Such a date would give the States ample time to pass corresponding legislation while retaining in the Congress power to consider the matter in the unlikely event that the States did not follow suit.

Letters received from members of NAMBO uniformly show that intercity travel by bus, both in regular-route and charter service, would be substantially increased if more three-day vacation periods existed. Although enactment of Monday Holiday legislation would benefit the intercity bus industry, we recognize that the merits of such legislation must be appraised primarily in terms of the desires and convenience of the general public.

I would now like for Mr. Hastings and Mr. Browning to conclude this presentation on behalf of NAMBO by commenting on the experience of Greyhound Lines and Continental Trailways carriers, respectively.

APPENDIX 1

PASSENGER COUNT FIGURES

These passenger count figures were derived by selecting certain major bus terminals throughout the country and comparing the number of passengers departing on regular-route intercity runs from these terminals in weeks which had a Monday Holiday (Memorial and Independence Days, 1966) to weeks in which the same holiday fell on Tuesday (Memorial and Independence Days, 1967). In a few instances, 1966 figures were not representative of normal operating conditions

due to strikes or other abnormalities. In these cases, 1965 passenger departures during the week in question were substituted for the 1966 figures. Memorial Day and Independence Day both fell on Sunday in 1965, with the following Monday observed as the legal holiday. For purposes of these comparisons, a week was considered to begin with the Friday preceding the holiday and to end with the following Thursday.

SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF PASSENGERS HANDLED DURING A WEEK IN WHICH THE HOLIDAY WAS CELEBRATED (A) ON A MONDAY (1966 AND 1965) AND (B) ON A TUESDAY (1967)

	Greyhound Lines	National Trailways	Public Service ¹ Coordinated Transport	Independ- ent ² bus companies	Total
Memorial Day:					
1967: Number of passengers.....	228,301	101,151	232,846	36,620	598,918
1966 and 1965: Number of passengers.....	262,802	121,083	269,895	40,130	693,910
1966 and 1965 over 1967:					
Number.....	34,501	19,932	37,049	3,510	94,992
Percent.....	15.1	19.7	15.9	+9.6	15.9
Independence Day:					
1967: Number of passengers.....	356,387	159,093	300,060	45,597	861,137
1966 and 1965: Number of passengers.....	375,532	166,831	328,047	52,910	923,320
1966 and 1965 over 1967:					
Number.....	19,145	7,738	27,987	7,313	62,183
Percent.....	5.4	4.9	9.3	+16	7.2

¹ Passenger totals for Public Service Coordinated Transport represent total passengers carried on selected runs instead of passengers on board at initial point of departure.

² The 6 companies represented are Adirondack Trailways, Edwards Motor Transit Co., Frank Martz Coach Co., Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Coach Lines, Southeastern Stages, Inc., and the Short Line, Inc.

GREYHOUND LINES, INC.

TABLE 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF PASSENGERS HANDLED DURING A WEEK IN WHICH THE HOLIDAY WAS CELEBRATED (A) ON A MONDAY (1965 AND 1966) AND (B) ON A TUESDAY (1967)

	Chicago	New York	Washington	Baltimore	Atlanta	New Orleans	Tulsa ¹	Dallas ¹	Oklahoma City ¹	San Francisco ¹	Los Angeles ¹	Total
Memorial Day:												
1967: Number of passengers.....	25,892	38,358	32,829	21,161	15,957	13,487	5,409	7,523	4,423	31,277	31,985	228,301
1966 and 1965: Number of passengers.....	29,853	42,691	39,822	23,661	18,292	14,501	7,061	8,011	5,907	35,157	37,746	262,802
1965 and 1965 over 1967:												
Number.....	3,961	4,333	7,093	2,500	2,335	1,014	1,652	488	1,484	3,880	5,761	34,501
Percent.....	15.3	11.3	21.6	11.8	14.6	7.5	30.5	6.5	33.6	12.4	18.0	15.1
Independence Day:												
1967: Number of passengers.....	43,483	67,582	54,278	31,085	27,347	17,203	8,170	11,122	6,569	41,631	47,917	356,387
1966 and 1965: Number of passengers.....	45,399	66,970	58,824	33,343	29,308	18,440	9,618	10,892	8,243	44,868	49,627	375,532
1966 and 1965 over 1967:												
Number.....	1,916	(612)	4,546	2,258	1,961	1,237	1,448	(230)	1,674	3,237	1,710	19,145
Percent.....	4.4	(0.9)	8.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	17.7	(2.1)	25.5	7.8	3.6	5.4

¹ 1965 statistics used instead of 1966 account work stoppage on Western Greyhound in 1966.

NATIONAL TRAILWAYS BUS SYSTEM

TABLE 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF PASSENGERS HANDLED DURING A WEEK IN WHICH THE HOLIDAY WAS CELEBRATED (A) ON A MONDAY (1965 AND 1966) AND (B) ON A TUESDAY (1967)

	Chicago	New York	Washington	Boston	Atlanta	New Orleans	Dallas	Oklahoma City	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Seattle	Total
Memorial Day:												
1967: Number of passengers.....	1,304	35,849	31,691	4,646	3,742	2,710	10,258	2,530	3,142	4,064	1,215	101,151
1966 and 1965: No passengers.....	1,910	45,449	38,530	5,430	4,111	2,859	9,683	3,809	3,506	4,523	1,273	121,083
1966 and 1965 over 1967:												
Number.....	606	9,600	6,839	784	369	149	(575)	1,279	364	459	58	19,932
Percent.....	46.5	26.8	21.6	16.9	9.9	5.5	(5.6)	50.6	11.6	11.3	4.8	19.7
Independence Day:												
1967: Number of passengers.....	1,881	58,657	54,572	7,481	6,073	3,156	13,152	2,873	3,971	5,816	1,461	159,093
1966 and 1965: Number of passengers.....	2,545	61,220	58,311	8,470	5,796	3,985	12,004	4,156	3,448	5,499	1,397	166,831
1966 and 1965 over 1967:												
Number.....	664	2,563	3,739	989	(277)	829	(1,148)	1,283	(523)	(317)	(64)	7,738
Percent.....	35.3	4.4	6.9	13.2	(4.6)	26.3	(8.7)	44.7	(13.2)	(5.5)	(4.4)	4.9

APPENDIX 2

SYNOPSIS OF PERTINENT STATE HOLIDAY LEGISLATION

Washington's Birthday, February 22

Forty-seven states and the District of Columbia have laws recognizing Washington's Birthday on February 22 as a holiday. Another state (Alabama), recognizes the holiday but does not establish a date for its celebration. One other state (Hawaii) celebrates a holiday called "Presidents' Day" on February 22. Nevada is the only state without specific legislation, but could recognize Washington's Birthday through its law proclaiming that holidays include all days appointed by the President or Governor for public fast, thanksgiving or holiday.

Memorial Day, May 30

Forty-five states and the District of Columbia have laws recognizing Memorial Day or Decoration Day on May 30. Five states (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee) have no laws regarding this holiday.

Independence Day, July 4

All fifty states and the District of Columbia have enacted laws recognizing the Independence Day holiday. However, one state (Alabama) does not stipulate the day upon which it is to be celebrated. Another state (Kansas) has no law specifically establishing Independence Day but does recognize any holiday set by the United States Congress.

Veterans' Day, November 11

Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia have laws recognizing Veterans' Day or Armistice Day on November 11. Alabama celebrates Armistice Day but does not specify the date.

Thanksgiving Day, Fourth Thursday in November

There is less uniformity with regard to Thanksgiving than any other holiday. Ten states (Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas) follow the federal example and have laws declaring that the fourth Thursday in November is the Thanksgiving holiday. Ten others (Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Wyoming) have laws making Thanksgiving a holiday but do not set any date. Nine states (Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana and Vermont) have laws making Thanksgiving a holiday to be celebrated on the day set by the President or the Governor. Three states (Alabama, North Carolina and Washington) have laws making Thanksgiving a holiday to be celebrated on the day set by their Governor. One state (Kentucky) has established a Thanksgiving holiday on the day set by the President. One state (Arkansas) has established a Thanksgiving holiday on whatever day is set by the United States Congress. Another (Wisconsin) celebrates Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November or on the day appointed by the Governor.

Fifteen other states (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia have no laws specifically declaring Thanksgiving a holiday. However, most of these states have statutes making holidays of days designated by the Governor or President days of prayer or thanksgiving. The others have statutes making holidays of all days so designated by the Governor or President.

Holidays established by reference or incorporation

Mention has been made above of several states having laws which incorporate holidays established by the Governor, the President or the United States Congress. These laws are in addition to those establishing particular holidays. Generally these laws fall into one of two categories (1) those which cover only days of prayer or thanksgiving, and (2) those which cover all holidays.

The first type provides generally that a holiday shall be any day appointed by the Governor or the President as a day of prayer or thanksgiving. They were probably enacted to insure a uniform date for Thanksgiving and would have little application to any other holiday. The twelve states having such laws are: Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Utah and the District of Columbia.

The second type provides generally that a holiday shall be any day appointed as a holiday by the Governor or the President. Some of these laws also include reference to days of Thanksgiving. These laws would generally have the effect of making any federal holiday a holiday in that state as well. The ten states having these laws are: California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia.

CITATIONS TO STATE HOLIDAY STATUTES

Code of Alabama, Title 39 Section 184.
 Alaska Statutes, Section 44.12.010.
 Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 1-301.
 Arkansas Statutes, Section 69-101.
 West's Annotated California Codes, Government Code Section 6700.
 Colorado Revised Statutes, Section 67-1-1.
 Connecticut General Statutes Annotated, Section 1-4.
 Delaware Code Annotated, Title 1 Section 501.
 District of Columbia Code, Supplement V. 1966, Section 28-2701 and 5 U.S.C. Section 870.
 Florida Statutes Annotated, Section 683.01.
 Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 14-1809.
 Revised Laws of Hawaii, Section 1-43.
 Idaho Code, Section 73-108.
 Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes, Ch. 98 Section 18.
 Burns Indiana Statutes Annotated, Section 19-11-101.
 Iowa Code Annotated, Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 366.
 Kansas Statutes Annotated, Sections 35-101, 102, 103 and 106 and Section 60-206.
 Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 2.110.
 Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 1 Section 55.
 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, Title 4, Section 1051.
 Annotated Code of Maryland, Art. 13 Section 9.
 Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Ch. 4 Section 7 (18).
 Michigan Statutes Annotated, 1965 Supplement, Section 18.861.
 Minnesota Statutes Annotated, 645.44 sub. 5.
 Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 5946.
 Vernon's Annotated Missouri Statutes, Section 10.010.
 Revised Codes of Montana, Section 19-107.
 Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Sections 62-301 and 25-2221.
 Nevada Revised Statutes, Section 236.010.
 New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 288.1.
 New Jersey Statutes Annotated, 36:1-1.
 New Mexico Statutes, Section 56-1-8.
 McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York Annotated, General Construction Law Section 24.
 General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 103-4.
 North Dakota Century Code, Section 1-03-01.
 Page's Ohio Revised Code Annotated, Section 1.14.
 Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, Title 25 Section 82.1.
 Oregon Revised Statutes, 187-.010-.030.
 Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Title 44 Section 11.
 General Laws of Rhode Island, Section 25-1-1.
 Code of Laws of South Carolina, Section 64-151.
 South Dakota Code, Section 65.0404.
 Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-101.
 Vernon's Civil Statutes of Texas, Art. 4591.
 Utah Code Annotated, Section 63-13-2.
 Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 1 Section 371.
 Code of Virginia Section 2.1-21.
 Revised Code of Washington Annotated, Section 1.16.050.
 West Virginia Code, Section 2-2-1.
 West's Wisconsin Statutes Annotated, Section 256.17.
 Wyoming Statutes, Section 8-51, 55.

Mr. ROGERS. We also have some communications which will be made a part of the record.

With that, the committee will adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)

(The communications referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. ELLIOTT, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION

The Amalgamated Transit Union is the dominant Union in both the over-the-road bus and local transit industry. The Union represents over 100,000 employees, of which over 20,000 are employed in over-the-road bus systems.

We are in agreement with the general concept enunciated in H.R. 1292, 6787, 6963, and 8940.

It is our belief that a systematic scheduling of National Holidays in a manner proposed by the above Bills would result in greater opportunities for recreation by a larger number of citizens of the nation. This is particularly true of workers who otherwise have minimal or no vocational opportunities.

In addition, it would create added employment opportunities. For instance, in the industry which our members are engaged the orderly calendaring of as many as six short three-day weekend vacations—or holidays—would create more work in the bus industry: it would permit our employers to make effective use of current manpower and to anticipate manpower needs more effectively to the benefit of the traveling public.

It would tend to enlarge the use of recreational facilities, both public and commercial, thus extending the period of time of use. This of itself would create even greater job opportunities and enhance the prosperity of the owners, operators, and employees of these recreational facilities. Of course, our own members would benefit through more job opportunities, more orderly scheduling of holiday work, and could enjoy such extended holidays when they have the opportunity to take same.

Perhaps we could go further in illustrating our support of the proposed legislation effecting the scheduling of National Holidays, but it appears that further illustration would be repetitions. We, therefore, urge the Committee to report favorably on H.R. 1292, and urge its passage by the House.

We wish also to express our appreciation for the opportunity to express our views in support of this legislation.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. RADEMACHER, VICE PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS (AFL-CIO)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is James H. Rademacher, and I am Vice President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, with headquarters at 100 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. We have approximately 200,000 members in more than 6,000 local Branches located throughout the United States and her possessions.

I want to express our thanks for the courtesy you have shown us in permitting us to testify before you today and make our views known on Mr. Stratton's Bill H.R. 1292 and Mr. McClory's Bill H.J. Res. 301.

We certainly endorse the intent and purpose of these bills. We think that three day Legal Holiday week-ends thoughtfully planned in advance, will have a beneficial effect on the morale of postal employees and, also, on the quality of the postal service.

It is often difficult, as you imagine, for a local post office to recover immediately after a holiday in the middle of the week. The mail piles up and funds are usually not available to pay the overtime necessary to handle and distribute the double load on the succeeding working day with the efficiency that we, and the public, would like to see it handled.

If most holidays were to fall automatically on a week-end each post office could work out its own techniques in handling the mail and acquire local efficiency with a minimum of overtime. It is also established that week-end volume—and especially a three-day week-end volume—is inclined to be less burdensome than the volume would be over a mid-week holiday.

But, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, the principal beneficial effect on the service would be the effect on the morale of the employees. The postal service is the most personal service the Government affords to its citizens. Its excellence depends upon the alertness and the dedication of the employees. I quite understand that this is an intangible, but the effect of an occasional three-day week-end can have a magical effect on the production of an employee.

I have been in the postal service 27 years, Mr. Chairman, and I know what I'm talking about. I looked forward to a three-day week-end whenever the calendar presented one to me—I looked forward to being able to take my family away for a couple of days—and when I returned to the post office at its end, I was a more contented and far more effective employee.

I remember those "accidental" three-day week-ends with such affection that I am convinced that an orderly arrangement of such week-ends through the relocation of certain national holidays—long week-ends which the employees could count on at certain given times year after year—would be a boon to the postal service generally.

I am as sentimental as any American about our national holidays, but I fail to see any reason why we should consider the present set of dates as being sacrosanct and untouchable.

The real date of George Washington's birth—by the old calendar—was February 11, 1732, not February 22—and we are not absolutely sure of that.

Memorial Day—or Decoration Day—was created to honor the Civil War dead. There is no reason why it should be observed rigidly on May 30 instead of May 29, May 28 or May 31 as the case may be.

There used to be a continuing undercurrent of controversy as to whether our Independence should be celebrated on July 2 or July 4. There are valid arguments for both dates, and I am sure other valid reasons could be put forth on behalf of July 3 or even July. Why should it not be observed on the first Monday of July?

November 11 used to be called Armistice Day. Now that a second World War has robbed the day of most of its original poignancy, we call it Veterans' Day. Once we have gone that far, then the reason for observing it on the exact date of the signing of the Armistice in 1918, is lost. There really is no reason why we cannot honor our veterans on the nearest Monday instead of on a set date that has lost much of its significance. I happen to be a veteran myself, and I feel sure I speak for the majority of my fellow veterans when I say that we would far rather be honored by making this holiday part of a three-day week-end than by retaining the present system.

Our holidays are very precious to us. They would be even more precious if we were able to enjoy them more, as we would under the provisions of these two Bills.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, our holidays are so precious that I feel we could enrich our national heritage even further by making a few important additions to the list.

We feel that Columbus Day should be a national holiday—a day on which we should glory in the miracle that made America possible, and to honor the heroic Admiral of the Ocean Sea who performed that miracle. But, once again, there is no hard and set reason why October 12 should be a fixed holiday. The discovery of America could just as well be celebrated each year on a Monday, giving our people a three-day autumn week-end in which to enjoy the land which the genius and daring of Columbus opened up to them.

We also feel that Election Day should be a national holiday. By honoring this vital day in our democracy in such a fashion we would drive into the consciousness of even our most careless citizens the necessity of exercising the franchise. Naturally, we would not dream of suggesting that the date of Election Day be changed. This is one holiday that should not be on a Monday. There should be no inducement at this time to induce citizens to get out of town for a long week-end. The inducement should be the other way: to induce them to remain at home to exercise the glorious privilege of casting a secret ballot in a free election.

There is a third holiday we feel should be added to our current list: Good Friday. I know there are some serious objections to this idea because of a possible conflict with the First Amendment of the Constitution. But, Mr. Chairman, we celebrate Christmas universally throughout this country, and in every other predominantly Christian country in the world. If we observe Christmas as a day of rejoicing and good fellowship, certainly we could strike an exemplary balance by observing Good Friday as a day of contemplation and introspection. If the people of the United States see fit to celebrate the birth of Christ, they should also see fit to commemorate His passion and death.

In short, we approve whole-heartedly of these Bills, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. But we also think they could be improved by an amendment incorporating the additional observance I have outlined.

Once again, thank you very much for permitting me to appear before you and express our views on these Bills.

STATEMENT OF EUGENE A. KEENEY, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN
RETAIL FEDERATION

The American Retail Federation wishes to endorse the principle of Monday holidays.

The American Retail Federation is a federation of 27 national retail associations and 46 statewide associations of retailers. While not all of these association members have expressed themselves on this subject, a majority of them have supported it, and none have expressed opposition.

Specifically, the Federation supports the following schedule of Monday Holidays.

1. The third Monday in February—to be known as Presidents Day—in place of Washington's birthday.
2. The last Monday in May as Memorial Day.
3. The first Monday in July as Independence Day.
4. The last Monday in October as Veterans Day.
5. The fourth Monday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

Retailers can support the principle of Monday holidays for two reasons. First, because they believe that Monday holidays would be good for people generally, and these people are their customers. Second, because they believe it would be advantageous to retailing.

Enactment of the principle of Monday holidays would provide six fixed three day weekends, namely, the five proposed by the bill and Labor Day. This would provide ample time for rest or recreation, for working on hobbies, for sports, for relaxing. The isolated one day holiday, coming in the middle of the week, is just a taste, and is gone almost before it has begun.

It might even be safer for them as well. Some traffic surveys have shown that the midweek holiday had a higher accident rate than the three day weekend holiday. Others find the rate about the same. But, no survey indicates that the three day weekend holiday is much more dangerous in terms of accident rate than the two day weekend of the isolated midweek holiday. There seems to be no merit in using safety as an argument against Monday holidays.

The principle of Monday holidays is also beneficial to retailing.

For one thing, it will help out costs of operation, and retail profit margins are constantly being squeezed by rising costs. The weekend holiday will mean savings in the heating bill in the winter, and in the power bill in the summer, as the heat or the air conditioning can be turned down Saturday evening until early Tuesday morning. For the food merchant, the loss from perishables will be substantially diminished.

It will also help to cut down on absenteeism. Midweek holidays, particularly when they fall on Tuesday or Thursday, always constitute a temptation to take off on Monday or Friday.

Finally, retailing believes that the principle of Monday holidays will help sales. Certainly it will stimulate sales of items used for recreation, sports, hobbies, etc. The American public is becoming used to having leisure time and has learned and is still learning, how to employ it. It will also stimulate sales in recreational industries, theaters, resorts, etc., and benefit from these increased sales will help the retailers in their neighborhood.

It is realized that a federal law, by itself, will apply only to federal employees and the District of Columbia. However, it seems very probable that the states will go along with the federal law, and we pledge our efforts to see that this will be done.

The principle of Monday holidays will be helpful to the economy in every way. It should be adopted.

STATEMENT OF HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Chairman: My bill, H.R. 11368, together with most of the bills pending before the Subcommittee, would change four of our present holidays to a uniform Monday observance at the option of the States. These would be Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans' Day. It would not include Thanksgiving or Christmas.

The Federal change would leave it to each State to implement as it might see fit. They could leave these holidays the way they are or change them, depending upon the local will.

As to the desirability of this from the point of view of business and labor, there can be no question. Holidays falling in the middle of the week break up

the work week, cost untold confusion, and when they fall on a Tuesday or on a Thursday, often result in abuses of sick leave and other excuses not to report to work.

I think it much more sensible to provide that, in these instances, a holiday will fall on a Monday. It will give all concerned a three-day weekend, which is something they can use to good advantage, particularly in recharging the individual battery of self in this almost hypertensive modern society. No doubt, traffic congestion will result in some areas. But it will be little worse than presently exists at the time of these holidays or whatever day they fall. Likewise, there is no derogation or diminution of the sanctity of the day involved by merely its being shifted from any day of the week to Monday of the week. This is generally understood and appreciated by patriots, veterans and all concerned.

I sincerely hope that the Subcommittee will report this legislation favorably.

STATEMENT OF HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE
STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, during this session of Congress, much interest has been generated for and expressed in the enactment of Federal legislation to provide uniform Monday holidays, so that the most important legal or public holidays celebrated in the United States would, with certain exceptions, be observed on Monday—thereby creating a series of three-day week-ends to supplant the traditional one-day holidays which fall often in the middle of the week. I wish at this time to express my support for H.R. 11679, a bill introduced to this effect in the House of Representatives on July 24, 1967, by the Honorable Robert McClory of Illinois.

By the terms of this bill the traditional dates of New Year's Day, Christmas, and Labor Day would not change. The bill would, however, provide for changes in the dates of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day. Washington's Birthday would become Presidents' Day (a title which it already holds in Hawaii), and would be observed on the third Monday in February. Memorial Day would fall on the last Monday in May, Independence Day on the first Monday in July, Veterans Day on the last Monday in October, and Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Monday in November. Thus with Labor Day, a total of six legal public holidays would fall on Monday, allowing the public the benefit of six three-day vacation weekends during the course of the normal work year.

The enthusiasm of the American population for these changes has been noted many times on this House floor. A poll conducted last fall by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America indicates that 85 percent of the membership prefers the observance of uniform Monday holidays. Favorable public opinion was revealed in a subsequent survey by This Week magazine which reported a 95-percent approval among the more than 190,000 ballots received by the magazine's editors.

Uniform Monday holidays are desirable from both a social and economic standpoint. Three-day week-ends would enable both employers and employees to undertake vacation plans rendered impossible by the inconvenience of middle-of-the-week holidays. Further, results of the Chamber poll indicate the favorable attitude of the business community: 65 percent of the respondents said the change would help their production and work schedules. A recent article in Nation's Business indicates the feeling of businessmen that the change would reduce absenteeism surrounding midweek holidays and could eliminate production interruptions caused by midweek holidays.

A primary objection to Monday holidays is that the dates which would be reconciled to oblivion are traditional and a part of the American heritage. These dates are far less traditional than is generally assumed, however; and indeed the true significance of a holiday lies more in its purpose than its date. Washington's birthday, for example, was February 11 under the calendar in use at the time and was switched to February 22 when the Gregorian calendar was introduced in the colonies. Independence Day commemorates the adoption of the Declaration on Independence on July 4, 1776. But an earlier resolution on independence was approved by the Continental Congress on July 2. Thanksgiving dates were not celebrated with annual regularity by either the Puritans or the settlers in Virginia; and at one time—in 1863—August 6 was proclaimed as the day of National Thanksgiving.

Others argue that the addition of five three-day week-ends to the calendar would substantially increase the number of traffic accidents on the highways—an argument which would seem to be refuted by recent figures released by the National Safety Council—which show that one-day, midweek holidays are the most dangerous—with an average danger rating of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for three-day holiday week-ends and 1.16 for four-day holiday week-ends.

A few objections have been voiced that the proposed legislation would compel employers to grant the holidays in question as paid holidays. This is not the case. Employers would continue to be free to make their own determinations. Passage of the legislation would not make paid holidays compulsory.

In the interest of the public welfare, and in accord with the wishes of many of my constituents from Hawaii, I therefore express my support for H.R. 11679, providing for uniform Monday holidays throughout the United States.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

The American Petroleum Institute is pleased to endorse the principle of H.R. 1292, H.R. 6787, H.R. 6963, H.R. 11173, H.R. 8940, and H.R. 11368. It is our view that legislation making key holidays fall on a Monday would be of advantage to many millions of Americans. We further believe that passage of this measure by the Congress will give the necessary impetus for corresponding action by the states.

We feel that this legislation would be of great benefit to both employees and employers, to the many small businesses that cater to tourists, to the strengthening of family ties, and to the public appreciation of the beauty and grandeur of our nation.

The advantages to working people of three-day holiday weekends, spaced throughout the year, are obvious. With the pace of modern living, such opportunities for even slightly extended rest and relaxation, for a change of scene and activity, could make a real contribution to the well-being of both white collar and blue collar workers. A mid-week holiday—cut off by itself—can never give the worker and his family as much chance to shake off tensions as a three-day "little vacation."

The employer will also benefit because of the refreshing effect of these well-spaced three-day weekends on his workers. Employers will be spared the interruption of production—and the letdown that invariably occurs when operations have to be abruptly suspended for a holiday that falls in the middle of the week.

Business firms can experience a serious employee morale problem when a holiday occurs on Tuesday—as Memorial Day and the Fourth of July did this year. Some companies gave their employees two four-day weekends, others made one of these holidays the occasion of a four-day weekend, while still others required their employees to report on both Mondays—May 29 and July 3. Adoption of this legislation by Congress and the states could avoid the recurring problems that result from this inconsistency of treatment.

By making deliberate provision for three-day weekends through the year, Congress and the state governments can give people more opportunities to expand their horizons by traveling further and more frequently than is now possible. These trips are bound to benefit many thousands of small businessmen—owners of hotels, motels, and camping sites; service station operators; and people who run small roadside businesses of all types.

Instead of impairing patriotism, three-day weekends that are historical observances can give people a chance to become more conscious of their national heritage. A three-day weekend would permit visits to national shrines a little too distant for the ordinary Sunday drive. And emphasizing Independence Day, rather than the Fourth of July, might well stir up some thinking about the true significance of our American freedom.

If, as is often said, the breakdown of family life is a major problem in our country today, a series of three-day weekends throughout the year would encourage the kind of activities that bring parents and children together.

Finally, this proposal is very much in keeping with the current effort—so vigorously championed by our First Lady—to awaken Americans to appreciate, cherish, and cultivate the beauty of their land. Encouraging Americans to see more of their country can only inspire greater appreciation of it.

We hope this proposal will receive favorable consideration. With the logic there is behind it, and the obvious benefits to so many Americans, all that appears to be needed is for Congress to take the lead. We are convinced that the case for this change is so strong that support from the states should be readily forthcoming.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

The American Feed Manufacturers Association appreciates the opportunity to support the passage of legislation providing that most of our national holidays be observed on Mondays. The American Feed Manufacturers Association is the national association of the feed manufacturing industry. Members of the Association produce more than 70% of the feed which is sold by primary feed manufacturers for the production of meat, milk and eggs.

A survey of our membership has resulted in written replies from more than 300 companies throughout the country. The size of these companies varies from small local operators with only a few employees to corporations which distribute products through a system which includes thousands of dealers for each company. *Eighty-five percent of the companies indicated that they favored legislation providing that most of our national holidays be observed on Mondays.*

The proposal to shift holidays to Mondays to create three-day weekends appears to be one of the most popular legislative proposals ever introduced, from the standpoint of the average employee in this industry. The opportunity to have three consecutive days of "free" time is greatly desired by the vast majority of employees at all levels. In addition to increasing the enjoyment of most employees, many companies in the industry feel that there would be advantages from the standpoint of efficient business operation.

A number of those who replied to the survey explained why they voted in favor of Monday holidays. Following are a few of the comments which have been received from various companies in the industry during the past few weeks:

1. "Our company feels that every phase of our operations would function better if holidays fell on Monday."
2. "We feel very strongly about this. Our employees would welcome this. Holidays during the middle of the week are not conducive to good production schedules."
3. "The above ballot (in favor of Monday holidays) reflects the sentiments of most of our employees as reflected in a survey conducted several months ago. We think the change would be desirable for the individuals and the the more efficient operation of business."
4. "This would (a) provide proper production planning; (b) avoid peripheral absenteeism; (c) provide employees with a three-day holiday which is worthwhile."
5. "Monday holidays would cut our absentee rate for holiday weeks by 25% or more."
6. "By proper scheduling, most businesses engaged in extensive feeding of poultry and livestock, as we are, can arrange for a Monday holiday for a maximum number of employees more easily than for any other day."
7. "It will help us materially in the orderly conduct of business."
8. "All holidays should be either on Monday or Friday."
9. "This would very definitely help production schedules and should be an important employee moral factor."
10. "A change as proposed would increase our sales by 3%, yet would make both us and our employees more satisfied with longer weekend holidays."

Our members throughout the country are contacting their state legislators and governors to let them know of the industry's support of this proposed legislation and to urge them to take any action which may be needed at the state level so that the citizens of all states can enjoy the benefits which would be made possible by the passage of this proposed legislation.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE G. ADAMY, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS

I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the National Association of Food Chains (NAFC) in support of the UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS bill. NAFC is a trade association representing approximately 240 corporate food chains. We have as members all the larger food chains, most of the medium-sized chains and a representative group of the smaller chains.

The concept of uniform Monday holidays has received the enthusiastic and overwhelming support of our members and of their employees. This proposal, if enacted, would result in many benefits to food distributors, their employees, and the public. Benefits would include a better opportunity, offered by regular series of three-day weekends for employee rest and relaxation, improvement in production and work schedules for both retail stores and supporting wholesale operations, and sale improvements due to the stimulation of regular three-day holi-

days. Moreover, the elimination of frequent midweek holidays would help food retailers avoid the inefficiency and added costs resulting from start-ups and shut-downs. There would be special advantages in the handling of perishable foods.

Virtually all retail food stores are open at least six days a week and many are open seven. It is difficult under regular circumstances to schedule store employee workweeks to include two consecutive days off, and the second day off rarely occurs when other workers are also off. This limits food store employee participation in family and community life. Also, scheduling employee days off on an irregular holiday basis is difficult in food distribution. It frequently involves late store openings the night before holidays, thus restricting employee holiday plans. It is also noted that at present employee absenteeism on Mondays and days following holidays is about double that for the remainder of the workweek. Uniform Monday holidays obviously would not completely solve all of these difficulties, but they would offer workers in the industry the attractive prospect of regular consecutive holidays.

We also support this proposal from the standpoint of sound economics for the food retail industry and its customers. Public demand for food service is definitely limited on Mondays. Monday food sales account for approximately eight percent of the weekly total. In comparison, Wednesday food sales account for about twelve percent; Thursday, about seventeen percent and Friday about twenty-eight percent of the weekly food sales. Thus, it is obvious that regular Monday holidays would meet the needs of both retail operations and the average consumer in that they would be less disruptive to established buying habits and patterns.

We are aware that this legislation would be applicable only to the District of Columbia and to federal employees across the nation. However, we are convinced that the passage of Federal legislation in this area is the logical starting point and that it will encourage the States to conform. Were this bill to be enacted, we would encourage follow-up State legislative action among our members.

For the foregoing reasons the National Association of Food Chains respectfully requests that the Subcommittee accord favorable consideration of H.R. 11679.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, the National Recreation and Park Association appreciates the opportunity to submit this statement.

The National Recreation and Park Association is an independent, nonprofit, service organization dedicated to the advancement of the park and recreation movement and the conservation of natural and human resources. Our national headquarters is at 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.

Dr. Sal J. Prezioso is the Executive Vice President of our Association. The Board of Trustees is composed of distinguished lay and professional leaders from all parts of the Nation. Over 600 outstanding park and recreation leaders serve on its various national and district advisory committees. More than 2,000 national, state, and local park and recreation agencies are organizational members and over 7,000 professional and lay individuals are Association members.

The Subcommittee has heard a great deal of testimony in support of uniform Monday holidays as proposed in H.R. 11697, introduced by Representative McClory. This, we believe, is attributable to the broad public benefits and acceptance which can be derived from this legislation.

Further classification of these benefits were contained in the excellent study on Uniform Monday Holidays prepared by the National Economic Development Group of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee has received testimony from the private sector, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, labor, business and industry. The National Recreation and Park Association falls into none of these categories since we are a service organization speaking for the people in terms of their recreational needs and wishes. Additionally, our Association is the national representative of the recreation and park professions, and one of our stated objectives is the advancement and enhancement of the park and recreation movement. H.R. 11679 would provide six, three-day weekend holidays each year which would be used by the American public for the purpose of rest, relaxation and recreation.

The National Recreation and Park Association is in favor of legislation to establish Monday holidays. It would provide the recreation and park administrators the opportunity to plan better long-range programs for the use and

enjoyment of the recreation facilities and services, and it would provide individuals and groups a firm basis from which to plan safe and sound holidays.

Prior testimony has outlined well the social and potential economic benefits resulting from this legislation. The "traditional holidays" were designated for a specific purpose. It is our belief that a uniform realignment would not detract from the purpose or significance for which established. Therefore, the National Recreation and Park Association respectfully urges approval of the uniform Monday holiday legislation.

STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

INTRODUCTION

The National Association of Manufacturers is pleased to present its views on H.R. 1292 and related bills pertaining to uniform observance of certain national holidays on Mondays.

NAM is a voluntary organization of industrial and business firms, large and small, located in every state, which vigorously support principles that encourage individual freedom and which, through the Association, develop and engage in sound programs for the advancement of the economic well-being and social progress of the American people.

NAM supports uniform Monday holiday observance, a concept which is broadly favored by employers and employees as well as by the public generally. As employers of a large portion of the nation's industrial work force, NAM member companies have long been on record as advocating approaches calculated to improve employee morale and to increase efficient operation and productivity.

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION

H.R. 1292 proposes moving the observance of Washington's Birthday from February 22 to the third Monday in February, Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Monday in May, Independence Day from July 4 to the first Monday in July, and Veterans' Day from November 11 to the second Monday in November. NAM approves each of these proposed changes and, in addition, suggests that consideration be given to moving Thanksgiving Day, which now falls on the last Thursday in November, to Monday observance.

NAM endorses three-day holiday weekends because a mid-week holiday necessitates an additional production shut-down and start-up. Any reduction of work interruptions represents an important step toward improved productivity in industry. Further, Monday holiday observance would lead to increased employee income and improved production efficiency by reducing employee absenteeism on days preceding and following mid-week holidays.

A secondary purpose which might be accomplished is the more even spacing of holidays throughout the year. In this connection, observance of Thanksgiving Day might be moved from the fourth Monday to the third Monday in November, and observance of Veterans' Day might be moved either to October or to the March-April period. An additional reason for moving Veterans' Day is that, while originally designed to honor veterans of World War I, it has now been expanded to honor veterans of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam conflict as well.

It is important, however, that holiday transition be effected smoothly and without disruption. Since this proposed legislation will affect only Federal employees and the District of Columbia, the states must be given sufficient time to enact revised holiday legislation. Also, unions and management will need time for making appropriate adjustment in existing labor contracts. Finally, certain specific businesses, such as calendar manufacturers and resort hotels, should have sufficient advance notice in order to minimize the impact of such a change. To provide the necessary lead time, the law should not become effective earlier than the first day of January of the third year following date of enactment.

CONCLUSION

NAM strongly supports the purpose of H.R. 1292 in providing for uniform Monday observance of certain national holidays. This proposed legislation is widely recognized as beneficial to employees, to employers, and to the general public. Its passage would be an intelligent step toward more efficient operation of our industrial system and would enable employees to make more satisfying use of holiday time.

STATEMENT OF CAREY W. HILLIARD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RURAL LETTER
CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Carey W. Hilliard. I am President of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, an organization representing more than 62,000 regular, substitute and retired carriers. Our membership includes more than 90 percent of all regular rural letter carriers of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to submit a statement to the Committee to present our views on H.R. 1292, House Resolution 301, and related bills, providing for the observance of Washington's Birthday, Veterans' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Thanksgiving Day on Mondays, in lieu of their present observance.

We wish to express our appreciation to Senator Smathers (D-Fla) and Representative Samuel Stratton (D-NY) for their introduction of the bills under consideration—which, obviously, has almost unanimous support of all employee organizations.

We are therefore pleased to join with the many other organization representatives who have appeared before this Committee in recommending favorable approval of this legislation.

NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Newark, N.J., August 9, 1967.

Hon. PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PETE: I would like to acquaint you with our views regarding the changing of dates of certain nonreligious holidays so that they would fall regularly and uniformly on Mondays, thereby creating additional 3-day weekends similar to the Labor Day weekend.

We believe that there are many benefits to be derived by establishing uniform Monday holidays. The principal benefit, of course, would be the increased opportunity for employees and their families to enjoy longer periods of recreation, to pursue such activities as hobbies, travel, and sports, or to just rest if they so desired.

From the manufacturer's point of view, we believe an important benefit would be the improved efficiency that would be achieved in many production processes and work schedules by avoiding the expensive startup and shutdown procedures that accompany midweek holidays. A related benefit might be a reduction in absenteeism, which frequently increases when holidays fall in the middle of the week. These advantages are already recognized by many industries. It is not unusual for continuous-process-type industries to have "floating" holidays, so that during those weeks when a holiday falls on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday it is recognized on the Monday or the Friday of the same week, thereby avoiding costly interruptions in production and at the same time providing 3-day holiday weekends.

Turning now to proposed legislation on this subject, we urge your support of H.R. 11679, a measure which would revise certain holidays as follows:

Washington's Birthday, from February 22 to the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, from May 30 to the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, from July 4 to the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, from November 11 to the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, from the fourth Thursday in November to the fourth Monday in November.

For a more even distribution throughout the year of the six 3-day holiday weekends (including Labor Day), you might wish to consider an amendment to the bill which would change Veterans Day to the March-April period. This would then provide three regular holiday weekends during the first half of the year, and three during the second half.

This bill also would establish an effective date of January 1, 1970, which we believe would provide a sufficient time span for the individual states to adjust their holidays accordingly.

Some people may feel that present holiday dates are strongly imbedded in our national history and that to change to other dates would reduce the significance of those holidays. However, an examination of those holidays has shown that either the present dates are not as deeply rooted as may be generally assumed, or that the original significance of the event has been changed or broadened so

that, in our opinion, the proposed new dates would not disturb the significance of any of those events.

We believe that there are many benefits which would stem from changing the above mentioned holidays, and urge your support of H.R. 11679.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT H. ACKEN,
Executive Vice President.

MENSWEAR RETAILERS OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1967.

Hon. BYRON G. ROGERS,
Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization, House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROGERS: We appreciate the invitation extended by the Subcommittee to comment for the record on the proposed Uniform Monday Holiday Legislation on behalf of the 3300 independent men's wear specialty stores represented by this Association.

These proposals that would change the observance of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday to Monday observances at designated periods during the year have long been the subject of informal industry conversation.

Our conventions held annually have provided a forum for much of this discussion and in February of this year, the 7,000 merchants participating in our 52nd such annual event unanimously adopted a formal resolution supporting the basic provisions now before your Subcommittee as contained in H.R. 1292 and H.R. 11679.

We have received a number of letters from member stores who give us further insight into the logic and the competing reasons supporting the Uniform Monday Holiday concept. Merchants have pointed out to us that mid-week holidays are disruptive. A Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday holiday creates serious pressures on staffing stores properly as absenteeism is high. Deliveries of merchandise suffer from mid-week holidays. Another point raised that is certain to gain the sympathy of us all is that mid-week holidays create two Mondays in the week—and most everybody experiences the slow start Monday syndrome.

Our merchant members have pointed out a distinctly even more advantageous reason why our industry should firmly support Uniform Monday Legislation.

The men's wear retail industry, like so many other industries, is facing a serious shortage of qualified high calibre people. Part of the reason for our failure to attract young people is the six day work week prevalent in most retail stores across America. Occasionally, a bright enterprising merchant experiments with closing one day in addition to the regular Sunday closing and our most recent Members Bulletin reported one such example in Chicago where a well-known specialty store in that town has commenced Monday closings. This merchant cited as his prime reason the need to make men's wear retailing a more attractive employment situation for young people and he felt a five day week was a step in the right direction.

The passage of this legislation will expand this experiment for the benefit of men's wear retailers, and in fact, to all retail stores who will find a Monday closing highly advantageous during these five designated holidays.

Monday is generally the poorest calendar day for business in men's wear stores because most retail customers just don't enjoy shopping on Monday as compared with other week days. Therefore, it seems logical that consumer preference, a most weighty argument, should be respected in considering the proposition of Uniform Monday Holidays.

We would agree that mechanically the effective date of the uniform Monday Holiday propositions would be more conveniently served if January 1, 1970 is adopted by the Congress. This would enable business to adjust its plans to the obvious benefits that would be rendered by Uniform Monday Holidays.

It is the hope of this Association and its 3,300 member retail stores that this Subcommittee will favorably report the legislative principles involved in the H.R. 11679 as a recommendation for subsequent adoption by the House of Representatives.

Respectfully,

LOUIS ROTHSCHILD, *Executive Director.*

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., August 28, 1967.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
*Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: The Electronic Industries Association, a trade association representing about 300 member-company employers in the electronic industries, whose members are located throughout the United States, wishes to add its voice of support to the many others you have already heard favoring the passage of legislation to provide uniform Monday holidays (H.R. 1292, 11679, et al).

Of the proposals before your committee, those providing Monday holidays for Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, and Thanksgiving Day would most closely coincide with the recommendations of our member-companies. An effective date of January 1, 1970, would give States time to enact similar legislation, and would provide a sufficiently long transition period for industry adjustment.

Our reasons for believing that these changes would be desirable have already been stated by other proponents of this legislation. Briefly, we feel that the hundreds of thousands employed in the electronic industries will benefit from the longer holiday periods and that employers will benefit from the reduction in work-schedule interruptions and absenteeism caused by mid-week holidays. Where samples of employee preference have been made, they are uniformly and strongly in favor of Monday holidays.

This Association also plans to encourage State legislation to provide consistency in holiday scheduling.

We appreciate the opportunity of making our Association's position known to you and your committee in this important matter, and its being included in the record of the hearings conducted August 16 and 17, 1967, by Subcommittee 4 of the House Judiciary Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

HEATH WAKELEE,
Director, Industrial Relations Department.

STATEMENT OF SPECIALTY ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION BY PAUL W. KINNEBERG,
COUNSEL, BROWN & BIGELOW, DIVISION OF STANDARD PACKAGING CORP.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am Paul W. Kinneberg, Counsel for Brown & Bigelow, a Division of Standard Packaging Corporation. I am testifying today on behalf of the Specialty Advertising Association whose membership includes practically all of the calendar manufacturers in the United States. A very conservative estimate of the number of hanging calendars manufactured annually for American homes and business is 200,000,000. This figure does not include the additional millions of desk calendars, pocket calendars, diaries and similar items based on the calendar.

We have no quarrel with the idea and purpose of H.R. 1292 and H.R. 11679 on Uniform Monday Holidays. In fact, we support the principle. We find that mid-week holidays are very expensive both in terms of start-up costs and in employee absenteeism. Uniform Monday Holidays will be beneficial to business and employees alike. However, the Bills present a problem to (a) calendar users, which is just about all of us, (b) calendar buyers, which represents a very good cross section of business, large and small, and (c) to the calendar industry. The problem lies in the effective date. At the same time, we believe there is a relatively easy solution to the problem that should create no controversy.

To illustrate the problem, I would like to give you the chronology of the birth and life of a typical calendar. The 1968 calendar which will be shipped to customers and will be distributed in November and December of this year was born between January and June of 1966, over a year ago, when the artwork for the feature illustration and calendar pad was completed and turned over to the Manufacturing Department where actual printing plates are then made. The first runs of the 1968 calendar were commenced in August, nearly a year ago. In November, 1966 this calendar in its final form was sampled to distribution channels and sales commenced in December, 1966. Production runs were largely completed by June 1, 1967. Most of these calendars are now in the warehouse

with customers' names on them. They will be delivered to customers in November and early December so distribution can be completed by January 1, 1968.

The artwork and printing plates have in many instances already been completed for the 1969 calendars.

The proposed effective date of H.R. 1292 and most of the other bills is "January 1 of the year following the date of enactment of this Act." The proposed effective date of H.R. 11679 is January 1, 1970.

Assuming one of the other bills becomes law this year, it becomes apparent there will be at least 200,000,000 obsolete calendars and probably as many as a half billion. The effects can be readily seen.

It would be:

(a) a confused general public.

(b) thousands of businesses whose advertising media is an inaccurate representation of the calendar, and

(c) an entire industry out of step with all of its customers.

We don't believe that any such effect was intended or contemplated.

Fortunately, there is an easy and simple solution. We respectfully suggest that the effective date be changed to read "January 1 of the *third* year following the date of enactment of this Act." This would extend the effective date of the Act only two years.

A two-year extension would give the calendar and related industries a chance to do full justice to this desirable legislation and at the same time would give the states an adequate opportunity to provide the uniformity under state law we all wish to achieve. For example, the Minnesota Legislature does not meet until 1969.

I would like to call attention to the fact that Mr. McClory's Bill, H.R. 11679 provides an effective date of January 1, 1970. This is satisfactory if it is enacted this year. If it is not, the Bill would require amendment. I, therefore, suggest the language recommended in this statement, i.e. "January 1 of the *third* year following the date of enactment of this Act."

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views to this committee. We will be pleased to submit any additional information you might consider appropriate.

STATEMENT OF HON. SILVIO O. CONTE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Judiciary Committee to approve legislation to establish uniform Monday holidays. This proposal has received wide support from all concerned parties. Businessmen and business organizations throughout my District have volunteered favorable comments on this bill. They argue that it will improve employee morale, boost production, and increase sales, especially in commodities used in travel and tourism. We all run offices and know from personal experience that less work is done all through the week when a holiday falls on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Workers fail to show up for the day of work that separates the weekend from the holiday: when they do, their performance is listless, in anticipation of the break to come. The same fact applies to schools, and organizations such as the National School Board Association support this proposal for precisely these reasons. According to the August issue of this organization's publication, School Boards: "Monday would improve the morale of everyone—students, parents, teachers and citizens. Monday is much more readily made up than is a missing day elsewhere in the week.

"Related to the morale factor is the obvious advantage of working with an educational curriculum with a minimum of midweek interruptions. A broken-up week is always a poor teaching or learning week."

It seems to be a fact of human nature, one which we have all observed at one time or another, that we work most efficiently when we achieve some sort of rhythm in our effort. We work at our peaks for a period of days, and then unstring the bow for necessary relaxation. Midweek holidays, however, break our pace just as we reach full stride. They break both our natural period of work and our natural time of relaxation.

Not only will this bill bring our conventional holidays in closer approximation to our natural functions, it will help us meet a major preoccupation of our technological economy, the productive use of our leisure. The longer weekends—vacationettes—will allow more families to travel and participate in our geographical and historical riches. They will allow more effective opportunities for

recreation, relaxation and meditation. Furthermore, they will help the tourist trade. Sales in leisure goods and services will increase if this bill becomes law. Areas which thrive on tourism, such as the Berkshires in my own District, are very strongly in favor of this bill. A four-year poll of the members of the Association of Business and Commerce of Central Berkshire County, Inc., has shown a 70 percent majority in favor of Monday holidays.

The arguments against this bill, moreover, do not present a substantial obstacle to its passage. I do not deny that tradition should play a part in our deliberations, but the traditions behind our present holiday dates are not the most weighty in our national life. Memorial Day, for instance, was set on May 30 in 1868 for the decoration of the graves of the victims of the Civil War. After World War I, its meaning was expanded to include the fallen soldiers of other wars. So there is no intrinsic connection between the date and the meaning of the day. The same became true of Veterans' Day after it ceased to be the commemoration of the end of the fighting in World War I. The date of Thanksgiving is purely arbitrary and was changed twice between 1939 and 1942. Of more practical concern is the fear of increased highway fatalities on long weekends. Traffic surveys, however, show that the connection between the three-day holidays and the highway fatality rate is not as close as press coverage would indicate. In fact, part of the association comes solely because on such weekends as Labor Day the newspapers count the deaths and on others, they don't. I would not be surprised to find that the number of accidental deaths on any three-day period over a weekend equalled, if not surpassed, the more publicized Labor Day or Fourth of July toll. In fact, some statistics show that the most dangerous holidays for driving are the midweek days off. After such a study several years ago, "Traffic Safety" magazine stated, "The conclusion from a traffic safety viewpoint is that highway deaths provide no argument for or against Monday holidays".

In view of these arguments, the overwhelming public demand for Monday holidays should be the main consideration in judging this issue. And this demand is unquestionably there. Just as your secretaries.

I submit, as part of my testimony, a letter from John E. Joyce, Jr., Legislative Counsel of the Association of Business and Commerce of Central Berkshire County, Inc., the successor to the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

ASSOCIATION OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE
OF CENTRAL BERKSHIRE COUNTY, INC.,
Pittsfield, Mass., August 7, 1967.

HON. BYRON ROGERS,
*House Judiciary Committee,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS: For over ten years the Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce and its successor, the Association of Business and Commerce of Central Berkshire County, Inc. together with the Berkshire Hills Conference has filed and/or supported Monday Holiday legislation in hearings before the Massachusetts General Court.

This year our bill passed the State Senate but was defeated in the House. The primary reason for defeat was the fact that it would put us "out of step" as it were, with surrounding states.

This to us indicates the need for Federal legislation.

We are not only a famous summer resort area but also are becoming a prosperous ski area and our fall foliage attracts thousands of viewers. These economic factors lend strength to our interest in the Holiday bills.

In addition we have queried our membership during the last four years and out of 551 replies, 381 favored Monday holidays, 85 were against, and 85 were blanks. This is roughly a 70%-15%-15% breakdown.

Therefore, I wish to place the Association of Business and Commerce of Central Berkshire County, Inc. on record as favoring the best possible Monday Holiday Bill.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. JOYCE, JR.,
*Legislative Counsel,
Assistant Executive Director.*

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

HEARING

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1217

TO PROVIDE FOR UNIFORM ANNUAL OBSERVANCES OF
CERTAIN LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ON MONDAYS, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AUGUST 1, 1967



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MONDAY HOLIDAYS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS, AND
CELEBRATIONS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m., in room 6226, New Senate Office Building, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Dirksen.

Also present: Senator Smathers; Thomas B. Collins, professional staff member, full committee.

Senator DIRKSEN. The Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations today commences public hearings on S. 1217, a bill introduced by Senator Smathers of Florida, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

(S. 1217 follows:)

[S. 1217, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) on and after the effective date of this Act, the following shall no longer be legal public holidays:

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Veterans Day, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

(b) On and after effective date of this Act, the following are declared legal public holidays and are to be celebrated as such:

Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

SEC. 2. Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6103. Holidays

"(a) The following are legal public holidays:

"New Year's Day, January 1.

"Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

"Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

"Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

"Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

"Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

"Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

"Christmas Day, December 25."

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective on and after the 1st of January following the date of enactment.

Senator DIRKSEN. For a number of years there have been proposals in the Congress having for their purpose changing dates of certain nonreligious holidays so they will occur regularly and uniformly on Mondays. The objective of S. 1217 is to create additional 3-day weekends like Labor Day, and not to establish new or several existing holidays on fixed Mondays. Christmas and New Year's Day are not included in the proposals.

This subcommittee has been literally deluged with mail from all over the United States urging favorable consideration of this proposed legislation. The mail so far has been overwhelmingly in support of S. 1217.

To illustrate the widespread interest in and support for uniform Monday holidays, I submit for the record a sample of newspaper editorials and columns that have come to our attention.

These are from newspapers in our larger cities and from some of the smallest in States all across the Nation. These newspaper clippings indicate the tremendous public interest that this proposal has aroused. (The documents referred to follow:)

[Washington, D.C., Evening Star, July 13, 1967]

LONG WEEKENDS

As part of the froth from the Fourth has come another proposal to build the three-day weekend into the national calendar. This one is not from a labor union but from the Chamber of Commerce and thus serves to show how times—and the economy—have changed.

The chamber is not proposing anything radical like making every weekend three days. It merely wants to rationalize some of the holidays we already have into the nearest weekend, thus making automatic and regular the long week-end for Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Thanksgiving Day.

What is interesting is the chamber's reasoning. A poll taken last autumn, the chamber says, reveals about 85 percent of 10,000 businessmen in favor if it. Of these about 35 percent feel that the long weekend would result in better sales.

Thus has the old-time Puritan ethic deteriorated. It used to be that the country flourished when everybody worked as hard as he could all the time. Now our prosperity is seen to stem from more leisure to spend money and more leisure to spend it on.

For California to behave this way is one thing, but for the same advice to come from the Chamber of Commerce gives pause. A three-day pause, let us hope.

[Independent Coal Operator, June 1967].

MIDWEEK HOLIDAYS A HEADACHE

Midweek holidays have been a headache to industry since the inception of holidays. Workmen take off Friday evening for some place and many don't come back until after the holiday. Those who try to work on a Monday before a Tuesday holiday don't seem to get much done.

Midweek holidays quite often make it difficult to reach customers and supplies.

If you find the problem of middle of the week holidays a nuisance, you now have an opportunity to do something about it. Bills to provide for the uniform Monday observance of holidays are attracting more support in Congress. This needed legislation could pass if pushed. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is behind it.

Most bills provide that Memorial Day, Independence Day, Washington's Birthday, Veterans Day, etc. should all fall on Mondays. If you are interested in this change write to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees and express your feeling and why.

[Pittsburgh, Pa., Catholic, July 13, 1967]

Mini-vacations—The national Chamber of Commerce has announced its support of the "mini-vacation"—changing the dates of American holidays so that they always fall on a Monday instead of in the middle of the week. A bill pending in the Senate, which the C of C calls a "key measure," proposes five changes:

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, would be fixed on the third Monday in February and called President's Day instead.

Memorial Day, May 30, would be observed on the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, July 4, would be celebrated on the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, Nov. 11, would be given the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day would be moved from the fourth Thursday in November to the fourth Monday in the same month.

This plan leaves a 97-day "holiday drought" between President's and Memorial Day, so the C of C suggests plugging the gap by moving Veterans Day to the third Monday in March.

For those who think hardheadly, the C of C assures us that the adoption of the long week-end mini-vacation would increase production and sales at a lower cost.

[Lafayette, Ind., Journal Courier, July 8, 1967]

JOHN SCOTT'S "EDITOR'S FILE": "ALWAYS ON MONDAYS" IS BEST THEME FOR CELEBRATION OF NATION'S HOLIDAY'S

There is hardly any point at all to celebrating the 4th of July on the 4th of July. It should be celebrated on the first Monday in July.

The only fellow who got around to signing the Declaration of Independence before midnight on the 4th was John Hancock. And because of John Hancock last Monday was pretty much of a lost day in this town. Since Saturday was a regular day off and Sunday was the Sabbath, a holy day of rest, and Tuesday was the 4th of July, it didn't take much ingenuity to develop a reasonable excuse for taking Monday off too.

Government gallantly took the lead. It was easier to find moths than people in the Courthouse Monday, non-elected moths at that. If you had tried yodeling in City Hall you would get an echo not a choice, because only the cops were there and they aren't aboard very much because the "long holiday weekend" is one of those times on the calendar, when their employers, the taxpayers, celebrate by smashing their automobiles into each other or conjuring other ways to get themselves arrested.

Even so, it is better here than in New York City, which is not really a city but a conspiracy. It was fun in a macabre sort of way to be in New York last Friday afternoon and watch the thousands of Park Avenue people clad only in street clothes and dry martinis, plunge into the canyons of the city to be transported to New Rochelle, New Jersey, New London, and dozens of other refugee camps. On the long ride home they could contemplate the blessings of the long holiday week-end, now stretched in New York from Friday noon to Wednesday morning. For them getting away from Manhattan is worth the price of the second mortgage in savings alone. Everything costs about four times as much in Manhattan as it does in the United States. Cigarettes at the Kennedy Airport are 52 cents a pack and a bowl of onion soup in mid-town restaurants runs about \$1, a little more if you want onions in it.

Still in all, despite the mercy of it, there seems to be something wrong about New York City dropping dead for four and a half days, to honor the memory of John Hancock.

Any day would do for observing our independence. Monday would have been the most practical one. The date is arbitrary because, for example, the unanimous adoption of the Declaration of Independence did not occur until July 19 when the New York delegation finally got around to voting its approval. Other holidays could be similarly adopted: Memorial Day could be the last Monday in May; Labor Day could be the first Monday in September; Thanksgiving could be the last Monday in November.

The advantages would be obvious. First off, hundreds of lives over the years could be saved by the deleting of one day from the perils of holiday traffic.

Hospital occupancy would decrease and more beds would become available by the thousands because of the reduction of traffic casualties by the total of 24 hours driving time.

In terms of business, virtually everybody should be happy with the idea. In this town last Monday there were lots of people in the stores but they were buying Bermuda shorts and socks and bathing trunks, not furniture and appliances; the volume of people was great, the cash volume was relatively insignificant. Some merchants in mid-afternoon looked at the lonely clerks and told them to go home and locked the doors.

The uniform Monday holiday idea is nothing new; the Chamber of Commerce in the United States has polled its membership and 85 percent of the 10,000 members responding approved of the idea. A survey by a national magazine on the subject revealed that there were 180,000 ballots in favor of the Monday holiday and only 10,000 opposed, or a percentage of 95 percent in favor of the idea.

Some enthusiasts would like to observe the presidents' birthdays the last Monday in February. George Washington is honored on February 22 but he was born on February 11 under the calendar used at that time. We honor Abraham Lincoln on the 12th; his birthday could be controversial in Illinois or Indiana if one of the states would select another day, since both claim ownership of the emancipator. It is almost certain that within the next few decades the nation will want to pay some kind of tribute to the late President Kennedy and General Eisenhower. A single presidents' holiday would have massive emotional appeal in terms of the resurgence of patriotism with our nation's great recognized on a single occasion.

One of the problems in getting this thing done obviously is that government must take the initiative. Government is not likely to do much upon its own because not only do the agencies of the government enjoy the happy hours of the long, long, long weekend, the Congress turns it into at least a full week by recessing.

What about the times when the holiday falls on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday? Friday in many cases would make a three-day holiday for most people, but Wednesday and Thursday become isolated islands in the week. Traffic safety statistics show that in the mad race to get somewhere and get back on the mid-week holiday traffic accidents are greater than they would be on one day of the three-day holiday that would occur if Monday were the observation date and the "long holiday weekend" became Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Moreover the several three-day holidays over the year would enable people, employees and employers alike to plan ahead with vision, expediency and efficiency to provide maximum productivity, as well as sales and vacation programming both inside the business and at the target area of the vacationer.

If anybody in this hall agrees, write your Congressman.

Wait a few days, though, till he gets back from the long, long, long holiday weekend.

[Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, July 8, 1967]

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

The influential voice of the United States Chamber of Commerce is now among those favoring a plan to schedule all holidays—with the exception of Christmas and New Year's—on Mondays. A bill to shift most national holidays to Mondays has been introduced in Congress and is scheduled for hearings next month in a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Except for Christmas and New Year's, there is no good reason why holidays should be observed on the dates on which they are now scheduled. Washington's birthday was originally celebrated on February 11, its date under the Julian calendar. Memorial Day, originally set aside to honor the Civil War dead, has no special connection with any historical event on May 30. Independence Day could just as easily be celebrated on the first Monday in July, since the Continental Congress actually voted for independence on July 2, 1776, and not until August 2, 1776, did members sign the Declaration. Since Veteran's Day is now held in tribute to all veterans, the November 11 date, signifying the ending of World War I, no longer has the significance it once did. As for Thanksgiving the first such observance in 1621 was actually held in October; and in subsequent years the date was changed many times.

By the scheduling of most holidays on Monday, Americans would gain three-day periods for recreation every year; business would have an unbroken work week; and at the same time the commemorative purposes of the holidays would be preserved.

[Jamaica, N.Y., Long Island Press, June 25, 1967]

MONDAY HOLIDAY PLAN FAVORED BY MOST TEENS

(By Lester Rand, President, Youth Research Institute)

The Monday Holiday Plan received a ringing vote of approval from this nation's teen-age contingent. And, let's face it, young people have given the matter of holidays a good deal of profound study.

"Holidays are very important to people. They break up the monotony of working and studying day after day, week after week. If it weren't for such days off now and then we'd all crack up," elaborated Justin Kobrin 17, of Lake Placid, N. Y.

Just to make sure that they'll have sufficient recreation during the school year, many a mod and miss anxiously scan the new school vacation calendar even as their summer furlough coasts to an end. They like to know when the breaks occur.

"Gives us something to look forward to," nodded Ceil Olmond, 15, of Ft. Worth, Tex.

Life isn't as simple as it used to be.

Because of the upshot in teen vacation-time travel in the past several years, quite a few of the new breed have to keep close tabs on holidays in order to make all sorts of advance reservations.

Three out of five juniors believe that all non-religious holidays should fall on Monday. They think this makes a lot more sense, and is much more orderly than spotting them on different days of the week from year to year.

Labor Day, which always falls on Monday, is the outstanding example of this strategy to have three day weekends whenever a legal day off looms. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is currently backing what is known as the "Monday Holiday Plan".

Under this arrangement, five holidays which now vary from year to year would be fixed on Mondays. These holidays are:

Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

Veteran's Day, the second Monday in November or since November already has a holiday, some would like to shift it to the first Monday in April.

Thanksgiving Day, either the third or fourth Monday in November.

[Baltimore, Md., Sun, July 7, 1967]

THE MONDAY LOBBY

As the glow of fireworks fades, it is worth noting that while everybody enjoys July 4, increasing numbers of people consider that it falls on an awkward date. Many are now persuaded that the Independence Day celebration should come on Monday every year. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is crusading for Monday holidays. Actually, Friday would do just as well. The point is that midweek holidays are bad for business. They hurt retail sales and industrial production. A Monday or Friday just fits on to a weekend, without interruption of the routine. And for the worker, the three-day weekend is a short, sweet vacation, while a midweek holiday is only an unwelcome chance to cut the grass and wash the car.

The Chamber says that polls show 85 per cent of business men and 95 per cent of the general public favor three-day weekends over midweek holidays. Senator Smathers has introduced a bill to schedule the observance of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Thanksgiving on Mondays as in the case of Labor Day. The only argument against the plan is that these are commemorations of occasions that had a signal importance

in the birth and history of the United States and that the holidays were originally fixed to serve that purpose rather than to provide recreation. However, this apparently square view of things is no longer widely held, if the Chamber's polls are to be believed.

[Moline, Ill., Dispatch, June 24, 1967]

HOLIDAYS SHOULD BE SET ON MONDAYS

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is pushing hard for federal legislation to create what it calls uniform Monday holidays.

It supports a Senate bill sponsored by Sen. George Smathers, D-Fla., which would:

Change Washington's birthday on Feb. 22 to the third Monday in February and call it President's Day.

Change Memorial Day on May 30 to the last Monday in May.

Change Independence Day on July 4 to the first Monday in July.

Change Veterans Day on Nov. 11 to the last Monday in October.

Change Thanksgiving Day from the fourth Thursday to the fourth Monday in November.

The obvious reason for the uniform Monday holidays is to provide long week-ends for most people.

The main objection to the plan comes from the traditionalists who oppose anyone laying violent hands on hallowed anniversaries.

The Chamber's response is that these anniversaries are less meaningful than assumed, as follows:

George Washington was actually born on Feb. 11 according to the calendar in use at the time. It was rather arbitrarily set at Feb. 22 later when the Gregorian calendar was accepted in the colonies.

May 30 originally was established as Memorial Day for the Civil War only, relating to no particularly significant date. Since the Civil War, it has been the occasion to memorialize other wars.

July 4 commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Again, the date is arbitrary. The resolution of independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 2. It took about five years to obtain all the signatures.

Veterans Day—originally Armistice Day—was proclaimed in 1919 to mark the end of World War I. In 1954 Congress changed the name to commemorate and honor veterans of all wars.

Thanksgiving Day dates have been so varied that however traditional the event is, the date isn't.

Inasmuch as the dates are pretty much arbitrarily chosen, it seems to us they could serve the more useful purpose of providing long holidays for the American worker.

[Boston, Mass., Globe, June 25, 1967]

LABOR NOTEBOOK: INDUSTRY TO PUSH LEGISLATION FOR LONG HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

By Wilfrid C. Rodgers

Labor started the idea of having long holiday week-ends when it pushed for Labor Day—by law, always the first Monday in September.

But now comes industry, as represented by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which wants to go labor five better.

The chamber is calling for all its members to push for passage of a bill similar to that filed by Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.).

Smathers' bill would have the nation celebrate Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22) on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day (May 30) on the last Monday in May; Independence Day (July 4) on the first Monday in July; Veterans Day (Nov. 11) on the last Monday in October, and Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Monday in November rather than the fourth Thursday in November.

Why is industry pushing for such legislation? The chamber says for many reasons. Mostly, they come down to business reasons.

The chamber claims production would improve. Gone would be the current stop-start interruptions caused by midweek holidays.

Next week, for example, Independence Day will be celebrated on Tuesday. This means that production lines will start up after the week-end only to be shut down for the Tuesday holiday.

These stop-starts, according to time and motion studies, are expensive.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce also pooh-poohs the arguments that present holiday dates are "traditional."

Washington's Birthday originally was Feb. 11, under the calendar in use at that time. Introduction of the Gregorian calendar to the colonies switched it to Feb. 22.

Memorial Day was set in 1868 on May 30, to honor Civil War veterans. Since World War I, it commemorates fallen soldiers of later wars.

Even Independence Day raises some doubts. The resolution of independence was approved on July 2, the day John Adams thought would later become an occasion for national celebration. Signatures to the Declaration of Independence weren't all secured promptly—many signing after July 4 and one signature secured five years later.

Veterans Day was originally Armistice Day—marking the end of World War I. In 1954, it was changed to honor veterans of all wars. May 11 might therefore just as well be May 7, the German surrender in World War II; Sept. 1, Japanese surrender in World War II; or July 27, Korean War armistice.

Thanksgiving dates also have always varied. In 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed Aug. 6 as a day of national thanksgiving, the next year he set the last Thursday in November as the holiday. In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed an earlier day and in 1941, Congress changed it to the fourth Thursday in November.

[Springfield, Ohio, News, June 30, 1967]

HOLIDAYS

Are you in favor of having holidays fall on Monday?

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is, and intends to do something about it.

The national Chamber asks this question: "How to improve employee morale, production, maybe even sales?" And provides this answer: "Switch to uniform Monday holidays, thereby creating additional 'long' weekends or vacationettes during the year."

"The answer," says the national Chamber, "may appear unbelievably simple—but most businessmen expect uniform Monday holidays would have precisely those beneficial effects. And opinion samples indicate the public at large supports the idea just as enthusiastically." The national Chamber also says, "Main benefit of regularizing Monday holidays is to the general public—the better opportunity a three-day weekend provides for rest and relaxation, for travel, sports, hobbies, even do-it-yourself chores. A midweek holiday simply does not lend itself to the variety and scope of activities that can be enjoyed during a three-day weekend."

One proposal involves five changes: 1. Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22) to third Monday in February. 2. Memorial Day (May 30) to last Monday in May. 3. Independence Day (July 4) to first Monday in July. 4. Veterans Day (Nov. 11) to last Monday in October. 5. Thanksgiving Day from 4th Thursday to 4th Monday in November.

That leaves Labor Day, which always falls on a Monday anyway, and Christmas and New Year's Day untouched.

How do you feel about it? Write the "People's Forum," the Springfield Daily News, and sign your name and address.

[Wausau, Wis., Record-Herald, May 26, 1967]

WHY NOT MONDAY MEMORIAL DAY?

Think how much more convenient and safer the upcoming holiday weekend could be if Memorial Day was celebrated on a Monday.

For those who contend that would detract from the meaning of the day to change its date, it is interesting to note that the various states celebrate Memorial Day on May 30, April 26, May 10 and June 3. Several southern states also mark

June 3 as a "second Memorial Day." There would be nothing sacrilegious at all about celebrating this holiday on the last Monday in May. In fact, all the states might subscribe to that date, making it more meaningful.

Furthermore, there might be fewer memorials to observe with a Monday holiday. This is why the National Safety Council supports a change in the important summer holidays to Mondays. The council believes fewer people would be killed with the holiday on a Monday.

It's not difficult to understand why. Countless Wausau area employees will probably spend Saturday and Sunday at the cottage or campsite, then race home for eight hours of work on Monday, and race back to the north to continue the holiday weekend. The racing around causes traffic mishaps . . . and more loved ones to remember on Memorial Day.

Many local offices and industrial firms and some retail firms are in a quandary. Should they remain open on Monday? Should they have full or partial staffs on duty? If they remain open this coming Monday, should they also remain open on July 3, the Monday before Independence Day? Some offices will be opened this Monday, but not on July 3.

For those firms which operate as usual on Monday, past results show that employees will be operating at far below normal efficiency and productiveness. That's not hard to comprehend. They are thinking about getting back to the lake front, or wherever.

For some firms with costly start-stop operations, the one day "work week" is particularly troublesome and costly. And the one-day work week is followed by a one-day weekend and a three-day work week which also is less than normal in productiveness.

Even students have a problem. The school year is near an end and many, despite holiday weekend distractions, will have some final exams on Monday.

Small wonder that every survey which has been made reveals that 90 percent of all Americans favor celebrating holidays on a Monday, year after year. Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Chamber and national magazine studies all revealed this approximate percentage.

There is a bill in Congress to set most holidays on Monday. It should be passed. To encourage it, write now to Rep. Laird and Senators Proxmire and Nelson at the House Office Building or Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

[Wilmington, N.C., Star, May 29, 1967]

UNIFORM TIME FOR HOLIDAYS

With this year's Memorial Day falling on a Tuesday, and thus close to the mid-week point, there will doubtless be increasing efforts both in and out of Congress to apply a definite degree of uniformity to the holiday observances of the nation.

With no intent whatever to take away any of the deserved meaning and solemnity of any of the holidays, especially one of so significant a purpose and sentiment as National Memorial Day, it is none-the-less true that the holidays and the spirit that sustains them would be better served if they came at a less disruptive time in the country's regular habits.

With this kind of thinking, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, among others of the nation's important organizations, is one of the leading sponsors of a movement to change the time for observing many of the holidays to a uniform date, specifically to Monday. There are, presently, bills in Congress seeking this kind of change-over.

Among the holidays which now fall on certain days of the calendar and thus, like this Tuesday's Memorial Day, come at varying times of the week are Independence Day, Veterans Day, etc. as well as Memorial Day.

Under the U.S. Chamber's planning these "days" would all be observed on Mondays—possibly the nearest Monday to the present accepted dates. Even birthdays of distinguished Americans, such as George Washington, would be celebrated on Mondays.

The advantage of this uniform system of holiday observances are obvious. Presently when a holiday falls in the middle of the week, or near the middle like tomorrow's Memorial Day, there is disruption to the orderly processes of a normal business week that, in effect, render the holiday eve and the day after the holiday something less than wholly productive.

In this Southeastern North Carolina resort area the uniform Monday holiday would have a measurable positive result. Visitors and vacationers who come from all over for a week-end would be permitted to add one whole night and one whole day to their stay, with increased recreational opportunities for themselves and boosted economic benefits for resort businesses and services.

[Philadelphia, Pa., Bulletin, Apr. 4, 1967]

OLD GEORGE AND DIMINISHING PATRIOTISM: REPRESENTATIVE STRATTON'S "FOUR HOLIDAYS BILL"

By James J. Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON—The 90th Congress, which has not exactly been knocking itself out with hard work, may yet achieve a measure of justified fame as the Congress which provided the nation with a little more time to play. As a further fringe benefit, the Congress may also get out from under the nuisance burden of resolutions proclaiming special days and weeks.

Both ventures into sanity merit prompt approval; and if it seems odd that a conservative voice should be raised in support of a bill to tinker with hoary tradition, the answer is that traditions ought to be respected—but not to the exclusion of everything else.

SUCCESS AT LAST

For the past eight years, New York's Congressman Samuel S. Stratton has been trying to win a favorable audience for his four holidays bill. He seems to have drummed up some interest at last. The measure is simplicity itself: Beginning in 1968, and continuing annually thereafter, Washington's Birthday would be observed as a legal holiday on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day on the last Monday in May; Independence Day on the first Monday in July, and Veterans Day on the second Monday in November.

The only objections that have been raised against the Stratton bill come from (1) hidebound traditionalists and (2) persons concerned about safety on the highways. The argument is that it is sacrilege, or very near it, to abandon the national observance of four specific dates that every schoolboy knows—February 22, May 30, July 4, and November 11.

On the second point, it is feared that the additional traffic toll resulting from four fixed three-day weekends would be something appalling.

THE BITTER TRUTH

Neither argument is persuasive. The truth is that Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July long ago ceased to be occasions for an outpouring of patriotic sentiment. Not one percent of the people give more than a passing thought to Old George when his birthday rolls around; they are not interested in the Father of Our Country, they are interested in a day off.

The same thing is true of Independence Day: The diminishing band of Americans who meditate on Independence will continue to exhort an indifferent public to beware of tyranny in its many guises; the rest will go swimming. A better case can be made for the reverence implicit in Memorial Day and Veterans Day, but these sentiments are timeless; where they are felt, they are felt the year 'round, and they cannot be any better recalled on a Tuesday than a Monday.

COUNTER EVIDENCE

The arguments as to highway deaths on a three-day weekend lose their validity in the counter-evidence of the higher traffic risks that accompany national holidays in mid week. Under the present system, by which the fixed holidays occur as moveable feasts on a worker's calendar, business and industry suffer the disruptions of on-again, off-again schedules. More than 85 percent of American employers, responding to a U.S. Chamber of Commerce poll, favor the Stratton plan.

While this proposal bides its time in committee, the House already has moved to divert the annual flood of resolutions to create special days and weeks. On March 20, the House voted 313-35 to set up a pass-the-buck commission composed of the National Archivist, the Librarian of Congress, and the secretary of the

Smithsonian Institution. If the Senate goes along with the idea, these gentlemen hereafter will bear the brunt of gently disapproving a National Pickle Week or a National Hot Dog Day. All such resolutions would be farmed out to this commission for report and recommendation; the assumption is that 99 percent of them would never be heard from again.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

A good thing too. The 88th Congress saw 260 such resolutions; the 89th saw 445. By early March, some 75 measures had been introduced in the 90th Congress, directing the President to proclaim National Asthma Week, National Coin Week, National Cain Week, National Date Week, National Ski Week, National Water Awareness Week, and National Improved Order of Redmen Week. Other resolutions sought a National Choir Recognition Day, National Indian Day, National Poetry Day, and National Residence Hall Month. Still others would proclaim weeks for engineers, letter carriers, school safety patrols, fathers and sons, and good old brotherhood.

Stautes already are spread upon the books directing a President to arise from his preoccupations in order to proclaim Child Health Day, Loyalty Day, Defense Transportation Day, Farm-City Week, Forest Products Week, Poison Prevention Week, Safe Boating Week, School Lunch Week, and Save Your Vision Week. It is too much. Doubtless all of these memorial occasions commemorate noble causes, but they have become worn pegs for publicity handouts and they detract from the presidential prestige.

Only the press agents will miss them, once they are gone.

[Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nonpareil, Mar. 19, 1967]

THE 3-DAY WEEKEND

Somebody or other is forever trying to fool around with the calendar. Calendars since ancient times have been based on the movements of sun and moon, but none has been perfect. Variations have been adopted many times to compensate for accumulated error.

The Gregorian calendar we use was imposed on the American colonies by Great Britain in 1752 and required a setting ahead, or loss, of 11 days. George Washington's birthday is not so sacred after all—he was born on February 11, 1732, O.S. (for Old Style calendar).

If we can bring ourselves to accept the fact that the calendar doesn't really HAVE to remain the same just because we're used to it, perhaps we can bring ourselves to see the merit in a bill now in Congress which would make all non-religious holidays fall on Monday or Friday. A similar bill has been introduced in the last four Congresses by Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D., N.Y.) who claims that the reluctance of the Judiciary Committee to give it proper consideration is "because of a lack of demonstrable public demand for the change."

Three months ago, This Week magazine conducted a poll to determine public acceptance of the three-day weekend plan, the Iowa results of which were announced the other day: 4,220 in favor of the plan and 895 against it. No matter how you feel about "polls", this is a pretty decisive vote differential—perhaps we're ready for it.

The idea briefly would assign Memorial Day to the last Monday in May; Independence Day to the first Monday in July; Labor Day to the first Monday in September; Columbus Day to the second Monday in October; Veterans' Day to the first Monday in November; and Thanksgiving to the fourth Friday in November.

No one has suggested that Christmas be moved, and of course January 1 would still be New Year's Day regardless of which day of the week it fell upon. In addition, the third Monday in February would be designated Presidents' Day to honor all our presidents, and the third Monday in April would become a national "state" holiday.

The mechanics of Congressional action would, of course, be for Congress to shift these holidays for all federal employes, with the expectation that the states, industry and educational institutions would follow suit.

Opposition to the three-day week end plan, aside from the feeling that historical dates should be left alone, has come from those who fear that more people would

be killed on our highways. The National Safety Council reassures us that present holiday traffic experience is not out of line with what would be expected from normal week end tolls. Some experts say the toll would be lower than that during rushed single-day holidays.

A major U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey last fall showed that business and employees alike would overwhelmingly accept the plan. Absenteeism resulting from mid-week holidays would be cut dramatically as would the cost of shut-downs for a one-day holiday. It would offer several welcome periods of relaxation during the year and would serve as a tremendous boost to thousands of businesses connected with the travel industry.

With all these advantages, and with the major objections so neatly parried, we say, "Why not three-day week ends?" At least, it would be easier to keep our calendars straight.

[Washington, D.C., Evening Star, Feb. 20, 1967]

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH: MONDAY HOLIDAY PLANS REVIEWED

By Sylvia Porter

On Wednesday, we celebrate Washington's birthday. Since Washington actually was born on Feb. 11th—and it was the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by the colonies in 1752 which pushed it ahead 11 days—there's no reason why the 22d should be "sacred." Why not move this holiday to the third Monday in February so we could have a welcome 3-day weekend?

This July, the 4th falls on Tuesday—a signal for massive absenteeism on Monday and for tremendous losses to industry.

Since the Resolution of Independence was approved by Congress on July 2, 1776 and it took another 17 days before all members of Congress reported their approval, why should the traditional July 4 date still be regarded as sacred? Wouldn't it be better all around if Independence Day always was on a Monday?

This November, Veterans Day will fall on a Saturday. This promises to be a mess, because some will have time off on Friday, some on Monday and many of us will have no holiday at all. But Veterans Day, which originally marked the end of World War I hostilities, now has been broadened to commemorate veterans of all wars, making any set date historically meaningless. Wouldn't it be more reasonable to switch it from November, which is loaded with days off—to the first Monday in April which has no holidays?

Of course it makes sense. In fact, a U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey last fall revealed that such a plan would be accepted by business and employees.

Under the "Uniform Monday Holiday Plan" all major U.S. Holidays (except Christmas and New Year's) would automatically fall on Monday.

This would mean at least five extra three-day weekends in 1967. It would, in fact, create a new kind of "vacationette" between regular vacations.

For the businessman the plan would reduce absenteeism when a holiday falls, let's say, on a Tuesday or a Thursday. It would reduce costly shutdowns for single midweek holidays. It would benefit the travel industry because single-day holidays would become long weekends in which people could "go someplace."

OBJECTIONS LISTED

What, then are the objections?

First, is the extra three-day weekends might increase the highway death toll. However, some experts who have studied accident rates on three-day holiday weekends contend that despite nationwide press coverage of the problem, accident rates actually are lower than during single-day holidays when drivers are rushing to get "there and back."

Another objection is tradition. But look at the facts. In addition to the artificiality of Washington's birthday, Veterans Day and Independence Day. Thanksgiving Day has been changed several times over the years and Memorial Day, arbitrarily set on May 30 to honor the Civil War dead, was later broadened to honor all U.S. war dead.

The Chamber's survey may begin a new drive for federal, and later state, legislation to launch the Monday holiday plan. A Monday holiday bill has been introduced before—and this bill surely will come up again.

[San Francisco, Calif., Examiner & Chronicle, Jan. 22, 1967]

WHY NOT SHIFT HOLIDAYS?

Sydney Harris

It's been many years since I have bothered to write a column about Monday holidays. One of my pet campaigns for a long time, I finally decided that nobody cared very much, and I was becoming a bore on the subject.

Last month, however, the results of a poll taken by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce indicated that 85 percent of its 10,000 members favored changing most national holidays to Mondays—the second biggest positive response the chamber has ever received to any survey.

The Monday observance of national holidays—a system adopted in England and other countries—would create more three-day weekends. The advantages are substantial in many areas: better work production, greater opportunity for family relaxation, a reduction of the large absenteeism now occurring when holidays fall in midweek, and easier planning ahead both for business and for travel.

The holidays affected would be Thanksgiving, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Veterans Day, and Washington's birthday. All of them were arbitrarily selected in the first place, and there is no rational reason for keeping the same dates.

Christmas, too, falls on Dec. 25 only because we say it does, but there would probably be too much emotional resistance for changing that date.

Before Thanksgiving was settled on Thursday by President Lincoln in 1862, it had been celebrated on various days of the week. The Fourth of July commemorates an event that was actually realized in July 2—the date on which the resolution of independence was adopted. And Memorial Day and Veterans Day have no particular meaning in terms of any specific date.

Even Washington's birthday does not truly fall on Feb. 22. He was actually born on Feb. 11, 1732. Twenty years later, the new calendar style was adopted by the American colonies, 11 days were struck off the calendar, and his birth was celebrated on Feb. 22. As for Christmas, I have mentioned before that it has been celebrated on a half-dozen different dates during the Christian era, since no one knows on what date Jesus was born, but the most educated guess is around August.

One of the main objections of the 15 percent in the poll who voted against three-day holidays was "the greater risk of highway accidents during long holiday weekends."

This is an interesting example of the power of abstract statistics over reason: in fact, there is less chance of being killed on the highways during a holiday than at other times. True, there are more accidents on three-day weekends, but not compared to the greater number of cars on the road.

[Oakland, Calif., Tribune, Jan. 2, 1967]

THE LONG WEEKEND

The calendar was kind this holiday season to those Americans who cherish the long weekend. Workers who were given both Christmas and New Year's off are enjoying their second consecutive three-day weekend.

Those who look with less than enthusiasm toward the return of routine tomorrow will be cheered to know that there is a growing sentiment to revise the nation's traditional holidays to provide more long weekends every year.

A recent survey of businessmen by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce disclosed that 85 per cent of those responding to the poll favor the general idea of observing all holidays (except Christmas and New Year's) on Mondays. The list would include Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday. Labor Day, of course, already provides a long weekend every September.

The poll by the Chamber of Commerce revealed that most businessmen feel a revision of holiday schedules to create more long weekends would be greeted

enthusiastically by their employees and would improve morale. About half of those surveyed also believed such a switch would help employers in planning work schedules and a third thought it would stimulate sales of goods and services.

There also have been suggestions in Congress to adopt some form of uniform Monday holiday schedule to provide more long weekends during the year. Any action by Congress, of course, would affect only federal activities. But states and businesses undoubtedly would be influenced by any federal changes.

We think the idea is worth considering. It is especially enticing today when the last hours of the New Year weekend are ebbing away.

[Honolulu, Hawaii, Advertiser, Feb. 21, 1967]

LONGER HOLIDAYS?

Hawaii observes a limited holiday tomorrow for Washington's Birthday, or, as it is now called, President's Day.

But if a bill now before Congress becomes law, next year President's Day will be observed on a Monday as part of four new three-day holiday weekends.

Labor Day is the only holiday now set on a Monday, allowing for such long weekends. The idea is to move President's, Memorial, Independence and Armistice Days to Monday from their usual middle of the week positions. Some would add Thanksgiving to this list.

The idea of legislation for such a series of long weekends is enjoying growing support.

This Week, our syndicated Sunday magazine supplement, recently featured a story on the proposal. It received 21 bags of mail containing about 100,000 poll ballots. About 90 per cent of them favored the idea.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce national survey of 10,000 businessmen found 85 percent of them approving. The Hawaii Chamber of Commerce is now polling its members and a survey by the Hawaii Employers Council already indicates widespread business approval.

We feel the arguments in favor of the legal long weekends are most impressive.

This is true in terms of family social and recreational aspects as well as the cited economic benefits of reduced absenteeism, avoidance of production interruptions, improved sales of recreational and other goods. In a coming era of supersonic travel the long weekend should even stimulate tourism.

Tradition is a factor, but some of the holiday dates we consider traditional were actually changed arbitrarily in times past.

It will take nothing from the observance of these non-religious holidays for Americans to be able to better enjoy the periods of leisure they afford.

[Camden, N.J., Courier-Post, Dec. 28, 1966]

UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS

National Chamber of Commerce members are overwhelmingly in favor of uniform Monday observance of major secular holidays.

A questionnaire sent out to members drew 9,664 replies, 85 per cent of which favored the change, with only 14 per cent disapproving and 1 per cent indifferent. This was the second largest response to any poll ever conducted by the National Chamber.

Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Washington's Birthday (which probably would be merged with Lincoln's Birthday and called Presidents' Day) were the holidays involved in the questionnaire.

Ninety per cent of the businessmen said they believe their employees would welcome the change. Of that there is little doubt, since it would mean several more "long weekends" for them each year.

The uniform Monday holiday idea has been kicked around for years. Some people fear it will cause more highway accidents. Others object to its violation of "tradition." Legislative inertia is probably a weightier reason why the change has not been seriously considered before now.

As the National Chamber questionnaire explained, date-changing action would have to begin with Congress redesignating the dates for federal employees. States

would then have to determine whether to follow through with their employees. Finally businesses would retain the right to determine paid holidays for their workers. Government action would be influential but not mandatory on business. However, the poll indicates that business would be only too glad to comply, and that workers would welcome the change just as eagerly.

Chamber members give other reasons in addition to the boost in employee morale for supporting the idea. More than half of them comment that the changes would help production and work schedules, avoiding the production interruptions and slowdowns caused by midweek holidays. Many of them also believe the changes would help their sales of goods and services.

If management and labor both want uniform holidays, as this poll seems to show rather conclusively, Congress ought to consider it next year. The National Chamber and local Chambers of Commerce should urge Congress to do it, and so should organized labor.

[Columbus, Ind., Republican, Dec. 13, 1966]

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has revived the often-discussed plan of having most national holidays observed on Mondays and a poll of its members shows 85 per cent of those responding favor the idea.

The holidays which would be included in the Chamber suggestion are Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Washington's birthday. There would be no change in the observance of Christmas and New Year's.

The Monday holidays would provide long week ends and are supported by many employees, the U.S. Chamber reported. Objections raised by Chamber members who polled against the Monday plan centered largely on the traditional aspects of existing holiday observances. Some also expressed belief the long week ends also would contribute to traffic fatalities, which they probably would.

Monday holidays have been suggested off and on for several years and have been given support by several members of Congress. The proposal has always sounded good and we would like to see it get more consideration. Maybe the plan would not receive support of the general public but we believe it would.

[Dothan, Ala., Eagle, Dec. 20, 1966]

THREE-DAY THANKSGIVING

(From the Morgan City, La. Daily Review)

What kind of Thanksgiving did you have last month?

Was it leisurely and enjoyable? Did it give you an opportunity for calm reflection of the things you have to be thankful for?

Or were you harried by the rush of a one-day trip to visit relatives and friends with whom you like to share Thanksgiving dinner? Did the thought of returning to work the next day bother your digestion?

If you wished the holiday adjoined a week-end, so as to provide a three-day holiday, you were not alone.

A poll of its membership recently completed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States shows that businessmen overwhelmingly favor changing some holidays, including Thanksgiving, to a uniform Monday observance as a way of creating more three-day weekends.

The returns show that 85 percent of the respondents favor the general idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday on Mondays. The questionnaire noted that there have been proposals to designate Washington's Birthday as President's Day, honoring all Presidents. The questionnaire did not discuss changing the observance of Christmas or New Year's Day.

Significantly, 90 percent of the businessmen felt that their employees will like the idea and that it will improve employee morale.

[Charleston, W. Va., Mail, Dec. 30, 1966]

MAKE IT THREE AND CALL IT SQUARE

Without too much difficulty and at no great inconvenience to anyone, legislatures and Congress set the clock forward and back again. It's called daylight savings, and once a man gets used to it, it works pretty well.

Would the same flexibility work with a whole day—Thanksgiving, say, shifting it from its traditional Thursday to a Monday and thereby stretching the weekend to three days for most people?

Recently, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce polled its membership and found that 85 percent favor the idea. They would leave Christmas alone, to fall on Dec. 25, but they would shift Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans' Day and Washington's birthday to a convenient Monday.

We would make a further exception of Independence Day. Somehow the Ninth of July—or the Seventh—doesn't sound quite right and offers no substitute for the Glorious Fourth. But aside from this, the proposal makes a great deal of sense, and for most people, we suspect, the recent Christmas holiday and the coming three-day New Year's celebration clinch the point.

[Erie, Pa., News, Dec. 14, 1966]

HOLIDAY CHANGES SEEM PROMISING

Three-day weekends are mighty enjoyable. And most people will enjoy this very thing over the upcoming holidays. With Christmas and New Year's Day falling on Sundays, most employers will be observing the holiday on the subsequent Mondays.

Labor Day, of course, is always on a Monday, thus providing another three-day weekend.

But other holidays sometimes fall far short of providing any such thing.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently conducted a survey among its members—including the Greater Erie Chamber of Commerce—and found substantial support for uniform Monday holiday observances, to provide a greater number of three-day holiday weekends.

Now obviously, Christmas and New Year's Day could not be handled this way. Christmas is going to be Dec. 25, and New Year's Day has to be Jan. 1.

But there are other holidays without this inflexibility.

Chamber members singled out five holidays which they felt should be changed—Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, and Washington's Birthday.

There is really not so much "tradition" in the specific dates involved in these holidays, and it would not be disruptive to change to a flexible observance such as that accorded Labor Day.

Thanksgiving, for example, has been celebrated on a great variety of dates since colonial times. It already is, in fact, flexible—and there is little reason for opposing a change to Friday or Monday, rather than Thursday, to permit a long holiday weekend.

Chamber members went further than citing the benefits to the individual. In addition, they noted the fact that such changes would be helpful in lessening disruption to production and work schedules.

Certainly the idea is worth serious consideration.

While certain holidays must remain on fixed dates because of overriding factors of tradition, a number of others could well be flexible.

The benefits of three-day weekends provide ample reason for making some changes as soon as possible.

[Green Bay, Wis., Press-Gazette, Dec. 16, 1966]

THREE-DAY HOLIDAY WEEKENDS?

If you can recall Thanksgiving in the face of the pre-Christmas turmoil, what kind of a holiday did you have? Was it leisurely and enjoyable? Or were you harried by the one-day off in the middle of the week and going back to work on Friday? Would you prefer a three-day weekend?

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce surveyed its membership recently on changing some of our traditional holidays to Mondays and found that businessmen overwhelmingly favor the idea. Some 85 percent of the respondents preferred Monday observances, for Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday. The questionnaire did not discuss changing Christmas or New Year's.

Some of these holidays are traditionally celebrated on a given date, such as Independence Day. But there is no such tradition behind Thanksgiving. It was celebrated on designated days all the way from August to November before President Lincoln in 1864 picked the last Thursday in November. In 1939 President Roosevelt picked an earlier date. Then in 1941 a congressional resolution fixed it on the fourth Thursday.

Canada traditionally fixes all national holidays on Mondays, giving residents a three-day weekend.

Businessmen pointed out such an arrangement would simplify setting production work schedules and could stimulate retail sales. Objectors made the point that three-day weekends might increase traffic fatalities.

But a good guess is that a majority of the people of the nation would endorse the idea, and would trade the advantages of three-day weekends for the tradition of specific dates.

[Kemmerer, Wyo., Gazette, Dec. 8, 1966]

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING: HOW ABOUT IT . . .

What kind of Thanksgiving did you have?

Was it leisurely and enjoyable? Did it give you an opportunity for calm reflection of the things you have to be thankful for?

Or were you hurried by the rush of a one-day trip to visit relatives and friends with whom you like to share Thanksgiving dinner? Did the thought of returning to work the next day bother your digestion?

If you wished the holiday adjoined a weekend, so as to provide a three-day holiday, you are not alone.

A poll of its membership recently completed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States shows that businessmen overwhelmingly favor changing some holidays, including Thanksgiving to a uniform Monday observance as a way of creating more three-day weekends.

Completed questionnaires were received from 9,964, or one-third of the members polled.

The returns show that 85 per cent of the respondents favor the general idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday on Mondays. The questionnaire noted that there have been proposals to designate Washington's Birthday as President's Day, honoring all Presidents. The questionnaire did not discuss changing the observance of Christmas, New Year's Day.

Significantly, 90 per cent of the businessmen felt that their employees will like the idea and that it will improve employee morale.

In addition to supporting the idea as an aid to their employees, more than half of the businessmen said that the changes would help production work schedules. One-third expressed belief that the changes would stimulate the sales of goods and services.

About 14 per cent disapproved the idea. Objections most frequently dealt with the traditional aspects of existing holiday observance dates and the possibility that more highway accidents might result from increasing the number of three-day weekends.

Interest by the Chamber members in this subject was underlined by the enthusiastic remarks of many respondents. A small Wyoming service company said: "This would be the smartest thing that ever happened." A California banker queried his employees and "was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea."

Finally, as a small publisher in Illinois said: "I have heard of physicians advising their patients who are under great tension to take shorter and more frequent vacations. The long weekend is a natural for this."

[Gallipolis, Ohio, Tribune, Dec. 7, 1966]

LONG WEEKENDS?

Many of us are traditionalists, and do not appreciate the attempts made from time to time in changing the observances of holidays. Back in the FDR days, for some reason that we have failed to remember the time of celebrating Thanksgiving was changed from the fourth Thursday of November, and we never did understand what was to be accomplished by making such a change. Now along comes the United States Chamber of Commerce proposing a change in the observance of most of our holidays in order that they will all fall on Monday, and they have gone to the trouble of polling a wide segment of the business and industrial community to get reaction to the idea.

One of the ideas that they advance is that one day does not give sufficient time to properly observe a holiday, and another is that when they fall in the middle of the week they upset the production schedules, and add to an absentee record that could be avoided by having all observances fall on Monday, which would give everyone a long weekend. The chamber polled almost 10,000 members and returns from the poll show that 85 percent favored the idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, July 4th, Veterans Day and Washington's birthday on Mondays. Most of those favoring the idea stated that it would improve production work schedules, improve employee morale, and that it would stimulate sales of goods and services. There were some that pointed out that physicians advise patients who are under tension to take shorter and more frequent vacations, and with a lot of long weekends on the calendar this would be possible.

Other arguments that refute the idea of tradition point out that through the history of holiday observance there have been changes made since the founding of our country. For example we celebrate July 4th on that date, when in reality the declaration was adopted on July 2. The change to the Monday observance would make all holidays similar to Labor Day, which is always on the first Monday in September. We can see no objection to fixing them on a Monday basis, and the benefits would probably be worth a try. One of the biggest objections that might be raised is that it would increase the number of long weekends, and thus would raise the slaughter on the highways. That argument is hardly valid because there is not too much difference in the weekend slaughter on a non-holiday weekend, and those that are in the holiday category. The only difference is that the holiday slaughter gets more publicity.

Proponents of the uniform Monday holidays suggest that the significance of holidays lies more in its present purpose, than in the date, and that therefore a change to a Monday observance would in no way lessen the significance of the holiday in question. Holidays observed in this country are not national holidays. They are legal or public holidays, and the President or Congress can designate which they will observe, and there is already a variation among states in the observance of some holidays. In the North we have Memorial Day on May 30, while the southern states observe it at still another time.

[Jackson, Tenn., Sun, Dec. 7, 1966]

BUSINESS WORLD FAVORS CHANGING SOME HOLIDAYS

Ever think much about holidays from the standpoint of whether some changes in the days and dates of their observances might be better?

For example, if the present rush of things hasn't dimmed your memory too much, what was your Thanksgiving like?

Was it leisurely and enjoyable? Did it give you an opportunity for calm reflection of the things you have to be thankful for?

Or were you harried by the hurry-up of a one-day trip to visit relatives and friends with whom you like to share Thanksgiving dinner? Did the thought of returning to work the next day bother your digestion?

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In addition to supporting the idea as an aid to their employees, more than half of the businessmen said that the changes would help production work schedules. One-third expressed belief that the changes would stimulate the sales of goods and services.

About 14 per cent disapproved the idea. Objections most frequently dealt with the traditional aspect of existing holiday observance dates and the possibility that more highway accidents might result from increasing the number of three-day weekends.

Interest by the Chamber members in this subject was underlined by the enthusiastic remarks of many respondents. A small Wyoming service company said: "This would be the smartest thing that ever happened." A California banker queried his employees and "was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea."

Finally as a small publisher in Illinois said: "I have heard of physicians advising their patients who are under great tension to take shorter and more frequent vacations. The long weekend is a natural for this."

As far as Thanksgiving Day is concerned, the last time its date was tampered with—back in one of President Roosevelt's terms—public resentment was so strong that the observance was later returned to the traditional last Thursday in November.

Whether another public outcry would be the result if the uniform Monday holiday proposal were put to all of the people instead of the above business segment is certainly problematical.

Perhaps the public thinking has changed on this subject since the days it caused Thanksgiving to be moved back to its traditional date. What do you think?

[Milwaukee, Wis., Sentinel, Dec. 5, 1966]

THREE DAY HOLIDAYS?

The three day holiday plan, which has been kicked around off and on from time to time, is being promoted once again.

The biggest current boost for what is called uniform Monday holidays comes from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which conducted a poll among members and found enthusiastic support for the idea. Of the 9,664 replies to the poll, 85% were in favor of the plan, 14% were against it and 1% registered no opinion.

Five holidays—Memorial day, Thanksgiving day, Independence day, Veterans day and Washington's birthday, to be designated president's day in honor of all presidents—are proposed for long weekend observance. Christmas and New Year's days would be left as they are.

The main argument in favor of the three day holiday is that it would offer people a better opportunity for travel and relaxation. A main objection is that more highway accidents might result from increasing the number of three day weekends.

The three day holiday plan deserves consideration. We suspect that a consensus in favor of it already exists and needs only to be awakened.

[Hobbs, N. Mex., News-Sun, Dec. 6, 1966]

EDITORIAL COMMENT: THREE-DAY HOLIDAYS

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently conducted a survey among businessmen and found them "overwhelmingly," it says, in favor of changing some holidays, including Thanksgiving, to a uniform Monday observance. By doing this, it says, it would create more three-day weekends.

The U.S. chamber received completed questionnaires back from 9,964, or one-third of the members polled.

The returns showed that 85 per cent of the respondents favor the general idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday on Mondays. The questionnaire noted that there have been proposals to designate Washington's Birthday as "President's Day," in honor of all U.S. presidents.

The questionnaire did not discuss changing the observance of Christmas or New Year's Day.

Significantly, 90 per cent of the businessmen felt that their employes will like the idea and that it will improve employe morale. In addition to supporting the idea as an aid to their employes, more than half of the businessmen said the change would help production work schedules. One-third expressed belief that the changes would stimulate the sales of goods and services.

About 14 per cent disapproved the idea. Objections most frequently dealt with the traditional aspects of existing holiday observance dates and the possibility that more highway accidents might result from increasing the number of three-day weekends.

[Ogdensburg, N.Y., Journal, Dec. 6, 1966]

HOW ABOUT A 3-DAY THANKSGIVING?

What kind of Thanksgiving did you have last week?

Was it leisurely and enjoyable? Did it give you an opportunity for calm reflection of the things you have to be thankful for?

Or were you harried by the rush of a one-day trip to visit relatives and friends with whom you like to share Thanksgiving dinner? Did the thought of returning to work the next day bother your digestion?

If you wished the holiday adjoined a weekend, so as to provide a three-day holiday, you were not alone.

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In addition to supporting the idea as an aid to their employes, more than half of the businessmen said that the changes would help production work schedules. One-third expressed belief that the changes would stimulate the sales of goods and services.

About 10% disapproved the idea. Objections most frequently dealt with the traditional aspects of existing holiday observance dates and the possibility that more highway accidents might result from increasing the number of three-day weekends.

Interest by the Chamber members in this subject was underlined by the enthusiastic remarks of many respondents. A small Wyoming service company said: "This would be the smartest thing that ever happened." A California banker queried his employes and "was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea."

Finally, as a small publisher in Illinois said: "I have heard of physicians advising their patients who are under great tension to take shorter and more frequent vacations. The long weekend is a natural for this."

[Northern Virginia Sun, Dec. 3, 1966]

THE LIGHTER SIDE: SEEKS HOLIDAYS MONDAYS ONLY

By Dick West

WASHINGTON (UPI)—From the outset let me make it clear that no criticism of George Washington is intended or implied by what I am about to say about his birthday.

And I feel certain that Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-N.Y., who has proposed that the birthday be changed, doesn't blame Washington either.

After all, it wasn't Washington's fault that his birthday more often than not comes at an inconvenient time.

Washington was a child of the 18th Century. In those days a man had no control over when he would be born.

Furthermore, he had no way of knowing he would grow up to become the father of his country and that his birthday would become a national holiday.

And even if he had had some voice in the matter, he probably would have regarded Feb. 22 as about as good a date as any for a birthday. Which it is. About once every seven years.

The trouble, as Stratton pointed out in a news release this week, is that Washington's birthday keeps shifting around from one day of the week to another. In one year it may be on Tuesday, the next year on Thursday, depending on how the calendar is running.

Either is a poor time for a holiday. As are Wednesday and Friday. And to a lesser extent Saturday and Sunday.

In fact, the only sensible time for a holiday is Monday, which adds an extra day to the weekend.

This is why I was greatly cheered by Stratton's vow that he would make "a new and even more vigorous fight in the new 90th Congress for legislation designed to set the dates for four of the country's most important holidays on Mondays."

In addition to Washington's birthday, the list would include Memorial Day, Independence Day and Veterans Day.

Next year, for example, we would celebrate Washington's birthday on Feb. 20; Memorial Day on May 29; Veterans Day on Nov. 13 and Independence Day on July 3.

The following year it would be Washington's birthday on Feb. 19, Memorial Day on May 27, Independence Day on July 1 and—here's a coincidence for you—Veterans Day on Nov. 11.

I'll concede it might take a little time for us to become adjusted to the idea of celebrating the fourth of July on say the second of July.

But a little confusion is a small price to pay for a three-day weekend.

[Seattle, Wash., Times, Nov. 25, 1966]

"UNIFORM" HOLIDAYS

A survey by the United States Chamber of Commerce has revealed "enthusiastic support" from representatives of both labor and management for establishing a uniform plan for observing most major holidays on Mondays.

Under the plan, a holiday like Thanksgiving would be shifted from the traditional Thursday observance to the Monday preceding the fourth Thursday in November.

A questionnaire distributed among members of the national chamber found nearly 75 percent of those responding in favor of making Mondays the official date for celebrating Thanksgiving, Memorial Day and Independence Day.

Slightly fewer respondents also indorsed a uniform Monday-holiday schedule for Veterans Day and Washington's Birthday.

In connection with Washington's Birthday, several persons suggested its redesignation as "Presidents Day," to honor all Presidents of the United States. Among those who objected to the idea, most criticized "tampering with the tradition" of existing dates and spoke of the additional risk of highway accidents that might stem from still more three-day week-ends.

Comment: An offhand reaction is that the proposal is a good one.

Businessmen probably would like to avoid the interrupted production and work schedules that occur because of holidays falling in mid-week.

And the average person, of course would welcome any opportunity to stretch a conventional week-end into a three-day holiday.

Official changes in the calendar would require congressional action and, in some cases, approval by state legislatures.

Elected representatives from this state might want to give the idea some thought.

[St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press, Nov. 30, 1966]

MOVE FOR MONDAY HOLIDAYS

Shouldn't most national holidays come on Mondays? The U.S. Chamber of Commerce asked this question in a questionnaire sent businessmen all over the country. The result was an emphatic 85 percent vote in favor.

The strong consensus shown may encourage the organization to push for congressional action. There have been previous efforts in this direction, but without success. The long weekend advantages seem so obvious, however, and the disadvantages so few, that the idea is likely to win approval eventually. Most of Britain's secular holidays follow the Monday rule.

Thanksgiving, Memorial day, Independence day and Veterans day are among holidays which would be affected by such a reform. Except for Thanksgiving from custom, there is no overwhelming reason why all should not be observed on Thursdays, they fall on different days of the week from year to year. Aside uniformly on Mondays, which would automatically mean a long week end holiday for most persons. Besides mentioning these holidays, the U.S. Chamber also suggests that Washington birthday observations could be on Mondays, possibly designated at Presidents' day. Labor day already is fixed as the first Monday of September. There is no proposal for changing Christmas or Easter, since these depend on religious customs.

Aside from reluctance to break with old habits, about the only argument against uniform week end holidays is the fact that they would encourage more automobile travel and this could mean more traffic accidents. Whether this is a sufficient liability to offset the advantages is doubtful.

[The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 26, 1966]

HOLIDAY MONDAYS

By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON.—If Thanksgiving came on a Monday instead of a Thursday we should all get a three-day holiday which would be nice. True, some people get Friday off as it is—and that means a four-day break. On the other hand, a lot of us (like reporters) are back at work on Friday.

Faced with this situation it is natural to ask how Thanksgiving got started on Thursday? According to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (which is going to play an important part in this article) Lincoln began it. Early settlers in Plymouth Colony and in Virginia (who seem to have been a rather unsystematic group) celebrated Thanksgiving on various occasions without regularity. (Probably their praise, however, was more devout than ours.) George Washington proclaimed a couple of "Thanksgivings" (1789; 1795); Madison one in 1815. Then Lincoln nailed it down in November in 1864, after a false start in August the year before. Franklin Roosevelt tried vainly to fix it earlier, in 1939; but in 1941 it came back to the "fourth Thursday" which we have just celebrated.

The Chamber of Commerce has just polled its membership on having uniform Monday holidays. It got a sensational response. It appears to be the most popular proposal in years. Why, for example, should Memorial Day arbitrarily fall on May 30? If it were always on a Monday we should all get that long three-day break.

Washington's birthday, of course, comes on Feb. 22, but does it? It seems that it started out on Feb. 11, under the calendar in use at the time, but that the British jumped it 11 days when they introduced the Gregorian calendar. If they could do a thnig like that to our George why couldn't we just celebrate him on a convenient Monday and call it, maybe, "president's day" to honor all our presidents? The ingenious Chamber of Commerce asks the question.

Completed questionnaires came back from one-third of the members polled by the chamber which is a big response for such things. The result: enthusiasm. Some 85 percent favored the general idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, and Washington's birthday on Mondays. (Labor Day, of course, automatically falls on a Monday already.) Nobody, of course, wants to change Christmas or Easter.

It was at this point that I remembered that the British had opted for the Monday system years before, to the admiration of all Americans who work in that tidy island. After consulting with high officials here, however, as to how it works, I retired a little confused. It started under the 1871 Bank Holiday Act and has developed a kind of mystique of its own. But I was disconcerted to find that Parliament has been fooling with the thing in a way which perhaps nobody but an Englishman can hope to understand.

"Boxing Day" is the same as always. That's easy to follow because it has nothing to do with boxing. It is the day after Christmas that the affluent used to wrap up things for the lower classes (boxes; see?). Christmas is variable, of course, but if Boxing Day can possibly be stretched to hitch on to a weekend I gather that this is done.

The point is to have bank holidays arranged around the four seasons, falling on a Monday. One is taken care of by Easter Monday. Then there is Whit Monday in spring. You don't place "Whit Monday"? Well, never mind, because the government has fixed this by a more precise but less imaginative term: for 1967 "spring" bank holiday will be Monday, May 29. Then there will be a "late summer" bank holiday on Monday, Aug. 28. (In 1968 these will be June 3, and Sept. 2, respectively.)

I should note, too, of course, the holiday on the Queen's birthday which really isn't a holiday (if I am correct) and doesn't fall on the Queen's birthday, April 21. It is celebrated by the civil servants and official groups and others, with Trooping if the Color (or Colour) and all that.

I hope that any little discrepancies in the foregoing will be pardoned; the gist is that *the British are years ahead of America here as in some other ways. Back at work on Thanksgiving Friday, this reporter can only envy the sagacious British, and throw his hat in the air for the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce.*

[Gainesville, Fla., Sun, Nov. 29, 1966]

WHY ALWAYS ON THURSDAY?

Did the boss give you Friday off because Thursday was Thanksgiving? If not, did you ever think of celebrating Thanksgiving on a Monday so that you would have a three-day weekend automatically?

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that 85 per cent of its 9,644 members favored the idea of "uniform Monday holidays," not only for Thanksgiving but for Memorial Day, 4th of July, Veterans' day (formerly Armistic Day) and Washington's Birthday. The result would obviously be more three-day weekends like Labor Day, although those lucky enough to get special management dispensation for the in-between day or days that can stretch into a longer weekend would lose a treasured prerequisite.

The Chamber sees three-day holidays as a way to cut absenteeism among those who take off on their own authority, as a boon for business and travel generally, and as a break for families. Traditionalists, naturally, are offended, as they were

when President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed the third instead of the last Thursday as Thanksgiving in 1939 to lengthen the Christmas shopping season.

When some states refused to accept the "New Deal Thanksgiving" and stuck to the old "Lincoln Thanksgiving" the result was two Thanksgivings, state and federal. An aroused Congress in 1941 stipulated the fourth Thursday as the day.

Actually, until Lincoln appointed the last Thursday in November, Thanksgiving day had a confused history. Between the Pilgrims' harvest festival Thanksgiving in 1621, the exact date of which is apparently unknown, and Lincoln's 1864 proclamation, various colonies, states and territories, the Continental Congress and presidents proclaimed various days "for thanksgiving" in eight of the 12 months, not apparently always directly related to the harvest. For example, Presidents John Adams, Madison and Lincoln (in 1862) designated days in April.

Canadians sensibly celebrate their Thanksgiving on the second Monday in October, which is more cogent as a harvest time celebration.

[Bristol, Conn., Press, Nov. 29, 1966]

WHY NOT MONDAYS?

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently completed a poll of its members to obtain their sentiments for having all holidays celebrated on Mondays with the exception of Easter and Christmas.

About a third of the membership replied and 85 percent of those replies were receptive to the idea.

Take our last holiday, Thanksgiving, for example. Why is it mandatory to have it observed on Thursdays each year? In some cases, workers get a break if their shops close for the entire weekend. But in many cases, business goes on as usual and those who take the Thursday holiday are expected to be back on the job the following day.

The Chamber proposal, in essence, is that Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving, Veterans' Day and Washington's Birthday be celebrated on Mondays. Labor Day, of course, is always celebrated on Monday and the opposition to any change in Easter or Christmas was probably long and loud.

Writing on this subject in the Christian Science Monitor, Richard L. Strout notes that the British are far ahead of their American cousins in making Monday the day to celebrate holidays.

He said that he consulted high officials and found out that the Monday system extended as far back as 1871 under the Bank Holiday Act which was then passed by Parliament. "But I was disconcerted to find that Parliament has been fooling around with the thing in a way which perhaps nobody but an Englishman can hope to understand."

What they actually have done is to have bank holidays arranged around the four seasons each of which falls on a Monday. Strout notes another holiday which would be scarcely observed over here. It is the Queen's birthday. But that holiday is really not a holiday and it isn't celebrated on her actual birthday anniversary anyway. It is observed by civil servants and official groups and others with the Trooping of the Colours and that sort of pageantry.

Along with the author, we endorse the British idea of Monday holidays and hope that the Chamber of Commerce can exert its influence on behalf of this extremely sensible system of holiday observances.

[Troy, N.Y., Record, Nov. 28, 1966]

SOUNDS GREAT TO US

Would you rather have Thanksgiving on a Monday, making for a longer weekend? Those who had Friday off needn't bother answering but those of us who came to work the day after Thanksgiving should consider a United States Chamber of Commerce study of the matter. It sounds like a great idea to us.

Traditionalists will say "Thanksgiving should be on Thursday because it's always been on Thursday." According to the Chamber study Lincoln started the

Thursday tradition. The originators of Thanksgiving—early settlers in Plymouth and Virginia—observed the occasion on different days. George Washington and James Madison declared national observances of Thanksgiving but it was Lincoln who made it permanent in November of 1864, after decreeing the holiday in August the previous year. Franklin Roosevelt tried of course to switch Thanksgiving from the fourth to the third Thursday but failed.

Whatever the history of Thanksgiving the Chamber of Commerce has polled its members on what they think of observing the day on Monday and thus providing a holiday weekend. Nearly one-third of those polled—and that's a big response—filed answers and of those 85 percent favored the idea of a Monday Thanksgiving.

The Chamber poll also revealed a high percentage favor observing Memorial Day on a Monday rather than on May 30. Why couldn't the holiday be observed on the last Monday in May? Washington's Birthday raises some interesting questions. Purists would say you can't observe Washington's Birthday any other time than on February 22 but the truth is that the observance started out on Feb. 11 and was not changed until the British adopted the Gregorian calendar. As far as that goes why not have a Monday in February observed as Presidents' Day? Some would even favor observing Independence Day on a Monday rather than on July 4.

We are in sympathy with the view that Christmas and Easter are the kind of observances, chiefly religious in nature, which should not be changed simply to provide long weekends. Most chamber members favor a shuffling which might permit Thanksgiving, Memorial Day, Independence Day and Presidents' Day to be observed on Mondays.

The idea has been suggested before and in truth the British are far ahead of us with their system of four banking holidays which make for long weekends. What is both surprising—and encouraging—is the strong Chamber of Commerce support for the idea.

[Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette, Nov. 29, 1966].

MORE MONDAY HOLIDAYS?

In what came through as a surprising extent of agreement, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce recently found support for the idea that five national holidays be recalendared to fall uniformly on Mondays each year. This deserves consideration outside the business community as well as within.

Responding to a poll, Chamber members gave approval by the percentages listed for what amounts to three-day weekends on the following holidays: Memorial Day (May 30) 74 percent; Thanksgiving, 73 percent; Independence Day (July Fourth) 72 percent; Veteran's Day (Nov. 11) 66 percent; Washington's birthday (Feb. 22) 62 percent. (The latter, according to some, should be renamed Presidents day in honor of all Chief Executives.)

In general, the business men thought Monday-holiday uniformity would avoid the interruptions of midweek holidays and be helpful to production and work schedules. Many felt the change would benefit sales of goods and services. There was 90 percent agreement that employees generally would like the idea. Dissenters mainly objected to the break with "tradition" and a possibly adverse effect on highway traffic risks.

For a holiday rearrangement to jell, the Chamber thinks a federal redesignation for federal employees would be the key. States would follow through as they see fit for state employees. Presumably the private sector would then go along as it does already.

Thus congress and the President could start the change for states to amplify in turn by legislative act or executive proclamation. It shouldn't be too tough a process if the people's wants were as clearly expressed as the business men think they would be.

The whole idea jibes, of course, with growing sentiment that a fixed date for Easter be established to cure some religious-holiday confusion. By stressing the man-made nature of the system and the ways to remedy its defects, action on the lines proposed could also spur consideration of a wider, more significant calendar reform. The climate for this kind of movement may be better now than many had suspected.

[Minneapolis, Minn., Star, Nov. 24, 1966]

WHY ALWAYS ON THURSDAY?

Will the boss give you tomorrow off because today is Thanksgiving? If not, did you ever think of celebrating Thanksgiving on a Monday so that you would have a three-day weekend automatically?

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that 85 per cent of its 9,644 members favored the idea of "uniform Monday holidays", not only for Thanksgiving but for Memorial Day, 4th of July, Veterans' day (formerly Armistice Day) and Washington's Birthday. The result would obviously be more three-day weekends like Labor Day, although those lucky enough to get special management dispensation for the in-between day or days that can stretch into a longer weekend would lose a treasured prerequisite.

The chamber sees three-day holidays as a way to cut absenteeism among those who take time off on their own authority, as a boon for business and travel generally, and as a break for families. Traditionalists, naturally, are offended, as they were when President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed the third instead of the last Thursday as Thanksgiving in 1939 to lengthen the Christmas shopping season.

When some states refused to accept the "New Deal Thanksgiving" and stuck to the old "Lincoln Thanksgiving" the result was two Thanksgivings, state and federal. An aroused Congress in 1941 stipulated the fourth Thursday as THE day.

Actually, until Lincoln appointed the last Thursday in November, thanksgiving days had a confused history. Between the Pilgrims' harvest festival thanksgiving in 1621, the exact date of which is apparently unknown, and Lincoln's 1864 proclamation, various colonies, states and territories, the Continental Congress and presidents proclaimed various days "for thanksgiving" in eight of the 12 months, not apparently always directly related to the harvest. For example, Presidents John Adams, Madison and Lincoln (in 1862) designated days in April.

Canadians sensibly celebrate their Thanksgiving on the second Monday in October, which is more cogent as a harvest time celebration.

[Paterson, N.J., News, Nov. 28, 1966]

MORE WEEKEND HOLIDAYS

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey shows 85 percent of members support making legal holidays fall on Mondays to create more weekend holidays.

They would include Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday along with Labor Day, which is now fixed on Monday. Christmas and New Year's would not be disturbed. The change should be widely popular.

[Augusta, Ga., Herald, Nov. 28, 1966]

MOVE TOWARD UNIFORM HOLIDAYS

It unquestionably would require both federal concurrence and initiative to put the plan into effect, but the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has come up, on its own, with a proposal which could radically alter the pattern of holiday observance by American workers. First reaction, taken from a nationwide poll of Chamber members, was overwhelmingly favorable.

The Chamber's proposal is to have the nation's most important legal holidays fall uniformly on Mondays, rather than randomly, as they do now, throughout all parts of the week. One benefit of the proposed system, of course, would be to give employees a longer holiday over the weekend; another would be to cut down on the production interruption caused periodically by holidays falling within the work week. Affected would be such observances as Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Washington's Birthday.

As the Chamber notes in its report of poll results, with some 85 percent of those questioned responding in favor of the idea, adoption of the plan would mean no new holidays—only the shifting of existing ones. And while the initiative, as men-

tioned, almost certainly would have to stem from the federal government, because of the number of its employees who would be involved, government action at both national and state level would be influential, but not mandatory upon business.

As in any change which breaks with tradition, there were objections raised by a number of respondents over departure from present custom—a not too valid objection on anything but sentimental grounds, since holidays already are fixed, and thus subject to change, either by Presidential or Congressional action (in the case of federal territories and employees) or by legislative or Executive action within the jurisdictions of the various states. A much more arguable point is that the new three-day weekends would add to the already considerable risk of highway accidents.

Despite these objections the overwhelmingly favorable response of the business members queried, together with the indicated enthusiastic acceptance among employees, suggests that the idea of uniform holidays is one deserving of serious national consideration and possible adoption, both as an added bonus to the employee and as a welcome adjustment in business and production operations.

[Everett, Wash., Herald, Nov. 28, 1966]

LONGER WEEKENDS

Eighty-five per cent of the replies to a U.S. Chamber of Commerce poll favor having uniform Monday holidays which would create additional long weekends.

Significantly, 90 per cent of all respondents expressed the belief that their employees would like the idea. More than half said the changes would be helpful to production and work schedules—for example, by avoiding the production interruptions caused by holidays that fall in mid-week.

(Among the 14 per cent who disapproved the idea the objections most frequently stated dealt with the "tradition" of existing dates and the added risk of highway accidents that might stem from the three-day weekends. One per cent registered no opinion in the poll.)

The questionnaire permitted those replying to indicate which of five holidays they would like to see changed. Each of the five received majority approval as follows:

Memorial Day, 74 per cent.

Thanksgiving, 73 per cent.

Independence Day, 72 per cent.

Veterans Day, 66 per cent.

Washington's Birthday, 62 per cent.

With regard to the latter observance, the questionnaire noted that some have proposed this be designated Presidents' Day to honor all Presidents, a proposal which might or might not be favorably received in our state.

Any widespread change in holiday dates will likely have to stem from federal redesignation of the dates for federal employees. But the states would still determine whether to follow through for state employees and the businessman would retain his right to determine the paid holidays for his employees.

In such a sequence government action would be influential but not mandatory on business. Neither would it establish new holidays—it would merely move existing ones.

[Troy, N.Y., Times-Record, Nov. 28, 1966]

A GREAT IDEA

Except for those not required to work Friday, the day after Thanksgiving, what would it have meant to you to celebrate the holiday on a Monday, thus providing a long holiday weekend? To us, it sounds like a great idea.

Traditionalists and purists will object that we have always celebrated Thanksgiving on Thursday but this is a weak objection. The early settlers in Plymouth and Virginia, who started the whole idea, did not observe Thanksgiving on a fixed date. Lincoln started Thanksgiving as we know it in 1864 with a November observance but the year earlier he had decreed a day of Thanksgiving in August.

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently polled its members about the desirability of long holiday weekends and the results are considered somewhat

surprising. Eighty-five per cent of those responding favored Thanksgiving on Monday for a long weekend. The Chamber poll would go further, observing such holidays as Memorial Day and Independence Day on Mondays.

It is even suggested that instead of Washington and Lincoln Birthday celebrations we observe a Monday in February as Presidents Day. Before the purists object to changing such days it should be remembered Washington's Birthday started on Feb. 11 and wasn't changed to Feb. 22 until the Gregorian calendar was adopted.

Holiday weekends on a national scale would be attractive if for no other reason than elimination of caste distinctions between those now able to stretch holidays like Thanksgiving into long weekends and those required to report for duty Friday and Saturday. After all, the British long ago recognized the attractiveness of the long weekend with their seasonal bank holiday weekends.

[Hazleton, Pa., Standard-Speaker, Nov. 21, 1966]

MORE 3-DAY HOLIDAYS

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey shows 85 per cent of members support making legal holidays fall on Monday to create more 3-day holidays. They would include Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday along with Labor Day, which is now fixed on Monday. Christmas and New Year's would not be disturbed. The change should be widely popular.

[Portland, Oreg., Oregonian, Nov. 21, 1966]

TURKEY ON MONDAY?

We're not sure that American housewives would approve of celebrating Thanksgiving Day on a Monday, as supported by nearly 10,000 businessmen who responded to a poll by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. They would have their husbands and children underfoot for two days—Saturday and Sunday—while they prepared the Monday feast.

The Chamber asked its members how they felt about observing Thanksgiving, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday on Mondays instead of the varied days they now fall on. Eighty-five per cent of those who replied favored the idea. Christmas and New Year's Day were not included in the poll.

One can understand the businessmen's approval of the proposed change. Industry and commerce would be disrupted less if most holidays followed weekend layoffs rather than splitting the work week. However, general acceptance is questionable. Patriotic societies are not likely to favor moving the Fourth of July to the first or the fifth. Some will feel strongly about Veteran's Day, and Memorial Day, as well.

Thanksgiving Day comes on Thursday because George Washington chose the last Thursday in November, 1789, as a day of Thanksgiving in honor of the U.S. Constitution. Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, whose long campaign for an annual Thanksgiving Day succeeded in 1863, picked the last Thursday of November for this reason. President Franklin D. Roosevelt changed it to the third Thursday to give businessmen a longer pre-Christmas shopping season. But so many objected that Congress made it the fourth Thursday, which is not always the last.

The Christmas shopping season begins now before Halloween. Therefore, the timing of Thanksgiving is not as important as it was considered to be in the Roosevelt era. And Canadian housewives apparently find it not too difficult to get ready for the holiday over the weekend. Canadian Thanksgiving falls every year on the second Monday of October.

But maybe Canadian husbands are not as avid football followers as their U.S. counterparts. Three successive days of struggling with the turkey and trimmings while the old man kept the TV roaring with gridiron heroics might be a little too much for the American housewife.

[New Britain, Conn., Herald, Nov. 19, 1966]

MOVEABLE FEASTS

You like holidays; we like holidays; everyone likes holidays. They represent a day of rest, a chance to stay home with the family, possibly an opportunity to visit with relatives and enjoy a large, festive meal and companionship.

Holidays seem to come in various sizes, depending on their origins and location in the calendar year. Aside from the major religious feasts, the holidays we most enjoy, as, we suspect, does everyone else, are those that fall on a Friday or Monday, producing one of man's favorite phenomena: the long holiday weekend.

In fact, it seems that enough people think so highly of the long holiday weekend that they wouldn't be averse to juggling the calendar a bit in order to have more of them. A recent survey conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce showed that 85 per cent of those polled would favor fixing the observance of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday permanently on Mondays.

There is a possibility that both business and labor would favor a proposal along these lines. Businessmen know that nothing disrupts a work schedule like a holiday smack in the middle of the business week. And labor, for its part, would probably favor an increase in the number of long weekends, which would be generally in line with today's trend toward a shorter work week.

If enough people write their Congressmen, this increase in long week-ends, despite the slight bending of tradition, would seem to be a distinct possibility. That would guarantee us five every year: one each in February, May, July, September and November. Years in which Christmas Day and New Year's Day fall on Sundays or Mondays would have a total of seven long weekends, or one every seven or eight weeks. That's enough time off for anyone.

[Indianapolis, Ind., Star, Nov. 20, 1966]

HASSLE ON HOLIDAYS

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is launching a serious effort to get five nonreligious holidays moved to Mondays in order to (1) give the public as many three-day weekends through the year and (2) of broken weeks such as this one with a dangling Friday following Thanksgiving.

The idea of moving nonreligious holidays to Monday was put forward by the late C. Walter McCarty, longtime editor of the Indianapolis News.

The C of C says it queried 9,964 of its members on the question and found 90 per cent of the businessmen felt their employees would like the idea. The general idea of putting Memorial Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, and Washington's birthday on Monday was favored by 85 per cent of those replying.

One businessman, in his reply, declared nothing would come of the proposal because it was too non-controversial. Things have to stir up a lot of anger if they are to be achieved, he said.

[Mitchell, S. Dak., Republic, Nov. 14, 1966]

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has polled its membership on the question of changing dates of some major holidays so they will occur regularly and uniformly on Mondays. The result: overwhelming support.

The organization reported 85 per cent of those responding favored the general idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday on Mondays. Christmas and New Year's Day were not mentioned.

It would be of great advantage to businessmen, professional men, workers—everybody, to be able to celebrate these holidays on Mondays each year. It would provide five long weekends for all, and would be of economic value to a large number of business and industries in that work and production schedules would not require constant shifting by having the holidays fall on a different day of the week each year.

This general practice is followed in the Canadian provinces, to the great enjoyment of its citizens. Why not do it here?

[New York Daily News, Nov. 12, 1966]

MORE THREE-DAY WEEKENDS

A questionnaire recently published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce brought an 85% favorable response to a suggestion that Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day and George Washington's Birthday be celebrated each year on Mondays. Religious holidays would not be moved.

The proposed changes would give us four more three day holiday weekends per year; and such weekends certainly are pleasant. Ninetieth Congress, convening early in January, please note.

[Bridgeport, Conn., Telegram, Nov. 19, 1966]

MORE 3-DAY HOLIDAYS

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey shows 85 per cent of members support making legal holidays fall on Mondays to create more 3-day holidays. They would include Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Veteran's Day and Washington's Birthday along with Labor Day, which is now fixed on Monday. Christmas and New Year's would not be disturbed. The change should be widely popular.

[Burlington, Iowa, Hawk-Eye, Nov. 29, 1966]

CALENDAR CAPTIVES

The best thing to be said about Christmas this year is that the legal holiday falls on Monday. That means a nice long weekend for most people, and an uninterrupted work week.

Contrast it to Thanksgiving. While a few may have wrangled Friday off, and thus managed a 4-day weekend, most had to struggle back to work Friday for what, in most cases, was a pretty worthless day, then were off again on Saturday and Sunday.

Why can't all the legal holidays be on Monday?

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce recently polled its members on that question and got an amazing response. A third of the members answered the questionnaire and 85 percent of them voted in favor of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Washington's Birthday on Mondays. Labor Day already falls on Monday. The Chamber didn't try tampering with Christmas. But I don't see why not.

It seems no more unsound theologically to celebrate Christ's birth on a convenient Monday in December, than it is to celebrate His resurrection on a floating date in Spring.

A further suggestion has been made that if we are to abandon Feb. 22 as the celebration of Washington's birthday (he was actually born on the 11th under the old calendar, anyway) that we designate a February Monday as President's Day to honor not only Washington and Lincoln, but all our Presidents.

At any rate it is time seriously to consider bringing some order out of the holiday chaos. What are supposed to be celebrations too often are merely ordeals as long as we remain captives of the calendar.

[Fredericksburg, Va., Free Lance-Star, Nov. 14, 1966]

USCC PROPOSAL APPROVED: THEY LIKE LONG WEEKENDS

(By Paul Renau)

Thanksgiving on Monday?

It could be a possibility—that is, if official action is taken on an idea to change it and other holidays to fall regularly and uniformly on Monday.

It would mean longer weekends. Of this, most local residents approve.

In on-the-street interviews, by The Free Lance-Star in downtown Fredericksburg, 14 of 18 people agreed with the results of a recent U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey in which 85 per cent of the businessmen questioned favored the plan.

"I'm definitely for it," said James Greene, a local plant worker. "I like to have parties on weekends—this would give me another day to pull myself together and get reoriented for work the next week."

"Monday seems to be a bad day for everyone at work anyway," he added.

Two working girls from King George like to take trips. Miss Joy Labbe and Barbara Mothershead said it would give them more time to do what they wanted. "We could sleep late Monday too," they agreed. Both like to do dancing on weekends.

The chamber questionnaire discussed the observance of Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veteran's Day, and Washington's Birthday on Monday. Christmas and New Years Day were not mentioned.

"I don't care what holidays you change to a Monday," said 78-year-old Eunice Atkins of 1011 Caroline. "It wouldn't change my schedule at all."

Another lady didn't care either. "I work to suit myself," she said. "If I want to take off during the week or take an extended weekend, I take it."

Two Mary Washington students were undecided. They are certainly in favor of a longer weekend but thought it might cut them out of added days off. If a holiday falls on Thursday for example, classes might let out Friday as well, one girl explained.

"I would prefer the long weekend," said Harvey O'Dell a retired Navy petty officer. He did state however—along with several others questioned—that Christmas should always be observed Dec. 25 (The U.S. Chamber proposal didn't include Christmas and New Year's.)

An enlisted Army man from Camp A. P. Hill was in favor. He and his buddies like to get away on weekends. "Three days would give us a chance to see and do a lot more," he said.

Only two Fredericksburg men strongly opposed the plan, a Virginia state trooper and a local businessman. Both were concerned about the added traffic on the highways which usually results in more automobile accidents.

[New Haven, Conn., Register, Nov. 14, 1966]

LONG HOLIDAY WEEKENDS MAY BE IN YOUR FUTURE

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is exploring a program which could lead to as many as four assured three-day holiday weekends each year. This would mean juggling of both the calendar and tradition and some legislative action, probably on the congressional level.

A sample polling of chamber members shows that 85 percent favor holding the formal observance of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday on a Monday. The Monday would be the one nearest the date on which the holiday is now observed.

The Chamber is composed largely of industrialists, retailers and other employers—and it takes a business like view of holidays. Productivity has a way of slowing down after a holiday. There is the same slow start noted on a Monday morning. There is usually a tail-off on the afternoon before a holiday.

In the general trend among labor toward shorter work weeks there is endorsement of three-day weekends. Union contracts make most of the big national observances paid holidays. Unions with provisions for a "floating" holiday in their contracts usually select a minor one falling on a Monday or Friday.

Good arguments can be advanced by some who would object to holding Independence Day on any date other than July 4th or Thanksgiving at any time other than the fourth Thursday in November. But the truth is that too few persons stop to revere the signers of the Declaration of Independence or the Pilgrims for their historic contributions. This holds for other holidays.

No suggestion has been made for changing the observance of Christmas and New Year's, which next occur on Mondays. There might be opposition from religious quarters to such a change. The dates for these Christian holidays have al-

ready been altered—in 1582 when the Julian calendar was replaced by the Gregorian.

If business, as represented by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and labor put their joint influence behind the program, at least one of every 13 weekends of the future could be a long one.

[Bloomsburg, Pa., Press, Nov. 17, 1966]

GENERAL APPROVAL

Changing the dates of some holidays so they will occur regularly and uniformly on Mondays would create more three-day weekends which would certainly be accompanied by majority approval.

Weight to this observation comes from a poll of some 9,964 members of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It was announced eighty-five percent of those responding favored the general idea of observing Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Washington's Birthday on Monday.

The questionnaire did not discuss changing the observance of Christmas or New Year's Day.

The overwhelming support voted by the Chamber unquestionably would be duplicated and substantiated by a referendum of the voters.

[Lexington, N.C., Dispatch, Nov. 14, 1966]

WOULD CHANGE LEGAL HOLIDAYS

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of U.S. has proposed that legal holidays should be uniform rather than be scattered throughout the week in accordance with the calendar. Of course, when such legal days fall on Sunday, like the Fourth of July, observance is usually put off until Monday, Thanksgiving Day always falls on Thursday.

This committee which has sent its proposal to many businesses that contribute to the national chamber and has suggested that legal holidays should be observed on Mondays so that week ends should be extended.

Now Veterans Day is observed on November 11 after the armistice that ended fighting in World War I. Since then our country has been engaged in a bigger world war, a war in Korea and the present conflict in Viet Nam. So there is really no reason why this legal holiday could not be observed on Tuesday, like election day, or Thanksgiving Day on Thursday.

Now that the working week in industry generally ends with Friday, which is also a pay day, a legal observance falling on Friday brings about difficulties. Most industries pay by check and when the banks are closed grocers and other retailers find it difficult to keep enough cash on hand to cash these checks for their regular customers. Hence the proposal of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce makes sense to many people in the retail trade throughout the nation who must carry on while cash sources are legally at a standstill.

[Covington, Va., Virginian, Nov. 19, 1966]

A questionnaire recently published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce brought an 85 percent favorable response to a suggestion that Memorial Day, Thanksgiving, Independence Day and George Washington's Birthday be celebrated each year on Mondays. Religious holidays would not be moved. The proposed changes would give us four more three-day holiday weekends a year; and such weekends certainly are pleasant.

[Great Bend, Kans., Western Kansas Press, Nov. 16, 1966]

THE LONG WEEKENDS

How about having all holidays on Mondays? The idea is not new, but it keeps popping up.

It isn't just the people who like the idea of the three-day chance to live it up . . . or maybe have the first day of the week to recuperate. The latest is the

Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is quick to point out that it doesn't take a position on the proposition. However it did poll its members on the idea of Monday holidays. The results were interesting, because 85 percent of the 1,000 answering the poll favored the idea and because the poll got the second largest response of any conducted by the C. of C.

There seem to be two schools of thought, the traditionalists who feel that history dictates when holidays are celebrated. There is also the argument that long holiday weekends cause more highway fatalities. On the other hand, the long weekend supporters say it would improve employee morale, reduce the absences which occur on holidays in the middle of weeks and might improve business efficiency.

Shaking the foundations of tradition, it has been revealed that George Washington was actually born on Feb. 11, the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 2, the Thanksgiving date was set in Lincoln's time rather than in the Pilgrim Days, Memorial Day is not nationally celebrated. Apparently the only two days which no one has yet suggested are subject to change or have been changed in the past is Christmas and New Year's.

One good thing about having to work on holidays, you won't have to worry about when they fall. The rest of you have something to think about.

Senator DIRKSEN. We have a number of witnesses scheduled to be heard, and I am hopeful that we can continue the hearing all day and accommodate every witness who desires to be heard.

I think there are 16 witnesses scheduled. I am not certain whether we can hear all of them or not. If not, they can certainly file statements for the record.

Our first witness this morning is the Honorable George Smathers, U.S. Senator from Florida, sponsor of S. 1217.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Senator SMATHERS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

First, may I say that I am pleased that you, the distinguished Senator from Illinois, the chairman of this committee, would be willing to set, as you have done, this time to hear discussions with respect to Monday holidays.

I might point out to those in attendance the unique situation. I think it is the only one that exists in the U.S. Congress, insofar as I am concerned, that the distinguished Senator from Illinois, the minority leader, a Republican, is still held in such high esteem by all the Members of the Senate that they have asked him to continue to serve as chairman of this particular subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations is considering S. 1217—the bill which I have proposed to provide for uniform observance of five national holidays.

Mr. Chairman, it is my view that our observance of these holidays ought to be rational as well as national.

For a number of years, there has been growing interest in adopting a commonsense plan for the observance of certain holidays.

The shortcomings of existing dates were readily recognized, but because there has been no consensus on a single plan, no action has as yet been taken.

S. 1217 would change the present observance dates of five major U.S. holidays so they will regularly fall on Mondays, thus creating five additional 3-day holiday weekends, such as we already have on Labor

Day which, in 1894, was set by Congress for the first Monday in September.

Specifically, the bill would change the celebration of Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Monday in May; Independence Day from July 4 to the first Monday in July; Veterans Day from November 11 to the last Monday in October; and Thanksgiving Day from the fourth Thursday in November to the fourth Monday in November.

Also, Washington's Birthday would be changed to Presidents' Day, to honor not only our first President but all of our Presidents, and would be observed on the third Monday in February rather than February 22.

The bill, of course, as you have stated, would not affect Christmas, New Year's or other National or State holidays.

I might add, Mr. Chairman, that it has been noted that by placing Veterans Day on the last Monday in October, there is the possibility that this public holiday could conflict with Halloween in 1977 and 1983. In order to avoid any possible diminution of either holiday, I would therefore suggest that the date for Veterans Day could well be changed to the third Monday in October, but would leave that to the wisdom of the committee.

This year, four of the five holidays which are included in my bill will have already fallen during the middle of the week. The fifth, Veterans Day, will occur this year on a Saturday.

In any case, the fact that these holidays as now observed frequently fall in the middle of the week causes many problems for both the businessman and the individual worker.

Because of a capricious calendar, these holiday observances frequently are the cause of costly interruptions to the Nation's economy. Manufacturers must close down assembly lines, bank their furnaces and shut down boilers and powerplants for 1 day—only to have to crank them back up again in the middle of the week.

The midweek holiday also triggers absenteeism in both factories and offices, which in turn reduces man-hour production and a concomitant loss of profits.

When absenteeism and malingering do not occur, it is frequently observed that employee efficiency is reduced both on the day preceding and the day following a midweek holiday. As a matter of fact, the entire workweek is all too often dislocated.

As for the worker and his family, the day off which falls in the middle of the week is for them a lost vacation day.

Unless Dad votes for a rush trip down the highway to see the family or friends, the midweek holiday is often spent "puttering around the house," accompanied by the anxious pleas from the children to "take me somewhere."

Regularizing these holidays would distribute benefits to the public in many ways.

For the employee, the major benefit would be a better distribution of vacation time by creating five 3-day "vacationettes" as a result of the Monday observances.

The worker would thus not only have a better opportunity for meaningful rest and relaxation—he would also have more time to devote to the observance of the true purpose of the holiday itself.

All too often, the midweek holiday results in the emphasis being placed on recreation time. With ample time to commemorate both the meaning of the holiday and to relax from the tensions of work, it is my belief that public observances of the true meaning of national holidays would be heightened rather than lessened.

What would be the benefit to the employer?

The employer would, of course, gain economically. Establishment of a regular schedule of Monday holiday observances would permit more efficient scheduling of production, power requirement and logistics.

An added benefit from long holiday weekends would be found in sales stimulus to many businesses. New-found leisure time would increase the demands for goods and services provided by many business firms—from gas and oil to picnic supplies, as well as other needs.

The transportation industry, tourist and travel industries, manufacturers of sporting goods, would be obvious beneficiaries.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there have been some comments that the Monday holiday plan could lead to an increase in highway accidents.

Let me assure the subcommittee that all factual information available to date tends not only to deny such suggestions but also indicates that the reverse is, in fact, true.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in its report on "Uniform Monday Holidays," dated June 16, 1967, cites a 1960 report of the Massachusetts Legislative Research Council which stated:

The longer the holiday period, the less likelihood a highway user will become a highway casualty. Indeed, the worst fatality rates are those of the midweek, 1-day-holiday periods.

The same report observes that the Ohio Department of Public Safety found in a fatality study over a 2-month period that nonholiday weekends often produced more deaths than did the regular Labor Day weekend.

While there is not a large body of statistical information available, most accessible data suggests that longer holidays are safer than midweek holidays.

Similarly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the subcommittee that S. 1217 does not do damage to our respected traditions, as some people might suspect on cursory examination of the proposal.

To illustrate, I would like to briefly review the history of some of these observances.

George Washington, whose birthdate we commemorate on February 22, was not actually born on that date. His actual birthday was February 11. However, when the American Colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar when Washington was 20 years old, the date of his birthday was advanced 11 days because of calendar correction.

While I know that many patriotic groups have deep feelings for our first President, it implies no disrespect nor does it diminish our regard for his memory to suggest that his birthday be set aside not only to commemorate the first President but all others who succeeded to this highest of American offices.

Next, Memorial Day—which was established to pay homage to the honored dead of the Civil War—has already been expanded to embrace those boys who have fought in all U.S. wars.

Therefore, the date for this day of remembrance is of secondary significance.

As for Independence Day, despite the ballyhoo of story and song, we find that July 4 is not the significant date in American history.

As a matter of fact, the resolution of independence was approved by the Continental Congress on July 2 to be proclaimed in each of the States. No less a personage than John Adams believed and stated that July 2 would become the day of national celebration in future years.

In point of fact, it took many months to obtain all of the required signatures on the Declaration of Independence. One was not obtained until 1781, a full 5 years later.

When we examine Veterans Day, we find that its name has already been changed and that the holiday is derived from an earlier celebration of Armistice Day, marking the end of World War I.

Because we have since been through yet another World War, as well as Korea, and the present Vietnam conflict, the symbolism of the "11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month," when the guns fell silent in the First World War, has long ago been eclipsed.

While to many, this may still be the "Great War," both V-E and V-J Days in World War II have to the veterans of World War II, equal significance if not more significance, and I am sure the Korean war has even more significance to those who fought in Korea than to those who preceded them in other battles.

Finally, in turning to Thanksgiving, we most often hear that this—above all holidays—is the most steeped in tradition.

Yet once again, we see that Thanksgiving has been among the frequently changed observances. Early settlers in Plymouth, Mass., and in Virginia, celebrated differing Thanksgiving days.

President Washington proclaimed two such days of Thanksgiving. President Lincoln named August 6, 1863, as a day of national thanksgiving and the following year set the last Thursday in November as the holiday where it remained for 75 years.

However, the date was changed once again by President Franklin Roosevelt, who acted in 1939. The present observance dates only to 1941, when Congress voted to designate the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

Once again, it is my view that the importance of this holiday is the act of giving thanks—not the date of that thanksgiving.

In fact, the true significance of all five holidays named in S. 1217 lies more with the purpose than with the date.

It therefore seems to me to be a matter of practicality, as well as patriotism, to extend to all of our citizens the benefits of these observances in a more rational, uniform manner.

Mr. Chairman, I have been pleased since introducing the bill on March 9, by the positive response from numerous individuals and organizations who favor the proposal.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce polled its members on the idea last fall. Eighty-five percent of nearly 10,000 members polled responded affirmatively. A similar poll conducted by This Week magazine produced a supporting vote of 95 percent, with nearly 200,000 ballots cast by readers.

Judging by my own mail, which has been running close to 95 percent in approval, I would be inclined to believe that if the issue were on the ballot, it would be overwhelmingly approved by the voters.

Mr. Chairman, I noticed that you observed that you were going to put into the record a number of editorials and newspaper articles, and I would not want to clutter the record by doing so, but I would ask that those that I do have that are not duplicates be included in the record at this point.

Senator DIRKSEN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The documents referred to by Senator Smathers follow:)

DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE,
Rochester, N.Y., July 13, 1967.

Senator GEORGE SMATHERS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SMATHERS: This newspaper at various times has tried to generate steam for the "long weekend" vacation plan championed by yourself and Rep. Samuel Stratton in the House.

Now we have something more tangible than verbal support to offer you. On July 3 (and again July 8) we ran a form enabling our readers to "vote" for or against the plan. The first two days' mail produced more than 600 responses showing our readers favored your holiday proposal, 16 to 1. The returns are still pouring in.

We do not wish to overload a busy senator like you with extraneous material. If you want more information, it will be forthcoming. Responses were from all communities and all walks of life. This isn't the first poll on your holiday plan but this is the D&C's first and it is most convincing.

Would you mind doing this for us, Senator? Give us your quotable reaction and your plans for pushing this legislation so that I can report to our readers. Sam's constituency is nearby.

The enclosures may be of interest.

Sincerely,

HOMER W. KING,
Acting Editor.

P.S. We're notifying your kindred spirit, Rep. Sam Stratton, also.

[Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y., July 13, 1967]

LONG WEEKEND PLAN LONG ON SUPPORT

To the proposed "long weekend" legal holiday plan you readers have said "Yes" in overwhelming fashion.

Having supported the Stratton-Smathers bills to implement the plan and, at a reader's suggestion, invited readers to vote, via a form published July 3 and 8, we can report you are with us by a 13 to 1 margin. That is the ratio among the 1,220 "ballots," many speaking for couples and larger groups, received in the first seven days of mail. The count: Yes—1,135; No—85.

Sharp comments accompanied the votes. Although fewer in number, dissenters, were eloquent, even vehement, in cuffing the plan. "The longer weekends," said one, "are another way to decrease the exploding population." Another sardonically wondered "why they don't make all weekends long to celebrate nothing. We've forgotten what Armistice Day meant; it has become Veterans' Day, which means something else." Let industry figure out some way to punish absenteeism and provide uninterrupted production during mid-week holidays, still another objector suggested.

Remarks in support of "freezing" legal holidays on Mondays so as to produce five long weekends throughout the year ran along these lines: "You can do something in three days" . . . "A holiday on Tuesday cuts up the week" . . . "Mid-week holidays are awkward and frustrating" . . . "What's so sacred about holiday dates?" . . . "Thanks for making it so easy to vote on this plan. Wish we could vote this way on other issues."

We suspect that the most thorough kind of opinion sampling over the country would approximate this margin of support. Additional reports of this poll will be made. The results when forwarded to them should encourage Rep. Samuel Stratton and Sen. George Smathers, the sponsors, and, more importantly, help convince their colleagues that Americans want this plan and they want it now.

[Democrat and Chronicle, July 4]

ABOUT HOLIDAYS

How did you like the "split holiday" that Independence Day brings this year? Sandwiched between July Fourth and the weekend was an "odd" day, Monday. For some it was a holiday, for others an ordinary working day.

In case you would prefer the proposed "long weekend" vacation plan pending in Congress, we hope you check, sign and send in the form that appeared in the letters column of this page Monday.

The holiday plan sponsored in the House by Rep. Samuel Stratton and in the Senate by George Smathers would "freeze" several legal holidays—Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving, Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays—on Monday. This would provide five long weekend holidays in addition to Labor Day weekend.

All sorts of polls show that the majority of the people, employers and employes alike, favor the proposal. If enough support is forthcoming, Congress will act. So why not "cast your vote" today?

[Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle, July 3, 1967]

OUR LETTER WRITERS SPEAK UP ON TIMELY TOPICS . . .

"WEEKEND HOLIDAY PLAN NEEDS BACKING"

Your editorial, "Please, No More Split Holidays" (June 1) mentions a plan that would benefit many people. We've heard about this before but no one seems to act upon it.

Since most people won't write the kind of letter that would help pass such a bill, how about a condensed reprint of this editorial with a form to be filled out by your readers and mailed to Rep. Samuel Stratton or Sen. George Smathers, or to this newspaper?

ROSE GROSSFIELD,
140 Westminster Road.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Reader Grossfield's proposal makes sense. More pressure on Congress could be the answer. We herein accept her suggestion.

For those who missed the editorial and for all who would like to refresh their minds on the Stratton-Smathers proposal:

Five "long weekends" a year would be provided by re-scheduling certain legal holiday. This is how the plan would work:

Memorial Day would be changed to the last Monday in May, Independence Day to the first Monday in July, Veterans' Day to the last Monday in October, Thanksgiving to the fourth Monday in November, and the observance of Washington's and Lincoln's birthday anniversaries as a combined Presidents' Day to the third Monday in February.

The June 1 editorial spoke of the "split Memorial Day" as evidence of need for the long weekend vacation plan. When a legal holiday falls on Tuesday, as it did then, all sorts of inconveniences and problems occur, such as absenteeism and costly interruptions of service and production.

By coincidence, the identical situation repeats itself on this Independence Day weekend.

If you favor this holiday plan, you can make your support mean something by filling out the accompanying form and mailing it to our promotion department. You have the option of opposing it. The "votes" will be forwarded to Rep. Stratton and Sen. Smathers.

Please check:

I favor _____, I oppose _____ the "long weekend" legal holiday plan as explained in The Democrat and Chronicle and sponsored by Samuel S. Stratton in the House and by George Smathers in the U.S. Senate.

Name _____

Address _____

Please clip and mail to: "Weekend," Public Service Dept., Democrat and Chronicle, 55 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y. 14614.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 25, 1967.

Senator GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Re S-1217, uniform Monday holidays, the Pillsbury Company supports your bill for uniform Monday holidays. Pillsbury's 6,600 employees in the United States would benefit from this wise modification in our holiday schedule.

T. R. MULCAHY,
Director of Public Affairs, The Pillsbury Co.

[Miami Herald, July 20, 1967]

FIVE HOLIDAYS: IT'LL BE ALWAYS ON MONDAYS

(By Bert Collier)

When it comes to legal holidays, Florida Sen. George Smathers' theory is always on Monday.

The senator has a lot of company as his bill to switch five traditional holidays to Monday, giving Americans five long weekends every year, builds up a powerful head of steam.

When public hearings start July 26 before a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, the impetus is likely to propel the proposal into law.

"This is the most popular bill I ever introduced," says Sen. Smathers as he contemplates the avalanche of mail his suggestion has set off.

Of more than 500 letters that have crossed the senator's desk in the last few weeks, 95 per cent are favorable.

"This is the first sensible idea along this line to come in a month of Mondays—blue Mondays, that is," wrote one constituent.

The Smathers bill would make these changes in the calendar:

Washington's Birthday would be renamed President's Day in honor of all Presidents and shifted from Feb. 22 to the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day would be changed to the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, which is July 4, would be celebrated on the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day would be the last Monday in October instead of Nov. 11.

Finally, Thanksgiving Day would be anchored permanently on the fourth Monday in November.

Traditionalists may howl but, surprisingly, they aren't making much noise. The truth is that there's no sound reason for celebrating these days as we do now.

If anybody in George Washington's lifetime had toasted his birthday on Feb. 22, the father of our country would have been greatly surprised. Under the Gregorian Calendar in force at his birth, the date was Feb. 11.

Memorial Day was established to honor the Northern dead in the Civil War. The Confederates had their own Memorial Day in April. Now the occasion honors the dead in all wars, a day of dedication and pride. The date has no particular universal significance.

July 4 is still July 4 but it happens that the Declaration of Independence, which it commemorates, was actually approved on July 2.

Veterans Day, originally Armistice Day, was proclaimed to mark the end of World War I. Since then it has been changed to honor the veterans of all wars, which had many different endings.

Thanksgiving Day has been switched around so many times Congress had to end the confusion in 1941. Monday is as good a day on which to be thankful on as Thursday.

So much for tradition.

As a practical matter, uniform Monday holidays makes sense. The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. polled its members who voted almost 9 to 1 for the idea. The chamber reported businessmen believe the long weekends would improve employee morale and efficiency as well as production. Some heads of companies who asked their employees reported the support for the idea was overwhelming.

Of course, there are objectors. One woman wrote Sen. Smathers: "You're

meddling and trying to change God's work. First it was daylight saving time. God set the sun to rise at a certain time. Now you want to change the holidays."

The senators carefully avoided tampering with any religious holidays. Christmas is still Dec. 25, as it will always be, and Easter falls according to the computations approved by the church. New Year's Day will always be in the same spot, since its significance is the passage of time itself.

Some problems have come up. Most unexpected was the complaint of the Square Dancers of Miami, which raised the surprising point that square dance callers are in such demand they must be booked months, even years in advance. The Square Dancers must know when the holidays will fall in order to book their events.

Calendar manufacturers have the same problem.

To them Sen. Smathers has written that the bill provides ample time for adjustment not becoming effective for at least a year after enactment.

That should just about do it. Unless more serious objections arise, the Smathers bill seems a sure bet to go into the statute books.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
STATE OF INDIANA.

July 11, 1967.

HON. GEORGE SMATHERS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SMATHERS: I am interested in the possibility of submitting a Uniform Monday Holidays Bill to the next session of the Indiana General Assembly. I believe that you are the sponsor of Senate Bill 1217 which concerns this particular concept.

If possible, would you send me a copy of Senate Bill 1217 and also any other pending bills which might deal with this question. I believe that House Resolution 1292 also pertains to the Uniform Monday Holidays.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD A. BOEHNING,
State Representative.

[Daily News, July 3, 1967]

IT'S A GRAND OLD FLAG

And millions of Americans (we hope) will fly Old Glory tomorrow by way of saying "Happy Birthday" to the United States of America, 191 years young.

It deserves to fly proudly—and be displayed properly.

For those with doubts about some of the niceties of flag etiquette, particularly in mounting the flag flat against a building, here are two pointers:

Whether displayed horizontally or vertically, the star-spangled bleu canton, or union, should be placed in the upper left corner, as the observer faces the flag.

While on the subject of holidays, here's a vigorous approving nod for various proposals to revise our calendars so that more holidays will fall on Mondays.

The Massachusetts legislature has made a modest start with a bill that would so reschedule the observance of Washington's Birthday and Columbus Day.

Congress has before it two proposals that go farther. The first is by Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.). It provides for celebration of Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day on the last Monday in May; Independence Day on the first Monday in July, and Veterans' Day on the second Monday in November.

SWITCHES FIVE TO MONDAY

A bill by Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.) provides similar arrangements for Memorial Day and Independence Day. It also would make the third Monday in February a holiday, but call it Presidents' Day (supposedly to give Abraham Lincoln equal billing with George Washington).

Veterans' Day, in the Smathers bill, would fall on the last Monday in October, and Thanksgiving on the fourth Monday in November.

We can hear the pained outcries from traditionalists over any such jiggering with dates hallowed by custom.

But Memorial Day, for instance, was set arbitrarily at May 30 by the Grand Army of the Republic to honor the Union dead of the Civil War.

We observe Nov. 11 as Veterans' Day because that day marked the end of the "war to end all war." It didn't, and the date itself consequently has lost much of its meaning.

The changes make sense. They would put an end to the chopped-up weeks that now result when holidays are celebrated in mid week and would permit travelers to make longer trips than two-day weekends allow.

There is nothing to prevent individual states from making some or all of the reforms suggested. But it will take Federal action to really get things moving. So come on Congress, get cracking.

THE FLORIDA SENATE,
Tallahassee, July 26, 1967.

Re: Senator George Smathers, S. 1217.

Mr. TOD SWALM,
Manager, Homestead South Dade Chamber of Commerce, Homestead, Fla.

DEAR TOD: As you can see from the enclosed Senate Memorial Resolution 1398, I attempted to do as you have suggested. Unfortunately the clock ran out on us last Friday, July 14, 1967, and we did not have the opportunity to enact this resolution.

By sending copies of this resolution to our Florida Congressional and Senate Delegation, I want to inform you and them that all of the sentiments expressed in the Florida Senate were in favor of this Memorial and it was unfortunate that time did not allow it to pass.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH R. POSTON,
State Senator—46th District.

SENATE MEMORIAL No. 1398

A memorial to the congress of the United States to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays

Whereas, there is presently a proposal within congress to change the dates of certain holidays so they will occur uniformly and regularly on Mondays, and

Whereas, the main benefit of such a change would be to the worker by providing the worker with a better opportunity for rest and relaxation by creating five (5) extra three (3) day weekends, and

Whereas, the employer is benefited economically by such a change in that absenteeism that surrounds midweek holidays would be reduced, and costly production interruptions and shutdowns caused by midweek holidays would be avoided, and

Whereas, tradition will not be impaired in that most holiday dates have been arbitrarily set and, in fact, already lack true historical significance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the congress of the United States is respectfully requested to recognize the need for uniform annual observances of certain legal holidays on Mondays and to speedily enact appropriate legislation so that such holidays may be uniformly and regularly celebrated to the great benefit of the public.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this memorial be dispatched to the president of the United States, to the president of the United States senate, to the speaker of the United States house of representatives and to each member of the Florida congressional delegation.

[San Francisco Examiner, July 11, 1967]

STRETCHING OUT THE WEEKEND

By Donald White, Examiner Financial Editor

"As far as I'm concerned, you can forget about last week," a small retailer said. "I stayed open Monday and didn't do enough business to pay the help.

"I closed Tuesday, The Fourth. Wednesday was a slow day and so was Thurs-

day. It wasn't until Friday that business picked up and then it was the weekend again."

The small retailer is one growing army of businessmen—large and small—who think the celebration of holidays on days other than Monday is for the birds.

Even the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is not noted for its progressive thinking in most matters, is heartily in favor of the universal three-day weekend with holidays falling on Monday.

When the chamber polled its members last year, 85 percent approved the idea of Monday holidays. When a Sunday supplement polled its readers, it received 180,061 ballots in favor, only 10,094 against the idea.

Businessmen are in favor of the idea for several reasons. Some 65 percent of those answering the chamber's poll said the change would help their production and work schedules. The benefit lies in avoiding the stop-start interruptions and increased absenteeism that surrounds such holidays.

Many businessmen, although not a majority, said sales would be improved by Monday holidays. Chief reason for expecting better sales is that the new-found leisure in three-day weekends would stimulate sales for a host of products and services.

A few potential beneficiaries of the long weekend: Hotels, motels, vacation resorts, hardware and other stores supplying do-it-yourselfers, and auto, sporting goods and clothing dealers.

Senator George Smathers of Florida has submitted a bill proposing five holiday changes. If passed:

Washington's Birthday would fall on the third Monday in February and be designated Presidents' Day in honor of all presidents.

Memorial Day would be last Monday in May.

Independence Day would be the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day would be the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day would be the fourth Monday in November.

It has been suggested that Smathers bill be amended to put Veterans Day in the March-April period, which now has no national holidays. Otherwise there would be a 97-day holiday drought between Presidents' Day and Memorial Day.

Federal legislation would only be applicable to the District of Columbia and Federal employes across the country but once enacted State legislatures would probably fall into line.

As the chamber suggests, if you're in favor of three-day weekends every year instead of when they just happen.

AETNA LIFE & CASUALTY,
Hartford, Conn., July 25, 1967.

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent today to Senator Eastland in support of S 1217. It occurred to me you might wish to have this for your files. Similar letters have been sent to Senator Dirksen and to the eight members of Connecticut's Congressional delegation.

Permit me to extend a sincere "thank you," Senator, for your efforts in behalf of Monday Holidays. If there is any thing further the Aetna Life & Casualty can do to assist you in securing enactment of this most worthwhile legislation, I hope you will call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. BLANCHFIELD,
Senior Vice President.

AETNA LIFE & CASUALTY,
Hartford, Conn., July 25, 1967.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the Aetna Life & Casualty—and myself personally—I should like to solicit your support of S 1217, Senator Smather's proposal on Uniform Monday Holidays. This bill, as you know, would create five additional three-day weekends for Federal employees and residents of the District of Columbia by making the following changes: Washington's Birthday

would be redesignated Presidents' Day in honor of all Presidents and observed the third Monday in February; Memorial Day would be observed the last Monday in May; Independence Day would be observed the first Monday in July; Veterans Day would be observed the last Monday in October; Thanksgiving would be observed the fourth Monday in November.

From an employer's standpoint, Uniform Monday Holiday legislation is desirable for at least two reasons. First, it boosts employee morale with a number of "short vacations" which provide considerably more opportunity for rest and relaxation than do midweek holidays. Second, it increases productivity by avoiding the stop-start interruptions and absenteeism common under the present system.

A more important reason for enactment of S 1217 is the possibility that it may save lives. As one of the nation's largest insurance companies, we have been impressed by statistics indicating that the highway accident rate on three-day weekends is lower than the rate of midweek holidays. A Massachusetts study, for example, indicated that the motorist's chances of being involved in a fatal accident are 55% greater on a midweek holiday than on a three-day weekend.

Our Company has been attempting for some time to provide its employees with Monday holidays. This is most difficult to accomplish, however, without that degree of uniformity which can be achieved only by legislation. When husbands and wives are employed by different companies, they naturally want to observe their holidays at the same time. Moreover, the realities of business life demand that our offices be open on the same days as are the offices of those with whom we do business.

Although the Smathers bill would affect only Federal employees and residents of the District of Columbia, it would be an important step toward enactment of similar legislation by the states.

Senator, I can think of no substantial arguments against this bill, whereas the arguments in its favor seem numerous. I recognize that hearings on the proposals have not yet been conducted, but when the matter comes before you I sincerely hope you will be able to give it favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. BLANCHFIELD,
Senior Vice President.

[Wall Street Journal, July 26, 1967]

MONDAY HOLIDAYS PLAN AROUSES NEW INTEREST AMONG CONGRESSMEN

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES MORE 3-DAY WEEKENDS; DAR FIGHTS CHANGES IN DATES

By Arlen J. Large

WASHINGTON—Good news for ghosts, goblins, pumpkin farmers: Congress is talking about making Halloween a national holiday.

It wouldn't be intentional actually. A pending bill would switch Veterans Day—already a Federal holiday—from Nov. 11 to the last Monday in October. The aim is creation of a pleasant autumn three-day weekend. But by calendar coincidence, Halloween occasionally falls on the last Monday in October; it did last year and will again in 1977 and 1983.

The idea of more Monday holidays has been kicking around Congress for years without success, but it's beginning to make progress now. Next week Sen. Everett Dirksen's Judiciary subcommittee on Federal charters, holidays and celebrations, plans to hold a public hearing on a bill by Florida Democrat George Smathers to make five national holidays fall on a Monday. One of the bill's strongest backers is the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which thinks it will bring some legal order to the workweek confusion created by the existing holiday schedule.

A write-your-Congressman campaign by the Chamber is credited with stirring fresh interest in the proposal. After nearly nine years of trying, New York Democrat Sam Stratton has been promised House hearings in August on a similar Monday-holiday bill.

SENATOR SMATHERS' CALENDAR

Right now Labor Day, established by Congress in 1894 as the first Monday in September, is the only observance that results in a deliberate three-day

weekend. Most other holidays are tied to calendar dates, which fall haphazardly each year on different days of the week. The Smathers revised holiday calendar would look like this.

Washington's Birthday—from Feb. 22 to the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day—from May 30 to the last Monday in May.

Independence Day—from July 4 to the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day—from Nov. 11 to the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day—from the fourth Thursday in November to the fourth Monday in November.

"We vigorously protest this downgrading of our national heroes" declares Mrs. Adele Sullivan, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To the DAR and other patriotic groups, the idea of abandoning such hallowed anniversaries as the Fourth of July and George Washington's actual birth date is a sacrilege. "We don't believe in that," snaps Mrs. Sullivan.

Backers of the bill, aware that tradition is their major hurdle, counterattack by trying to cast doubt on the significance of the dates. The Chamber of Commerce notes that the Continental Congress voted independence on July 2, 1776, and that what happened on July 4 was the approval by that body of the text of the Declaration of Independence; it took the next five years to get all the signatures on the document. Until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar when George Washington was 20 years old his birthday was February 11. (Sen. Smathers would abandon the historical tie altogether by calling the movable February holiday "Presidents Day".)

BOOSTING MORALE

The Chamber says Monday holidays help employe morale and avoid the extra cost of production start-ups and shutdowns when holidays fall in mid-week. The organization polled its membership on the idea last fall and got "a fantastic response," says Hilton Davis, who's running the crusade. Of the 10,000 members responding, 85% favored the plan, he reports.

Another long-time advocate of Monday holidays is the National Association of Travel Organizations, which wants people to take "mini-vacations." In today's testimony, the association will try to rebut the belief that long weekends cause more highway deaths; figures will be cited showing it's safer to drive on a three-day weekend than on a single holiday in midweek.

Pitted against the business groups is the Johnson Administration, though the opposition so far isn't very high-level. The Civil Service Commission has reminded Congress that the states pick the dates for holidays. Congress can legislate time off only for the District of Columbia and Federal Government employees. States generally—but not always—use the Federal dates. It wouldn't look very good, said the commission, if Federal offices closed down on Mondays in a place where everyone else was working or stayed open July 4 while others loafed.

Such things already happen. Washington's Birthday isn't observed in Nevada by banks and other offices, but the Post Office closes. Memorial Day (May 30) originally was for decorating Civil War graves, but rebellious Southern states celebrate Confederate Memorial Day variously on April 26, May 10 or June 3. The Post Office ignores the widely observed birthday of Abraham Lincoln, along with such locally celebrated anniversaries as Patriot's Day (April 19) in Massachusetts and Huey Long's birthday (Aug. 30) in Louisiana.

ALL-MONDAY HOLIDAYS? IDEA GAINING SUPPORT

The majority of the DeKalb Chamber of Commerce members responding to the recent Pro-Con membership poll say they favor uniform Monday holidays and that they oppose expanded government financing of REA—two bills currently before Congress.

The Uniform Monday Holidays bill was favored by 331 chamber members and opposed by 86. Two members had no opinion on the measure which would change the five annual holidays as follows:

Washington's Birthday changed to the third Monday in February; Memorial Day to the last Monday in May; Independence Day to the first Monday in July; Veterans Day to the last Monday in October and Thanksgiving Day to the fourth Monday in November.

Expanded financing of the REA through the establishment of a federal bank which would make 2 per cent loans to electric co-ops was opposed by 295 chamber members and favored by 91. Thirty-three members had no opinion.

[St. Petersburg Times, Feb. 27, 1967]

THE LONG WEEKEND

It doesn't sound very stirring—or even faintly historical—but a plan being proposed by business leaders and economists could revolutionize American holiday-taking.

Called the "Uniform Monday Holiday Plan," the scheme calls for all major U.S. holidays, except Christmas and New Year's, to fall on Monday. Were it to be put into effect workers would have five extra three-day weekends this year, for example.

In a way, it would be tidier. The awkwardness of mid-week holidays is only exceeded by the absenteeism caused by the Tuesday or Thursday day-off. Somehow, a lot of people never make it into the office on those intervening Mondays and Fridays.

Canadians use this plan. The British "Long Weekend," though less formal, is justly favored by those who can take it. Three days are bound to be better than the usual two.

It might take a little getting used to, though. Independence Day always on Monday? Likewise, George Washington's birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans Day and Thanksgiving?

People whose sense of the historical might be outraged can be comforted by the fact that most holiday dates don't really belong where they are anyway. Gregorian calendar in 1752; Independence Day could just as well be moved anywhere from the day of the Declaration—July 2—to the time it was approved 17 days later.

There's also an answer for those who say there would be more dashing down the highways killing each other with automobiles. Accident rates, says financial columnist Sylvia Porter, are actually lower on long weekends than on the one-day holidays. Not so much of a rush.

It's a pretty good thought. If most of our national celebrations were to be moved to Monday, its traditional hue of that unlovely day of returning work might turn from blue to red, white and blue. More colorful anyway.

[Miami Herald, Feb. 20, 1967]

UNIFORM HOLIDAYS WOULD BENEFIT BOTH BUSINESS AND LABOR

By Sylvia Porter

On Wednesday, we celebrate Washington's birthday. Since Washington actually was born on Feb. 11th—and it was the adoption of the Georgian calendar by the colonies in 1752 which pushed it ahead 11 days—there's no reason why the 22nd should be "sacred." Why not move this holiday to the third Monday in February so we could have a welcome 3-day weekend?

This July, the 4th falls on Tuesday—a signal for massive absenteeism on Monday and for tremendous losses to industry.

Since the Resolution of Independence was approved by Congress on July 2, 1776 and it took another 17 days before all members of Congress reported their approval, why should the traditional July 4 date still be regarded as sacred? Wouldn't it be better all around if Independence Day always was on a Monday?

This November, Veterans Day will fall on a Saturday. This promises to be a mess, because some will have time off on Friday, some on Monday and many of us will have no holiday at all. But Veterans Day, which originally marked the end of World War I hostilities, now has been broadened to commemorate veterans of all wars, making any set date historically meaningless. Wouldn't it be more reasonable to switch it from November, which is loaded with days off—to the first Monday in April which has no holidays?

Of course it makes sense. In fact, a U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey last fall revealed that such a plan would be accepted by business and employees.

Under the "Uniform Monday Holiday Plan" all major U.S. Holidays (except Christmas and New Year's) would automatically fall on Monday.

This would mean at least five extra three-day weekends in 1967. It would, in fact, create a new kind of "vacationette" between regular vacations.

For the businessman the plan would reduce absenteeism when a holiday falls, let's say, on a Tuesday or a Thursday. It would reduce costly shutdowns for single midweek holidays. It would benefit the travel industry because single-day holidays would become long weekends in which people could "go someplace."

OBJECTIONS LISTED

What, then are the objections?

First, is the extra three-day weekends might increase the highway death toll. However, some experts who have studied accident rates on three-day holiday weekends contend that despite nationwide press coverage of the problem, accident rates actually are lower than during single-day holidays when drivers are rushing to get "there and back."

Another objection is tradition. But look at the facts. In addition to the artificiality of Washington's birthday, Veterans Day and Independence Day. Thanksgiving Day has been changed several times over the years and Memorial Day, arbitrarily set on May 30 to honor the Civil War dead, was later broadened to honor all U.S. war dead.

The Chamber's survey may begin a new drive for federal, and later state legislation to launch the Monday holiday plan. A Monday holiday bill has been introduced before—and this bill surely will come up again.

[Wisconsin State Journal, June 12, 1967]

MONDAY HOLIDAY WINS, 3 TO 1

By William C. Robbins

More than three out of four "Grassroots" voters (76.8 per cent) favor the Uniform Monday Holiday plan.

With more than 500 "Grassroots Ballotbox" votes counted, the result was:
In favor: 386 Votes; 76.8 Per Cent.

Against: 116 Votes; 24.2 Per Cent.

Under the proposal, such holidays as Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, Washington's Birthday, and others would be observed on Monday to create three-day holidays.

Obviously, it is a proposal which draws sharp reaction, either strong support or opposition.

"Let's get cuttin' on this and celebrate this Fourth of July 1967 on Monday," one proponent wrote. (The Fourth will fall on a Tuesday this year, causing a broken work week.)

"That's just as much bunk as is Daylight Saving Time," an opponent declared.

In their capsule comments, proponents listed such advantages as more time for family activities, better work production and less absenteeism, better planning for business and travel, increased resort business, and better school schedules.

Although opponents fear increased highway accidents and decreased church attendance, their No. 1 objection is that the holidays would lose their significance to holidaying.

The 3 to 1 vote closely matches the support indicated in national polls of business people taken by the U.S. and Wisconsin Chambers of Commerce.

THEY FAVOR 'MONDAY' HOLIDAYS

The following remarks in favor of the Uniform Monday Holiday plan are typical of capsule comments of proponents:

"This should have been done years ago,"—R.F.W., Janesville.

"Reduce absenteeism and improve employe morale."—W.B.S., Madison.

"As a teacher I'm sure Monday holidays would produce a better school week."—C.B.C., Madison.

"Nice for older folks, too; would have visits with relatives instead of often spending day alone and lonely."—E.K.H., Baraboo.

"Family would have more time together." C.H.N., Baraboo.

"All dates were arbitrarily set in first place."—J.S.M., Whitewater.

THEY OPPOSE HOLIDAY CHANGE

The following comments came from persons who oppose any holiday changes:
 "Are we becoming so materialistic that we're forgetting why we have these holidays in the first place?"—M.F., Bloomington.

"Rural areas do not need long weekends."—E.B., Hillsboro.

"A day off in the middle of the week is the frosting on the cake."—R.G., Madison.

"What are we trying to celebrate, an established historical event or just another day of leisure?"—M.L., Cobb.

"The original reasons for a holiday would be lost and we'd have one grand highway disaster each time instead."—A.S., Madison.

"Too few actually observe these 'holidays,' such as Memorial Day, but rather regard them as vacation. So much of the meaning has been lost already, why have these days set aside at all?"—R.B., Columbus.

[Wisconsin State Journal, June 13, 1967]

UNIFORM ACROSS NATION: SUPPORT FOR MONDAY HOLIDAYS

There is much to say about the Uniform Monday Holiday plan, both pro and con.

We expect that there will be more talking about it than action, but it makes a good conversation piece this year with Lincoln's birthday falling on a Sunday, Washington's birthday on a Wednesday, Memorial Day on a Tuesday, Independence Day on a Tuesday, Veterans Day on a Saturday, and Thanksgiving Day on a Thursday, of course.

There are other negative arguments but the prime objection to the uniform holiday plan is that the special days will lose their primary reason for being as Americans forget everything about them except making them personal holidays.

Opponents argue that such special days of observance as Memorial Day and Independence Day will be days for swimming, boating, and golf and little else. But if you take a look around the country on any of these holidays in 1967, you will find that these are already primarily days for fun and relaxation. If you count the turnout of persons at holiday ceremonies and compare it to the tremendous numbers out for entertainment, you will see that there is little to be lost by changing to the Monday holiday plan.

Because America is moving into an era of still more leisure time, we give our support to the uniform holiday plan in order to reduce the confusion in the working place and in family planning for holidays, but on two conditions.

First, we believe that any plan should be adopted nationally by Congress making it uniform across the country or not at all. We oppose patchwork approval by individual states or localities. And second, taking the lead from the federal level, each city and town should make the holidays important to their people again with special ceremonies and programs. In fact, this should be done regardless of holiday legislation.

MOTEL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
 Washington, D.C., March 17, 1967.

Senator GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SMATHERS: The Motel Association of America, representing the motel industry of the nation, is actively supporting a Uniform Monday Holiday Plan.

We are very much interested in your bill on this subject (S 1217) and would like the opportunity of testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee when hearings are called on this bill. We would like to know if your bill contains the same provisions as the one introduced into the House by Congressman Stratton (HR 1292).

We are at present enlisting support for the Uniform Holiday Plan among our Congressional Action Committees throughout the nation.

Let us know how we can best support your efforts.

Sincerely,

S. COOPER DAWSON, Jr.,
 Chairman, Governmental Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON REPORT ON . . . UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS

. . . their value to the public . . . their benefits to business . . . how to get them

BUSINESS FAVORS HOLIDAY SWITCH

Question: How to improve employee morale, production, maybe even sales?

Answer: Switch to uniform Monday holidays, thereby creating additional "long" weekends or vacationettes during the year.

The answer may appear unbelievably simple—but most businessmen expect uniform Monday holidays would have precisely those beneficial effects. And opinion samples indicate the public at large supports the idea just as enthusiastically.

Business sentiment in favor of the move was emphasized in May when delegates to the National Chamber's annual meeting approved, without dissent, a new policy declaration committing the Chamber to work for the change. Legislation has been introduced to start the ball rolling.

The need now, to bring about the change, is for constituents across the country to register their interest in the legislation with their senators and representatives—and also to start getting governors and state legislators interested.

OLD IDEA—BUT NEW INTEREST AND INCREASED SUPPORT

Uniform Monday Holidays is not a new idea. For several years, there have been proposals of one form or another to change the dates of certain nonreligious holidays so they will occur regularly and uniformly on Mondays. The objective is to create additional three-day weekends like Labor Day—not to establish new or added holidays, just to schedule several existing holidays on fixed Mondays. Christmas and New Year's are not included in the proposals.

Interest in the subject was boosted last fall by a widely publicized membership opinion poll among the National Chamber's business members. Nearly 10,000 members responded, making it the second most popular poll ever conducted by the Chamber. *A whopping 85% approved the idea*—while 14% opposed it and 1% had no opinion. Many editors and columnists added their approval.

Favorable public opinion was revealed in a subsequent survey by *This Week* magazine, which invited readers to return a ballot indicating their views. In March, the magazine reported a deluge of returns—180,061 ballots in favor, 10,094 opposed. *That's a supporting vote of 95%*, which is probably about as close to unanimous agreement as the public can get.

PUBLIC WOULD GAIN MAJOR BENEFITS

Main benefit of regularizing Monday holidays is to the general public—the better opportunity a three-day weekend provides for rest and relaxation, for travel, sports, hobbies, even do-it-yourself chores. A midweek holiday simply does not lend itself to the variety and scope of activities that can be enjoyed during a three-day weekend.

A California banker who queried his employees before responding to the Chamber's poll said, "I was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea. I think on a popular vote there would be a landslide in favor of shifting the holidays to Monday.

PRODUCTION GAINS ARE ANTICIPATED

Improved production is another important expected benefit. Some 65% of the Chamber poll respondents said the change would help their production and work schedules. Only 7% anticipate some harm in this regard. The benefit lies in avoiding the stop-start interruptions caused by midweek holidays and the increased absenteeism that often surrounds such holidays. A small manufacturer in New Jersey commented, "A broken-up week is always a poor production week." In a similar vein, a wholesale grocer in Montana said regular Monday holidays would make it easier to establish delivery schedules.

SALES IMPROVEMENTS ARE ALSO EXPECTED

Sales improvements are another anticipated benefit, but by fewer companies. Some 35% of the respondents look for better sales, 54% expect no change, 6% have no opinion, and 6% figure their sales may be harmed. Chief reason for expecting better sales is that the new-found leisure time in the three-day week-

ends would stimulate sales for a host of products and services. To mention just a few potential beneficiaries: Hotels, motels, and vacation resorts. Hardware and other stores supplying do-it-yourselfers. Manufacturers and dealers of sporting goods, clothing, autos. Transportations companies, tour services, travel agencies, etc. Some expect sales improvements for other reasons. For example, the head of a large food supermarket chain said of his business, "We can always make up a Monday (holiday), but never a Thursday, Friday or Saturday."

CONGRESS IS KEY, BUT STATE ACTION IS NEEDED, TOO

The process of achieving uniform Monday holidays involves both federal and state governments. Federal legislation is applicable only to the District of Columbia and federal employees across the country. The states determine what holidays they will observe and when. Up to now, states have hesitated to make the change unless other states do, too. So, passage of federal legislation seems a logical starting point, since it would encourage the states to follow suit. From a practical standpoint, though, Congress may also be hesitant, unless it has some evidence that the states are likely to follow through.

Key measure among pending bills is S. 1217, sponsored by Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.). It proposes five changes:

Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22)—to third Monday in February, and designated Presidents' Day in honor of all Presidents.

Memorial Day (May 30)—to last Monday in May.

Independence Day (July 4)—to first Monday in July.

Veterans Day (Nov. 11)—to last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day—from 4th Thursday to 4th Monday in November.

With one exception, the Smathers bill proposes exactly the same changes approved by majority votes in the Chamber's poll. The exception is Veterans Day. Chamber members were divided about where to move it. Some preferred the first or second Monday in November. Others saw merit in moving Veterans Day to the March-April period, which now has designated holidays. Otherwise, there would be a 97-day holiday drought between Presidents' Day and Memorial Day. The third Monday in March would avoid conflict with Easter and still assure holiday balance during the year.

The next broadest pending bill is H.R. 1292, introduced by Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.). This differs from the Smathers bill in two ways: It would not change Thanksgiving, and it would move Veterans Day to the second Monday in November. Other pending bills would change only Memorial Day and Independence Day.

[The Cleveland Press]

HOLIDAY PLAN WOULD SPUR TRAVEL

By Bill Hughes, Travel Editor

You would be working today if the National Association of Travel Organizations (NATO) had its way. But you would also have five vest-pocket vacations to enjoy this year, too.

NATO has been plugging away for some 10 years to change the nation's holiday calendar and link five holidays to a steady Monday spot for a series of three-day weekends.

This year with two bills along that line working their way through Congress, they are coming tantalizingly close.

The idea is not to establish new or added holidays but simply to schedule existing holidays on fixed Mondays. Besides today, Memorial Day, changed would be Washington's Birthday, Independence Day, Veterans Day and possibly even Thanksgiving.

This would give you five long weekends like the Labor Day observance.

Both Christmas and New Year's Day are not encompassed by the proposals because of obvious reasons.

Before you speak out about breaking tradition, remember Thanksgiving has already been shifted around and the days we celebrate several others are in dispute.

Washington's birthday, for instance, was really Feb. 11 and was changed to the 22d when we shifted from the Gregorian calendar.

And while we celebrate Independence Day on July 4, many people think July 2 was intended to be the day of observance.

Today was originally set as a Memorial Day to honor the dead of our Civil War. But since World War I, it also honors the dead of all later wars.

November 11 was once just Armistice Day for the end of World War I. But President Eisenhower changed it to Veterans Day as a tribute to veterans of all wars. Changing the days of either would not lessen their significance.

Opponents to the long weekends point to the high death rates on the highways during such periods. But they are from the length of time, not increased danger.

The National Safety Council reports the one-day midweek holiday has the average danger rating of 1.83, as compared to 1.18 for a three-day weekend and 1.16 for a four-day weekend.

Besides giving the general public five mini-vacations each year to discover America, NATO believes the plan would help give more meaning to the holidays . . . historically, culturally, educationally and recreationally.

[WISH-TV 8 editorial, Indianapolis, July 6, 1967]

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

Try to imagine celebrating the 4th of July on the 6th . . . or the 3rd.

It's a little shocking, isn't it . . . almost like observing Thanksgiving on a Monday instead of a Thursday. But after the first shock, the possibilities of these holidays falling in the manner just mentioned makes a lot of sense.

Under proposals for uniform Monday holidays, five days during the year, including Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Thanksgiving would be observed on Mondays.

Florida Senator George Smathers has introduced a bill in the Congress from which a new holiday schedule would emerge as follows:

Washington's Birthday would become "Presidents' Day" in honor of all Presidents, with the observance changed from February 22nd to the third Monday in that month. Memorial Day would be celebrated on the last Monday in May, Independence Day on the first Monday in July, Veterans Day the last Monday in October, and Thanksgiving on the fourth Monday in November. Christmas and New Year's Day would not be affected.

These changes, coupled with the observance of Labor Day already on a Monday, would give most people at least six three-day weekends during the year, instead of a half-dozen days off scattered at random throughout the week and the calendar.

Tradition wouldn't really be cast aside, either, when you consider that John Adams intended Independence Day to be celebrated on July 2nd, and that Thanksgiving has been observed on a variety of days, including August 6th.

WISH-TV would support the proposed uniform Monday holidays, and there is ample evidence to indicate that the majority of the public would, too. As an example, one magazine survey of more than 180,000 respondents found 95% support for Monday holidays.

If you can imagine July 4th on the 6th . . . and the three-day weekend it could provide . . . this is a good time to let your state and Congressional representatives know how you feel about the Monday holidays.

[Nation's Business, February 1967]

MONDAY HOLIDAYS: LESS WORK, MORE PROFIT?

Four times this year a holiday will fall in midweek. You and your employees take the day off, go back to the job for a day or more and then have the weekend off.

How about a vest-pocket vacation instead? Forego a holiday on the traditional date and switch it to the nearest Monday. The result: A series of three-day vacations spread neatly over the year. Moreover, it could mean savings or more profits for your business.

What, some say, eat Thanksgiving Turkey on a Monday? Shoot off fireworks on the third of July? Honor our veterans on Nov. 13?

The fact is, holiday changes have been discussed for a number of years and may well come to pass because of new broad-gauged business support.

Actually why celebrate George Washington's Birthday on Feb. 22, when he was really born on February 11? Or Columbus Day on Oct. 12 when old Chris really discovered America on Oct. 23?

Why the Fourth of July? It was July 2 when the Continental Congress actually adopted the resolution of independence advanced by Richard Henry Lee and John Adams. It was on that day in 1776 when we really declared our independence from Great Britain.

It was July 19 when the Continental Congress ordered the document engrossed and passed a resolution seeking signatures that would lead to its ratification.

It was during George Washington's lifetime that the British introduced the Gregorian calendar to the colonies—advancing all dates 11 days—and hence the Feb. 22 observance.

Oct. 12 is the date that appeared on the "old" calendar in Columbus' wardroom aboard the Santa Maria. Had we shifted the date, though, to accomodate the current Gregorian calendar, we would celebrate Columbus Day on Oct. 23.

All this shows that national holidays Americans are so accustomed to were set arbitrarily and might be observed on entirely different dates today.

SWITCH THE DATES?

For a number of years there has been growing sentiment to change the dates of some of these holidays so that they will be observed instead on the nearest Monday to afford workers a series of three-day vacationettes and avoid the split-week observances now in practice.

The idea has widespread support from business and labor, the travel industry and many others. In fact, about the only opposition comes from those who fear the three-day holiday may increase highway accidents.

The drive for uniform Monday observances of certain holidays may well take on new impetus as a result of a recent survey by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It asked its members if they would favor Monday observance of such holidays as Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day and Thanksgiving. Christmas and New Year's Day were not included. An overwhelming majority—85 per cent—of the almost 10,000 who responded said they would. The National Chamber has taken no official position on the proposal.

Over the past few years several unsuccessful attempts have been made in Congress to adopt resolutions calling for uniform Monday observances. At least one Congressman, Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) is planning to push such legislation in the new Congress.

These traditional holidays are not national holidays as such but rather legal or public holidays. The President and Congress can designate them as holidays only for the District of Columbia and for federal workers around the nation. The states have jurisdiction over holidays they choose to observe and these are set aside either by legislative enactment or executive proclamation.

BUSINESSMAN'S VIEW

Reasons for wanting to change to Monday holidays are many and varied. Among businessmen they tend to fall in three categories. They feel the vacationettes would:

Reduce absenteeism that sometimes surrounds holidays that fall during midweek.

Avoid production interruptions caused by midweek holidays.

Create sales stimulus for many types of businesses whose products and services would be useful in new-found time for recreation. Those who favor change concede it may be difficult to alter Americans' deeply ingrained attachment to traditional dates for traditional celebrations. On the other hand, this may be offset by the lure of several short vacations during the year.

Few exponents of uniform Monday holidays suggest tampering with New Year's Day or Christmas. Many remember the hornet's nest stirred up by Franklin Roosevelt when he proposed a different Thursday for Thanksgiving.

One of the supporters of Monday holidays is the National Association of Travel Organizations.

TRAVEL STIMULUS

The organization notes that:

"Monday holidays would provide vacationettes which everyone needs to supplement his regular vacation. The long weekends would afford a break in routine which would provide an opportunity for people to engage in their favorite activity—fishing, loafing, visiting, sightseeing, etc.

"Enough of this activity would involve travel to serve as a stimulant to the travel business.

"The new money brought into communities through this travel would stimulate all business.

"The plan would strengthen rather than weaken religious observance of holidays since each 'holiday span' would include a Sunday to make church observance of the holidays possible."

Another supporter of the plan, John R. Park, president of Acme Markets, Inc., Philadelphia, says he feels the suggested change "is highly desirable, not only from the company's standpoint, but also for its employees and customers."

Monday holidays certainly would increase interstate travel. Thousands of travelers would take jets for vacation resorts or visits to friends and relatives.

By train, for instance, a traveler could board a sleeper in Chicago on Friday night and be in Denver or in New York the following morning. He could spend three days, make the return trip on Monday night and be at work on Tuesday morning.

Similarly, regular bus service on superhighways could provide three-day vacations to points far from home.

Most American businesses have settled on the practice of offering employees six paid holidays—Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year's, Independence Day, Labor Day and Memorial Day. Beyond that there are extreme differences in what individual business firms set aside in the way of paid holidays. Some also give Veterans' Day, for example.

In recent years there is a slight trend toward granting "new" paid holidays for such occasions as Good Friday, Christmas Eve, the day after Thanksgiving and for a "floating" holiday. A floating holiday is described as "a regular holiday deliberately scheduled by a company, sometimes with a union's cooperation [or pressure] to fall on such day as would be most beneficial to production scheduling to the employee." Almost invariably, when used, the floating holiday produces one or more long weekends.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SURVEY

The National Chamber survey showed, among other things, that businessmen are giving considerable thought to the holiday proposal. It drew the second largest questionnaire response in Chamber history.

Member business firms not only are for uniform Monday holidays but they are prepared to campaign for them. Responses indicated that employees of many of these companies similarly are eager to take advantage of the three-day holidays.

The president of a San Fernando Valley bank comments, "I queried our employees before answering the questions and I was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea. I think on a popular vote there would be a landslide in favor of shifting the holidays to Monday."

Charles A. Smith, chairman of the board of Victory Markets, Inc., Norwich, N.Y., believes the switch would be particularly helpful to anyone dealing in perishable goods. Mr. Smith explains groceries and supermarkets would be able to "clean up" their perishables on a weekend with holidays falling on a Monday.

Food stores try to sell out all their perishable by Saturday closing, since they don't keep well over the weekend. Midweek holidays create problems because perishables have to be removed from display cases on the eve of holidays and return when the store reopens.

A wholesale grocer in Billings, Mont., favors Mondays off because midweek holidays are a "nightmare." He explains: "Delivery schedules to customers are very difficult to set up in any satisfactory manner when the holiday comes in midweek.

Thomas Butler, chairman of the board of the Grand Union Co., East Paterson, N.J., heartily endorses the proposal.

In his view, midweek holidays disrupt business and are unsatisfactory both to management and employees. "I think uniform Monday holidays would be beneficial in the entire retail field," he observes.

AIRLINES ENTHUSIASTIC

Holmes Brown, American Airlines, Inc., vice president, says "Such three-day weekends combined with the new air fare reductions—one-half youth fares, family fares and excursion fares—will open up new horizons for millions of families all over America, truly making the United States one great neighborhood.

"We heartily endorse the idea and join forces with the National Chamber and all others who will help make this a reality."

A Mamaroneck, N.Y., manufacturer reports his company already "swings" some holidays to create long weekends. "We find that our production actually increases as compared with those occasions where the holiday falls in the middle of the week," he discloses.

Frank Staples, president of the SuCrest Corp., notes that Canada already has adopted uniform Monday holidays and suggests the United States follow suit. "It certainly has my very strong support," he observes. "It would be very beneficial to business."

Another executive, A. W. Baird, vice president of The Travelers Insurance Cos., says his firm seeks constantly to work out three-day holidays when it doesn't interfere with corporate business. "We think we get more mileage out of our employees in this way," he explains.

Travelers, incidentally, abolished Veterans' Day as a holiday in favor of the Friday after Thanksgiving.

Ernest Henderson III, president of the Sheraton Corp of America, feels considerable lodging business is lost when holidays fall in the middle of the week. "The businessman and the vacationer both stay home and literally the entire week is lost if the holiday falls on either Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday," he observes.

"If holidays were on Monday we could give our customers better service at a lower cost."

OPPONENTS' VIEWS

On the other side of the coin, a warehouseman in Rapid City, S. Dak., sees problems emerging from three-day holidays. He says:

"We run a public warehouse. Our customers come and give no notice. We cannot plan our output. Carloads and trucks come to our docks at customers' whim. This would peak Tuesdays beyond dock capacity."

To a Salt Lake City businessman the vest-pocket vacation makes sense from an economic standpoint but he fears what it would do to highway travel. Noting that 56 per cent of traffic fatalities occurred on weekends in 1965, he asserts: "To add another day to the weekend seems almost suicidal."

A North Carolina furniture manufacturer minces no words: "We think this makes about as much sense as starting the movement to have all women wear pants and all men to wear dresses. These folks in Washington are changing all our ways of life enough without giving them further ideas."

And this from the partner in an Ohio incubator company, "Why do we have to cook up occasions to celebrate just so we can get off work? Does it salve our conscience? If most of us would work as hard at working as we do to get out of work we might honestly earn the right to a few holidays and our salaries."

A Detroit businessman understandably can't work out a production schedule in advance. Hence, he says, Monday holidays would "make our services 'gang up' from Saturday noon to Tuesday and create a tremendous problem." He operates a funeral home.

Newspaper response to the National Chamber's findings, however, has been generally favorable.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Times, as one example, comments: "Aside from reluctance to break with old habits, about the only argument against uniform weekend holidays is the fact that they would encourage more automobile travel and this could mean more traffic accidents. Whether this is a sufficient liability to offset the advantages is doubtful."

Senator SMATHERS. I want to thank the chairman for the time you have given to listen to me and the time you will give to listen to wit-

nesses. I believe this is the kind of legislation the people of the country are very much in favor of and would like to see the Congress do something about.

I thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you very much for an all-inclusive statement.

Is Congressman McClory here?

Mr. McClory, this subcommittee will be glad to hear from you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT McCLORY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FROM THE 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

Mr. McCLORY. Thank you very much, Senator.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to appear today and offer testimony in support of legislation to provide for the observance of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, instead of on the specific dates and various days of the week when most such holidays occur. Insofar as I know, this is the first congressional hearing which has been held in behalf of Monday holidays—a program that has been discussed for many years. Indeed, Monday or long-weekend holidays have been adopted in various other countries including Canada, England, and New Zealand, where they have met with overwhelming popular approval.

I am reminded that my colleague and friend, Mr. Dirksen, chairman of this subcommittee, was invited a short time ago to prepare a series of predictions as to what life in the United States will be like a century hence. I believe these predictions were sealed in a steel box within the cornerstone of the new First National Bank Building in Chicago. Prominent among such predictions was that of a 4-day workweek composed of 4-hour days, forecast for the year 2067. One reason for my appearing here today is to assist in bringing a partial realization to this prediction at an earlier time. If the measure which Senator Smathers and I have introduced is enacted into law, we will have at least 6 weeks during the year which will have 4 workdays each. With six national holidays falling on Monday, the workweek during these weeks would begin on Tuesday and end on Friday. Of course, there is nothing in the pending bills to indicate that 4-day weeks would consist of 4-hour long workdays. That will have to be handled by another bill, hopefully some time before the year 2067 rolls around.

Before discussing the numerous problems which would have to be solved in connection with enactment of uniform Monday holiday legislation, let me emphasize that in considering these measures, the committee is responding to an overwhelming public demand for their enactment. In a poll conducted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, to which Senator Smathers made reference, with nearly 10,000 members responding, support for uniform Monday holidays came from 85 percent of the members, while only 14 percent opposed it and 1 percent expressed no opinion.

Also, of course, you have had testimony about the overwhelming support indicated by the poll on this question by This Week magazine.

In my own case, I polled almost 16,000 residents of the 12th Con-

gressional District with the result that approximately 69 percent of the voters favored the change with only 27 percent opposed and a little less than 4 percent expressing no opinion. Support for uniform Monday holidays was relatively equal among those in all age groups. Support was evidenced by more than 68 percent of those who described themselves as blue collar workers and by 73.5 percent of those in white-collar occupations. I should add that my questionnaire referred solely to Independence Day and Memorial Day, the two holidays with respect to which there is the greatest patriotic and sentimental attachment—a subject which I will also discuss later on in my testimony.

The overwhelming popularity of this legislation results from some very obvious considerations: (*a*) A desire on behalf of families for increased opportunities to be together, particularly when family members may be widely separated; (*b*) the increased need for outdoor recreation, often some distance from the family home; (*c*) an expansion of the productive and valuable do-it-yourself activities of many resourceful and industrious Americans; (*d*) opportunities for greater industrial and commercial production as a result of workweeks being uninterrupted by midweek holidays and employee absenteeism being eliminated when holidays are made to fall on a Monday; (*e*) additional travel time, with ensuing recreational and educational benefits particularly through increased opportunities for pilgrimages to historical sites and places of interest connected with our traditional holidays, and more time to prepare for such observances.

One of the principal arguments against this legislation is based on the assumption that uniform Monday holidays would increase the death toll on our highways as a result of increased travel. However, my research as well as that of Senator Smathers does not bear out this fear. Indeed, in a report filed in the 86th Congress as House Document 93, entitled, "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," the Secretary of Commerce reported as follows:

The one day, midweek holidays were the most potent causes of accidents with an average danger rate of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day holiday weekends.

In other words the danger of accidents on the highways is considerably greater on a midweek holiday than during a 3-day holiday weekend. In fact, it seems quite logical that when drivers of automobiles seek to take advantage of a single midweek holiday the increased speed at which they must travel is more apt to produce an accident than the more leisurely travel made possible by a 3-day holiday weekend.

It is alleged by the U.S. Civil Service Commission that States would not observe the Monday holidays, and that Federal employees would be required to work on days which are normally holidays in the States and communities where they are employed while enjoying Monday holidays when other employees are at work. This obviously would not be the case. In the first place, it seems clear that this legislation, if enacted, would receive almost immediate acceptance by American industry, including retail establishments.

The Bureau of the Budget makes a similar objection contending that "the observance of legal public holidays in the United States, except

in the District of Columbia and for Federal employees, is determined by the individual States." While this may be true, legalistically, the fact remains that section 6103(a) of title 5 of the United States Code presently establishes eight legal public holidays including Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The effect of this stature has been to guide the Nation in its celebration of holidays. While amending that statute in accordance with S. 1217, Senator Smathers' bill, or H.R. 11679, which is my corresponding bill, would not compel the States to act—it is my considered opinion that such State action would follow almost at once. In order to permit the State legislatures to take necessary and appropriate action, it would be well to delay the effectiveness of the uniform Monday holiday legislation to provide them with this opportunity.

An alternative method might be found in more coercive legislation such as the Uniform Time Act, enacted in the 89th Congress. However, I would not want to recommend this step unless it should first be shown that State legislatures were not exercising their traditional prerogatives with respect to legal holidays.

I am pleased to note that the Department of Labor has expressed its full support of this legislation.

The bill which I introduced on July 24, 1967 (H.R. 11679), unlike previous holiday bills which have been previously introduced, would provide that—

Any reference in a law of the United States * * * to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed * * * shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in * * * amended section 6103(a).

This would have the effect of standardizing all references in the United States Code to conform to the new 3-day holiday schedule provided by section 6103(a) of title 5.

My bill and Senator Smather's bill provide for changing the observances of five of our traditional holidays to Mondays, and redesignating George Washington's birthday as Presidents' Day:

(1) Presidents' Day (third Monday in February), instead of Washington's Birthday (February 22);

(2) Memorial Day (last Monday in May), instead of May 30;

(3) Independence Day (first Monday in July), instead of July 4;

(4) Veterans' Day (last Monday in October), instead of November 11;

(5) Thanksgiving Day (fourth Monday in November), instead of fourth Thursday in November.

However, while the observance of these holidays may be traditional, the dates on which they are celebrated are not quite as well established historically.

Presidents' Day (third Monday in February): Celebrating George Washington's birthday on the third Monday in February—as Presidents' Day—should cause no problem. First of all, Presidents' Day would be a commemoration to all Presidents, not just President Washington.

Second, the exact date of Washington's birth is subject to conjecture. Washington is reported to have been born on February 11,

according to the calendar in effect at the time of his birth. The change in the date for observing his birth occurred when the United States adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1793—which had the effect of advancing all dates 11 days. However, according to Douglas' "American Book of Days," George Washington's birthday was first celebrated publicly on February 12 at the direction of Comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French Forces during the American Revolution, who declared the day a holiday for his troops. February 12 was selected because February 11, which was then regarded as Washington's birthday, fell on a Sunday.

Memorial Day (last Monday in May) : Memorial Day has been celebrated on April 25, April 26, June 9 and May 30. The May 30 date appears to have been originated by Gen. John A. Logan who, as the first commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic ordered the initial nationwide observance of Decoration Day on May 30, 1868.

Independence Day (first Monday in July) : Independence Day poses perhaps the most difficult problem primarily because of the great sentimental importance attached to this most important of all of our national holidays. Independence Day and the 4th of July have become practically synonymous.

However, according to Carl L. Becker, late professor of history at Cornell University, the Resolution of Independence, which embodied the language of the official Declaration of Independence, was voted by the Continental Congress on July 2, 1776. The very next day, John Adams, one of the draftsmen of the Declaration of Independence, wrote: "The second of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America."

It was not until July 19, 1776, that Congress voted to have the Declaration engrossed on parchment with the title, "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen States of the United States of America." It is this Declaration which has become the official document to which reference is made when we refer to the Declaration of Independence. The July 4 date occurs because the draft "Resolution" of Independence which had been reported on June 28, 1776, was modified and finally agreed to by the Congress on July 4, 1776. John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, and Charles Thomson, Secretary, signed the Declaration on that day. The formal signing ceremony is reported to have taken place on August 2, 1776, but only 50 of the 56 signers were present. Accordingly, some signed later.

As Professor Becker states :

The primary purpose of the Declaration was not to declare independence, but to proclaim to the world the reasons for declaring independence. It was intended as a formal justification of an act already accomplished.

Veterans Day (last Monday in October) : Veterans Day which purports to honor veterans of all of our wars, is now celebrated on November 11—formerly Armistice Day. This was the day, November 11, 1918, on which the cease-fire was arranged between Germany and the Allies to bring World War I to a close. However, the day now honors not only the veterans of World War I but likewise the veterans of all of our armed conflicts.

Thanksgiving Day (fourth Monday in November) : Thanksgiving Day has been celebrated at various times since the Pilgrims' First

Thanksgiving Day in 1621 in Massachusetts—probably in October. In 1863, President Lincoln set August 6 as a day of national thanksgiving, and in the following year he set the last Thursday in November for this purpose. Then, in 1939, President Roosevelt proclaimed the third Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day and it was not until 1941 that Congress changed it to the fourth Thursday in November. Accordingly, the tradition of a Thanksgiving is not well established by a precise date, and its celebration is quite subject to change.

One of the best and most obvious arguments in favor of establishing most of our holidays on Monday is that we observe them on Monday now if they happen to fall on Sunday. Indeed, when holidays such as Independence Day or Christmas fall on a Saturday we become a bit confused and end up observing them on Friday—or Monday—or both. Such confusion and uncertainty would be avoided by favorable action on S. 1217 and H.R. 11679 with respect to all of the holidays covered.

Of course, some time will be required for the American public, and particularly American business, to prepare for the new holiday schedule. Many States, indeed most or all of the 50 States, will want to take some appropriate action. Public and private groups with meetings scheduled on Monday will want to revise their schedules in advance. Calendar manufacturers will require time for designating the new holidays on their calendars. Other preparatory work will be required.

Accordingly, it is my suggestion, as provided in the revised measure which I introduced—H.R. 11679—to postpone the effective date of the new holiday schedule to January 1, 1970.

In addition to all of these reasons for adopting a uniform Monday holiday plan, it would seem well to note the experience of several other countries which have previously adopted this system. Our neighbors in Canada celebrate the Queen's birthday on the Monday closest to May 24. They also observe Thanksgiving on the second Monday in October. Both of these holidays provide opportunities for extended pleasure and recreational needs as well as for appropriate observances consistent with the occasion. England and New Zealand have had similar favorable experiences with uniform Monday holidays.

On the basis of reason and logic and in the interests of the broad general welfare of the citizens of this Nation—particularly the families of America—a bill to establish uniform Monday holidays should be passed.

I also want to commend favorably the initiative and action which has been taken by Senator Smathers and also by my esteemed colleague in the House, Representative Sam Stratton, of New York, who has also contributed a great deal in support and in behalf of this measure.

In order to give the measure its first and perhaps its most important impulse, I urge this distinguished subcommittee to act favorably on this bill.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. McClory, and thanks for the two suggestions in your statement concerning the postponement of the effective date and also the code of references. Those will be helpful.

Thank you very much.

Is Congressman Stratton here?

STATEMENT OF HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FROM THE 35TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Senator Smathers.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I appear here this morning before the first committee of the Congress ever to hold formal hearings on the proposal to fix some additional U.S. national holidays, besides Labor Day, so they automatically fall each year on a Monday. I have been waiting for this opportunity for almost 9 years, having first introduced such legislation back in 1959 when I first came to the House. Now before this distinguished panel I believe I can really see the light at the end of the legislative tunnel.

I appear here in general support of a similar measure introduced by the distinguished Senator from Florida, Mr. Smathers, S. 1217, and also in support of the basic legislation introduced by Mr. McClory. These bills would fix Memorial Day on the fourth Monday in May and Independence Day on the first Monday in July. It would redesignate Washington's Birthday as Presidents' Day and fix it on the third Monday in February. It would designate Veterans Day not in November but on the last Monday in October. And, finally, it would fix Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Monday in November.

I do not want to bring about any dispute among the various sponsors of this resolution, but frankly, Mr. Chairman, Franklin Roosevelt ran into a great deal of trouble trying to make a very modest change in Thanksgiving Day and I would hesitate to think I could succeed where he failed.

Besides, it is a semireligious holiday, and moreover, I find there are some labor-management contracts which already fix the Friday after Thanksgiving as a paid holiday. Thus S. 1217 would deprive these employees of one holiday they already have.

My bill would keep additional changes and innovations at a minimum beyond the Monday suggestion—which is certainly innovation enough. Washington's Birthday would fall on the third Monday in February, Memorial Day and Independence Day would fall as they do in the Smathers' bill. And Veterans Day would be the second Monday in November.

Now, Mr. Chairman, why should the Senate and the House enact such innovative legislation? The answer is very simple, and I believe can perhaps best be illustrated by these mail sacks. These are only a few of the total we have received, Mr. Chairman, containing more than 200,000 mailed ballots sent to the This Week Sunday magazine supplement in support of our idea—98 percent of the total in favor, as I believe Senator Smathers and Mr. McClory have also indicated.

As these clearly indicate—I am told by the way, this is the largest mail response that This Week magazine ever received to any mailed ballot. The people clearly want it.

The Monday holiday idea has been kicking around, as I have said, for years. But we legislators, conservative by nature, are hesitant about disturbing the established order. Yet in the past year,

we have finally begun to sample public sentiment on this unusual new idea, and the results have been perfectly astounding. Ninety percent in the This Week poll, the biggest mail ballot response in their history I think as a total, Mr. Chairman, they got something like 29 mail sacks. We have only brought five or six here this morning, just to try to give you the idea.

A poll taken last fall by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce revealed 85 percent support among their members. Businessmen want it. Labor wants it. The people want it. Hardly a day goes by—and I am sure this applies to Senator Smathers and Mr. McClory as well—that some additional newspaper or group doesn't send me a poll of their own, showing the same amazing support. We have all gotten a lot of mail in favor of the idea, and it is this mail, I daresay, which has led to these hearings this morning and on August 16 in the House committee.

Perhaps we can compare this measure with the so-called dog-napping bill in the last Congress. I am sure you would agree with me not too many of us were aware at first that dog-napping was a problem. But when the mail started coming in we got the message and enacted the legislation. I hope we will do the same here.

Why are Monday holidays a good idea? I do not want to repeat in detail what Senator Smathers and Mr. McClory have already said, Mr. Chairman, but just to run very briefly over these points, Monday holidays are a good thing for the employee because they make each holiday a 3-day weekend, which means more time for travel, more time for family outings. Secondly, with each holiday falling on a Monday, businessmen need no longer worry about the absenteeism and disruption that inevitably occur when a holiday falls—as Memorial Day and Independence Day fall this year and will again next year—in the middle of the week. Some people, as Senator Smathers had pointed out, on Memorial Day take the extra day off anyway. But most of the rest of us find we can't—our children are in school or some such problem—so we miss the chance for a longer family outing.

As one correspondent wrote me last January: "This idea is wonderful and you are the working girl's friend." I will stand on that label, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SMATHERS. I hope you would be willing to share it a little bit, Congressman.

Mr. STRATTON. I think we can all share that designation when this legislation is enacted, Senator.

As a matter of fact, with all the legislative problems we have before us here this year, with the decisive issues we face in so many fields, wouldn't it be really helpful to pass a bill that nearly everybody wants, a bill on which labor and management, Republican and Democrat can unite? Wouldn't it be nice if this Congress, for all our woes, could end up known as "the working girl's friend"?

Now what about the objections, Mr. Chairman. Basically there are four as I see it and I will try to deal briefly with each in turn.

The first is the objection that it would be wrong to celebrate holidays on other than the appropriate appointed day. But Senator Smathers has clearly pointed out that the days that we now observe, these holidays have lost much of their significance. George Washington was act-

ually born on February 11 not February 22. Memorial Day was first observed on May 5 not May 30. The Declaration of Independence was first signed on July 2 not July 4. And Veterans Day commemorates the veterans of all wars, not just those who fought in the great war that ended on November 11.

The second objection is that if all holidays fall on a weekend, everybody will be traveling and nobody will be left at home to participate in patriotic ceremonies on Memorial Day and Independence Day especially. I think I would agree with Senator Smathers that this probably represents the most serious opposition to the bill, but I believe, as he does, very deeply, that this change will actually enhance rather than detract from our public patriotic ceremonies. You don't make people patriotic by deliberately restricting their ability to travel. But with 3 days available for each of these holidays there will still be time for travel, and more time for planning observances, too. In Waterloo, N.Y., in my district, in 1966 when Memorial Day fell on a Monday the community had its greatest turnout in history to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the start of the historic patriotic holiday.

The third objection is that if we have five regularly scheduled 3-day weekend holiday—mini-vacations, some call them—each year we will kill more Americans on the highways. This is a misconception, Mr. Chairman. Figures of the National Safety Council actually show that more highway deaths occur on a single-day holiday plus a normal 2-day weekend than occur on a 3-day holiday weekend, and very understandably, because with only 1 day to travel instead of 3, people are in more of a hurry, and they are more tired, and thus more accidents result. These bills, S. 1217 and H.R. 1292, very simply, will save lives on the highways.

Fourth and finally, Mr. Chairman, we are told the administration opposes this bill. We have received unfavorable reports on this legislation from the Department of Commerce and the Civil Service Commission. Mr. McClory indicates one from the Bureau of the Budget. We did get a relatively favorable report from the Department of Labor. But I just don't believe the reports of the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget really represented any top-level policy. They look to me like the work of some low-level bureaucrat who figured that without a prod from topside he had better oppose any congressional legislation that wanted to change anything. I think we have all run into that attitude from the executive branch.

In recent days I have conferred personally with both Secretary Trowbridge, who was not Secretary when this report was sent up, and with Mr. Macy. They assured me they would review the matter much more carefully and personally, and see if they couldn't give more responsive reports. I am confident they will and hence—though perhaps the warning is superfluous—I would urge this committee not to pay undue attention to these adverse departmental reports.

So, to summarize, the reasons in favor far outweigh the reasons against. Changing the calendar seems a bold stroke. Putting holidays on Monday instead of a particular calendar date strikes some as being revolutionary. But is it? We have observed Labor Day on Mondays for half a century and the Republic has still grown and prospered.

England and Canada and even New Zealand, as Mr. McClory indicates, have observed their major holidays, including the Queen's birthday, for years on Mondays. Surely we need have no fear of doing the same, especially when the benefits to our mobile, travel-oriented society are so obviously extensive.

Mr. Chairman, my father was a Presbyterian minister, and I can recall there was much concern in my family when I was a boy as to whether it was all right for me to play tennis on a Sunday afternoon. After much deliberation my father finally settled the matter in my favor, very appropriately for a Presbyterian dominy, by quoting Scripture: "The Sabbath was made for man," he said, "not man for the Sabbath."

Our national holidays are made for people. They want some of the holidays established on Mondays. I believe we ought to see that they get them.

Thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. Congratulations for 9 years of patience, and I may say, change is eternal.

Mr. STRATTON. Thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. At this point in the record, we will insert a statement delivered to the committee by Senator Bible, and also a statement submitted by Senator Cannon.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ALAN BIBLE

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege for me to present my statement to the distinguished Subcommittee outlining my support for a uniform Monday Holiday Bill.

I have been impressed by the evidence of widespread enthusiastic support for this proposal. After reviewing the arguments of those who support and oppose the bill, I am thoroughly convinced of the value of the bill.

It is self-evident that the observance of celebrations of great events of religious and national significance is more important than the date on which they are held. It is understandable that our observances normally have fallen on the anniversaries of these events and I would concede that the traditional dates set aside for these holidays do have significance to the meaning and reverence attached to the event. However, we need not be inflexible in our approach to certain holidays, particularly those under consideration in S. 1272, whose purposes have been broadened since they were first proclaimed or whose actual dates of first observance are somewhat in doubt.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, Memorial Day has been broadened, as is understandable, to commemorate not only the memory of soldiers fallen in the Civil War but those who fought and died in all our nation's wars. No specific date is necessary or appropriate for such observance.

Veterans Day may aptly be observed to commemorate all those wonderful dates on which peace was restored to the affairs of the United States, no longer just the World War I armistice.

Washington's birthday would, under the bill, be broadened to honor all our Presidents. With the change in our calendars the date on which Washington's birthday is observed was changed from its original date of February 11th. Changing it to a regular Monday in February would not detract from the special significance we attach to our first President, while allowing for its appropriately broadened purpose.

Independence Day, traditionally attached to the Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving with its religious significance would, I believe, impose a significant readjustment on the sentiments of the American people. But it is a readjustment the majority of our citizens appears willing to make.

It is for the demonstrable benefits such changes would create that this proposal continues to gain support and additional popularity. The chance to spend

time with families in an unhurried atmosphere or take a relaxing weekend vacation is appealing to the public. A midweek holiday does not lend itself to variety or the possibility of ambitious projects or plans. And more significantly, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe a one-day midweek holiday lends itself to a serious contemplation of the actual purpose for the holiday which should be a major consideration of this committee.

A formal community and individual observance will be more possible, in my opinion, when made a part of a three day weekend than a single day in midweek. More time is allowed for planning and more attention by the individual is likely when the picnic part of the observance can be separated from a more formal observance.

An additional benefit from a Monday observance is that the momentum and continuity of a work week will not be lost. The Committee is familiar with testimony from many sources that absenteeism will be reduced and efficiency maintained. I believe these are sound points.

There are many, I know, who strenuously object to separating the holiday from the traditional date of observance. They voice compelling sentiments. But I believe our nation can continue to render proper recognition to national observances regardless of minor date changes.

The benefits of a three-day weekend—the added leisure, the economic boost and the better holiday organization—far outweigh the objections, as I see it.

On balance I am convinced this proposal is a very good one and I commend it to the Committee and urge its favorable report. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HOWARD W. CANNON

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to strongly urge support by the Judiciary Committee of Senate Bill, 1217, which would provide for uniform annual observance of certain legal public holidays on Monday.

My understanding of this measure is that it would change the present observance dates of five major U.S. holidays so that they will occur regularly on Mondays and enable working Americans to have greater recreational and leisure enjoyment on their days off.

Both for business and labor, the one-day holiday has become little more than an interruption of the regular work week. In this sense, the employer loses more than just a single effective day's work from an employee. I was certainly encouraged that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, after investigation and opinion sampling, found that such a plan would avoid production interruptions and costly shut-downs such as it now experiences.

Our society is increasingly conscious of the need to take advantage of technological progress but we have made little headway in effectively using our leisure time. This bill would be a step in that direction and the formula proposed by S. 1217 would not in any way diminish the historical importance of our major holidays, most of which have been rather arbitrarily set and some of which have been observed in a manner which could not be considered uniform among the states. If the plan were to be in effect this year, it would mean five extra 3-day weekends with no loss of actual time or money to employer or employee. I am sure that if the matter were put to a vote, Americans would respond unanimously in favor of such a proposal.

It would be one of the most effective ways that the Congress and the states could strike at the growing problem of industrial absenteeism.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the very few bills that I have encountered in the Senate which would, with a minimum inconvenience, truly promote the happiness and welfare of the greatest number which, to me, is essential to effective and proper law-making.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, if I could interrupt, I have with me and he wanted an opportunity to testify, the editor of This Week magazine, which did play such a remarkable part in amassing this public support, Mr. John J. O'Connell. With your permission, sir, perhaps he could make a brief statement to the committee on my time.

Senator DIRKSEN. We shall be glad to hear you, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. O'CONNELL

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, it is a great privilege to sit in front of you. I hope you are a reader of This Week magazine, at least in the last couple of months, when we ran a story called, "We Love You, Ev."

The last time I looked, I was John J. O'Connell, editor of This Week magazine, which is distributed by 43 leading newspapers with a combined circulation of 12 million. In our January 15, 1967, issue, we published an article entitled "The Three Day Weekend," by Jacob Evans. The article presented a new analysis of a subject which has been discussed for many years in labor, industry, and management organizations. The article included a ballot on which our readers could indicate they were against or in favor of the proposal which would make all nonreligious holidays fall on Friday or Monday. I am pleased to be here at the request of Congressman Stratton to report the results of how our readers responded. We had to contract with an outside firm, much to our management's dismay, to count the ballots. We received 204,829 ballots. Thousands of others were received by the newspapers which distribute This Week and by Mr. Stratton. Furthermore, many of the ballots were actually petitions signed by scores of readers. It is a conservative statement that the number of people interested in the proposal would be at least 300,000. Of the 204,829 tabulated, 102,000 were in favor of the proposal. Naturally, as an editor, I take no position on this, but I would like to be the working girl's friend.

Thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Bradwell, we will be pleased to hear from you at this time.

STATEMENT OF REV. MARION G. BRADWELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES, A MINISTER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES (SOUTHERN), ACCOMPANIED BY REV. SAMUEL A. JEUNES, MERCHANTVILLE, N.J., CHAIRMAN, STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Reverend BRADWELL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rev. Marion G. Bradwell, of Setauket, N.Y., the executive director of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, whose office is located at 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. I suppose by this time, my speech has already betrayed me, like Simon Peter of old.

The Lord's Day Alliance of the United States is a church-related organization that has been in existence since 1888. It lists among its supporters churches, individuals, and denominations from most of the Protestant bodies in the Nation.

Today we would like to record the opposition of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States to S. 1217, which would eliminate Washington's birthday as a legal public holiday and which would change the dates of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving to specified Mondays, and would further create a new

public holiday known as 'Presidents' Day to be observed on the third Monday of February.

Though our main objection to this peace of proposed legislation concerns its effect upon the Christian education programs of the churches, we are also concerned with the fact that highway casualties and fatalities seem to pile up on long holiday weekends.

Contrary to the testimony you have already heard, a study of statistics from the National Safety Council reveals that over a 20-year period—1947–66—the deaths on Memorial Day weekends totaled 8,375. However, four of these Memorial Days were just 1-day holidays—1951, 1956, 1957, and 1962. The total deaths on these four 1-day holidays totaled 610, or an average per holiday of 152. The Memorial Day weekends of the other 16 years reported an average of 485 deaths per holiday period or a total for the 16-year period of 7,765.

An examination of the same statistics indicates that over a 20-year period there were 9,735 total deaths on Fourth of July weekends. However, in 1951, 1956, and 1962 this was a 1-day holiday and on these three 1-day holidays there were 595 total deaths, or an average of 198 for each holiday.

Labor Day weekends always involve a 3-day holiday and the total deaths for this weekend for a 20-year period add up to 11,785—2,050 more than Fourth of July weekends and 3,410 more than Memorial Day weekends. We raise the question as to whether the creation of more holiday weekends each year will not add to the increasing number of accidents and deaths upon the highways of America?

There also seems to be a possibility that the great meaning of these national and patriotic days could be lost sight of if they are changed simply to create long weekends. We believe that it would be unwise for the Congress to do anything to detract from these days which have provided opportunities for Americans to think of the glory of our Nation, the sacrifices that have been made to preserve our freedom, and the responsibilities that rest upon us as citizens of this great land. There may be those who say that these ideas have died and that Americans are only interested in getting another day off. This must not be true but if there is the slightest possibility that there is any truth in that claim, Congress should not permit these national holidays, with their historic meaning, to be engulfed in long weekends devoted simply to the pursuit of pleasure.

Our particular concern, however, deals with the possible effect this piece of proposed legislation could have upon the Christian education program of churches across the land. Through the churches in some areas have provided week day educational opportunities, the great task of Christian education is still conducted in the Sunday schools of the Nation. You will be interested to know that in 1965 there were 294,618 Sunday schools in the United States. The total enrollment of Sunday and Sabbath schools in 1965 was 46,856,391. These pupils are being taught by at least 5 million unpaid, but trained and dedicated Sunday school teachers; 65.6 percent of the enrolled members of these schools are young people, 23 years of age and under; 34.4 percent of the enrollment comes from that group known as adults, 24 years of age and up. The Christian education program of the churches also includes Sunday night activities. These programs designed for youth of all ages

gather to study the Bible, to discuss its relation to daily life and to actively participate themselves in these opportunities for spiritual growth and leadership afforded at the close of the Lord's day.

We would also call your attention to the fact that excellent programs of Christian education have been prepared by the various denominational bodies. To provide the people of the churches with such an education program, the various religious bodies spend millions of dollars on literature and equipment every year. They secure the best writers and Christian educators who can be found. The Biblical materials are geared to the various age groups served in the Sunday schools of the land. This army of at least 4 million Sunday school teachers take these materials and prepare their lessons with as much diligence as though they were on the payrolls of our systems of public education. Not only do they teach their lessons Sunday after Sunday, but many of these volunteer teachers give additional time to visit in the homes of their class members in cases of illness or other causes of absenteeism.

Let us point out also that these lessons are prepared as part of an overall curriculum of study, the continuity of which is most important. Thus, if a Sunday school member is going to derive the maximum amount of good from the course of study, regular uninterrupted attendance is not only desirable but imperative.

We know that you will agree with us that this army of Christian educators teach on Sundays something that is as important as anything that may be taught in the schools of America on weekdays. It has been suggested that one of the maladies of our system of public education is that we train the head and let the heart run wild. The Sunday school does not neglect the mind. It does seek to place within the mind and heart of the youths and adults of America the teachings of morality and truth, honesty and responsibility, and love for God and neighbor, which is sorely needed in these days of unrest.

Public education has at least 175 days every year to prepare its youth for a lifetime of service and citizenship. But the Sunday school and the youth organizations of the church do not have as many days to do their work. They are limited to 2 or 3 hours on just 52 days each year to teach those spiritual truths which the Man of Gallilee had in mind when he said man does not live by bread alone.

A little investigation will indicate that long holiday weekends result in mass absenteeism from the study opportunities of the Sunday school and church with its related programs. In fact, one New England pastor reflects the reaction of thousands of spiritual leaders when he wrote:

Most ministers like long holiday weekends about as much as they do the Devil. On such weekends the whole church suffers as choir members, ushers, Sunday school teachers and leaders in youth work become involved in the mass exodus.

S. 1217 would add five more legal holiday weekends to the Labor Day weekend which we now have. There is always the possibility of additional weekends earmarked for holidays inasmuch as from time to time these days might fall on Monday. But this proposed legislation would create six legal holiday weekends in which the programs of Christian education of the churches provided for the youth of

America would in certain years suffer interruptions one weekend out of every alternate month.

We know in particular that the months of September, October, November, when the church's educational program is getting into high gear following the summer vacation season would be affected by this proposed legislation.

Certainly, the Congress would not reduce the number of days available for secular education by 10 percent. And, of course, you would not reduce by 10 percent the work schedules of business and industry. Is the work of the churches, and its 4 million or more Sunday school teachers, and its vast program of Christian education so unimportant or so unnecessary that you would permit a shifting of the calendar five times a year to create holiday weekends that could jeopardize 10 percent of the already small number of days available for its important work?

We are surprised to find that this bill would change the day which we have observed through the years by Presidential proclamation to give thanks to Almighty God for His blessings upon us. Though Thanksgiving Day has been set aside by the President and the Congress, to millions of people it has a deep religious significance. This is a special day of worship in communities all over the Nation. It is a day when people of different faiths, in keeping with the current ecumenical emphasis, often come together to worship. It provides a tremendous opportunity for the people to know each other better—not just as friends and neighbors—but because of the spiritual ties of faith that binds us close to one another as Americans. A change in the calendar here could do an injustice to the growing spirit of religious unity and understanding.

These two pages of print that constitute S. 1217 are very cold. They say nothing of the true meaning and motive for these national observances. They seem to say that patriotism and the reminders of sacrifices for our land and the giving of thanks to God are things that should be shifted to serve another end. And what is that end? We do not know what is in the mind of the author of this bill or others like it. However, we seem to detect a desire to make more opportunities for people to get away from it all for another weekend. Are we correct when we say that this bill has been prepared to make it possible for more of us to be pleasure bent, and for the purveyors of pleasures to be partakers of more and more profits?

We respectfully urge this committee not to recommend this bill or any other like it to the Congress. We believe that it will not serve well the moral and spiritual needs of our citizens. It may make more immediate profits for some. Its results, if enacted, might weigh heavily upon the material scales of the Nation where our ultimate destiny must be weighed and not found wanting. But the textbook of our churches which has meant much to everyone of you reminds us of the foolishness of gaining the whole world, yet losing your own soul.

In conclusion, we respectfully request the committee to keep the record of these hearings open to allow time for those who are unaware of this proposed legislation and its implications to formulate and express their opinions and their position.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Reverend Bradwell. Your suggestion about keeping the record open will be given favorable consideration. Is Mr. Packard here?

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR J. PACKARD, PRESIDENT, PACKARD HOTEL CO., CHAIRMAN, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN HOTEL & MOTEL ASSOCIATION

Mr. PACKARD. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Smathers.

For the record, I am Arthur Packard, president of the Packard Hotel Co., which is a chain of small hotels and motels. I am also chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee of the American Hotel & Motel Association. The association is a federation of hotel and motel associations located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands having a membership in excess of 6,000 hotels and motels containing in excess of 700,000 rentable rooms. The American Hotel & Motel Association maintains offices at 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and at 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chairman, we have and will have on file with your committee, an eight-page statement, much of which is repetitious, perhaps, of things that have been said already. It will become a matter of record for your committee. I would, however, like to stress a couple of points in our statement for the record itself.

The board of directors of the American Hotel & Motel Association has unanimously voted its support of S. 1217 by Mr. Smathers.

Although there are other proposals before this Congress which differ with regard to the particular holidays involved, all are similar in that their main objective is to create additional 3-day weekends identical to the annual Labor Day weekend. There is no design in any case to establish new or added holidays. We have been duly impressed, as the subcommittee no doubt has been, with the wide general approval gained by the various proposals to date.

If there is one recurrent theme in this decade—variously called the soaring sixties, the swinging sixties, the go-go generation, et cetera—it is one of experiencing new things, new places, new people, and new ideas. As a means to this end, we heartily approve of today's citizens' quest for new experiences through increased travel.

The basic factors contributing to the increased travel being undertaken by our citizens are four in number:

- (1) A rapidly expanding population;
- (2) An increase in leisure time;
- (3) Rising levels of income with an increasingly larger percentage of the consumer's budget allocated for recreational endeavors; and
- (4) Better modes of transportation leading to a more mobile population.

Statistics point to this resurgence in travel. According to most recent Bureau of Census figures, the country's population is expected to almost double by the end of the century. During this same period disposable consumer income is expected to rise from \$345 billion in 1960 to \$706 billion by 1976 and to \$1,437 billion by the year 2000.

Whereas recreation and related items accounted for approximately 18 percent of personal consumption expenditures in 1959 (approximately \$50 billion) it is expected these items will account for more than 20 percent of the consumer's budget by the year 2000 (\$290 billion).

Travel has become one of the top three or four industries in almost every State in the Union and is in the front rank in several. The travel boom in this country today has exceeded \$30 billion, and it will get bigger by billions each year.

A travel dollar is new money to a city or a locality. According to some analysts, each dollar spent on travel multiplies into as much as \$3 as it flows into the economic stream. It has been said that a community which attracts just a few travelers a day throughout the year achieves economic results comparable to a new manufacturing industry with a payroll of \$100,000.

Travel expenditures also stimulate other major fields of business; for example, aircraft manufacturers and other transportation equipment, construction, and a whole range of travel equipment, accessories, and apparel.

The travel industry is a composite of service-type businesses. It provides employment for unskilled workers as well as the skilled. The corollary effects on suppliers, food handlers, laundries, retailers, and others insure that the economic gains are widely shared.

The Federal Government has wisely understood that travel and recreation not only create opportunities for the enterprising businessman, but also make a healthy contribution to the gross national product. In the form of "See the U.S.A." resolutions and support for the "Discover America" concept, the Government has actively urged its citizens to discover the beauty and history within the continental boundaries. Currently, there is discussion among certain legislators in the Nation's Capital regarding the desirability of establishing a Federal domestic travel agency, again toward the end of stimulating travel inside these United States.

So we see that our people have the desire to travel. We see, too, that they are acquiring the economic means of fulfilling this desire. And additionally, we note that the Federal Government is actively engaged in stimulating the people to participate in increased travel.

What remains now is to create additional opportunities to allow the fulfillment of this desire.

It is our belief that implementation of some type of uniform Monday holiday plan would create the opportunity for added travel—aside from the most important ancillary results of production gains and sales improvements anticipated by industry in general. That is, we believe that the main beneficiary of such a program would be the general public. We think it follows that such a uniform Monday holiday program would create better opportunities for 3-day weekends, thus providing for rest, relaxation, and travel. The personal experiences of each of us tells us that a midweek holiday simply does not allow for the variety of activities that can be enjoyed during a 3-day weekend.

To support our belief that acceptance of the uniform Monday holiday program has much merit, we again turn to several statistical items

to indicate the vast untapped reservoir which exists. Surveys have indicated that approximately 60 million Americans (52 percent of our adults) have never traveled more than 200 miles from home; that 80 million Americans take no vacation at all in any given year; and, that three out of five Americans have never stayed overnight in a hotel or motel—an item which, of course, is of particular interest to my industry. We believe that providing for additional 3-day holiday weekends would serve to tap this reservoir of travelers.

Certain members of our industry have already realized the potential which exists in weekend travel. Many are actively and successfully promoting so-called weekend holidays—and this on the basis of the normal 2-day weekends. So-called weekend holidays would increase if the traveling public had 3, rather than 2, days away from home. Should such an increase in weekend business take place, it follows that hotels and motels would increase their work force. Thus, there would result more employment opportunities for our employees. This would, of course, not only result in additional remuneration to our employees, but would also inject added dollars into the economic stream.

The subcommittee may hear opposition to S. 1217 on the basis that (1) the present holidays have a long line of history or tradition behind them and (2) to change the dates would create a lack of uniformity in the various States. Neither contention is a valid one. Washington's Birthday was originally celebrated on February 11 under the calendar in use at that time and Hawaii already celebrates February 22 as Presidents' Day. Memorial Day was set in 1868 on May 30 as an occasion for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in the Civil War, but some of our States even now do not celebrate May 30 as Memorial Day. No greater historical significance is attached to the other three dates which would be changed by the language in S. 1217.

The subcommittee may also hear opposition to the concept contained in S. 1217 as follows: "Since Monday holidays will be tied to weekends, there will be a marked increase in traffic fatalities as compared to the 1-day midweek holidays." To this we would repeat what this subcommittee may hear from other sources. Information contained in a recent report from the Legislative Research Council in Massachusetts comparing 1- and 3-day holidays with comparable non-holiday periods showed that midweek holidays had a danger rating (or death risk) of 1.83, as compared with a danger rating of 1.18 for a 3-day holiday weekend. The report concluded, "The longer the holiday period, the less likelihood a highway user will become a highway casualty. Indeed, the worst fatality rates are those of the midweek, 1-day holiday periods."

Several years ago, Traffic Safety magazine also compared the effects of holidays falling on Monday with those falling in midweek. In some instances, the Monday holiday had more accidents; in others, the midweek holiday scored highest. It is interesting to note, however, that the average difference was less than 1 percent. To this the magazine declared, "The conclusion from a traffic safety viewpoint is that highway deaths provide no argument for or against Monday holidays."

It is recognized that while the danger rating on a 3-day holiday may be less than on a 1-day holiday, the actual number of deaths or acci-

dents may be greater. We contend, however, that this has no bearing on the issue at hand. If there are more deaths on a 3-day holiday weekend, we submit that this is a problem for the designers of roads, streets, highways, and cars, and for law enforcement agencies. Quite simply, the increase of mechanization and life in the sixties is bringing increased leisure time that carries with it the demand for a new fashion concept—more minivacations.

Our members are enthusiastic over the establishment of certain uniform Monday holidays and some States have already initiated legislative action to change certain holidays. In the interest of uniformity, we would hope that the Congress would see fit to pass this legislation at an early date, even though the subcommittee may wish to give consideration to the postponement of the effective date of the legislation to afford the States sufficient time to act.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Packard, I thank you.

Mr. Hilton Davis?

STATEMENT OF HILTON DAVIS, GROUP MANAGER, NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DAVIS. My name is Hilton Davis. I am group manager of the National Economic Development Group for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and I am appearing before this subcommittee on behalf of the national chamber.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to support legislation to accomplish uniform Monday holidays. For reasons I will enumerate, our members think very highly of the prospect of being assured six long weekends each year, rather than just one, Labor Day.

To further identify the national chamber, let me say it is the Nation's largest business federation. It is composed of:

Some 3,700 organization members: that is, local and State chambers of commerce, and trade and professional associations; and

More than 33,000 business members—firms, corporations, and individuals.

We now have an underlying membership—the members of our affiliated organizations—nearly 5 million firms and individuals.

To illustrate how these members participated in determining the chamber's position on this issue, I would like first to tell you that, last fall, we conducted a membership opinion poll on the subject of uniform Monday holidays. It proved to be the second most popular poll we've ever conducted. We received nearly 10,000 replies—almost a one-third response.

The first question asked in the poll was "Do you approve the general idea of uniform Monday holidays?" The answer was "Yes" for 85 percent of the respondents.

We also asked our members to signify which of five holidays they would like to see changed to occur regularly on Mondays. The holidays were Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day and Thanksgiving, all of which are in S. 1217. Majorities, ranging from 74 to 62 percent, favored changing each of these five holidays.

The enthusiasm for changing these dates was illustrated by the personal remarks of many of the respondents. For example:

A Wisconsin wholesaler said, "This is a most important project. If you can get it accepted, you will be doing a great job."

A California banker said, "I queried our employees before answering the questions, and I was amazed at the spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea. I think, on a popular vote, there would be a landslide in favor of shifting the holidays to Monday."

Encouraging as these results were, an opinion poll is strictly advisory to the chamber; it does not constitute a formal policy position. However, our manufacture-distribution committee viewed these poll results as a mandate for chamber action and proposed a policy declaration which would commit the chamber to work for the objective of Monday holidays. This policy declaration was placed before delegates at the policy session during our annual meeting in May, where it was adopted without dissent.

Under these circumstances, it might be said that our members have twice considered this subject, and, on both occasions, indicated their strong support for Monday holidays.

Now, having told you of the general support of our members, I would like to cite some of the specific benefits they see in Monday holidays, as reflected in their replies to our poll.

If there is a single, standout reason why our members support Monday holidays, I think it must be their belief that their employees would appreciate the changes and would enjoy the varied benefits of fixed, 3-day weekends. Of the respondents, 90 percent expressed the view that their employees would like the idea. And, as I mentioned earlier, some of the respondents even polled their own employees before answering.

Unquestionably, the 3-day weekend provided by Monday holidays does lend itself to a greater variety and range of activities than does a holiday that falls in the middle of the week. Whether an individual is concerned mainly with rest or recreation, or even the countless do-it-yourself chores that our wives plan for us, there's no doubt that regular 3-day weekends provide better opportunities for doing these things.

To the extent that the employees' interest might also be considered the public interest, the chamber's poll was reinforced by the poll by *This Week* magazine earlier this year. In March the magazine reported a deluge of returns—180,061 ballots in favor, 10,094 opposed—for a supporting vote of 95 percent.

Improved production and work schedules are other important expected benefits by 65 percent of the respondents in the chamber's poll. Some 26 percent see no change in this, and 7 percent anticipate some harm to their businesses.

Here, one type of benefit is the avoidance of stop-start interruptions caused by midweek holidays. This is illustrated by some of our members' comments:

A Pennsylvania manufacturer said, "It would help us in scheduling our kilns. A day off in midweek is anything but satisfactory."

A service company in North Carolina reported, "We operate a dyehouse that requires great steam poundage which takes some time

to build up. When the dyehouse closes for 1 day, the fuel cost to start the steam-generating equipment twice that week is a considerable loss."

A wholesale grocer in Montana said, "Delivery schedules to customers are very difficult to set up in any satisfactory manner when the holiday comes in midweek. By putting them all on Monday, one permanent holiday week schedule would be worked out and would become routine procedure for customer and employees alike."

A New York manufacturer told us, "We already swing some holidays to take advantage of a long weekend—and we find our production actually increases as compared with those occasions where the holiday falls in the middle of the week."

Related to this type of benefit, of course, is the probability that Monday holidays would curb some of the employees' absenteeism that now surrounds midweek holidays. We did not ask this question specifically of our members, but I think most people understand that the day before or after a midweek holiday is particularly tempting as a day of annual leave. I've been told, too, that such days often bring on sudden employee illnesses. Whatever the reason, such absences do hinder production and service.

Improved sales is another benefit of Monday holidays anticipated by some of our members, although this ranks lower on the list. Some 35 percent look for better sales, while 54 percent expect no change, 6 percent have no opinion, and 6 percent fear some harm to sales.

Very likely, most sales improvements resulting from Monday holidays would be related to the increased concentration of free time made available by the 3-day weekends. Thus, a great many products and services would be potential beneficiaries. To mention just a few:

Hardware, paint and wallpaper stores, lumberyards, gardenshops, equipment rental services, and others that supply do-it-yourselfers.

Hotels, motels, and vacation resorts, as my predecessor mentioned.

Manufacturers and dealers of sporting goods, clothing, autos, auto equipment, and petroleum products.

Transportation companies, tour services, travel agencies.

This potential benefit is illustrated by our members' comments, such as the following:

The president of a large hotel chain said, "Considerable business is lost when holidays are in the middle of the week. The businessman and the vacationer both stay home and literally the entire week is lost. * * * If holidays were on Monday, we could give our customers better service at lower cost."

A food supermarket president in New York reported, "From a total business standpoint, we can always make up a Monday holiday, but never a Thursday, Friday, or Saturday holiday."

A Minneapolis newspaper editor said, "Since the tourist-vacation resort business is our second largest industry, we would favor 3-day holidays as a boon to our economy."

Having thus summarized why the chamber supports uniform Monday holidays, I would like now to explain our position on the legislation.

In general, we are in agreement with S. 1217. In fact, we are in so much agreement that, if you want to approve it as is, we will raise no

strenuous objection. However, there are a couple of points of possible amendment I would like to mention for your consideration.

One of these is the proposed change of Veterans Day from November 11 to the last Monday in October. In our membership poll, we gave our members three choices for a new date for Veterans Day. While many of them selected either the first or second Monday in November, the largest vote was cast for moving Veterans Day to somewhere in the March–April period. The reason for this location is that it will balance three regular holiday weekends in the first half of the calendar, and three in the second half (including Labor Day).

Without such a move, there would be four holiday weekends in the second half of the year, and only two in the first half—and there would be a 97-day nonholiday span between Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day.

For this reason we think some consideration might be given to moving Veterans Day into the March–April period, possibly the third Monday in March, and thereby give employees the additional advantage of a better spread of holidays throughout the year.

In a related vein, let me mention Thanksgiving, too. Here, most of our members voted for the fourth Monday in November, and so are in accord with S. 1217 on this observance. However, a sizable number also indicated a preference for the third Monday in November. Although a difference of 1 week is very slight, this would work a bit toward balancing the time between Labor Day and Christmas. I raise it only because it further suggests the interest in spreading out holidays so they will occur at somewhat more balanced intervals.

The other point I want to discuss is the bill's proposed effective date of January 1, "following the date of enactment." For several reasons, I think this is too early:

First, some types of business will need more time to get ready. For example, a calendar manufacturer wrote the chamber in May to say his company was then already producing calendars for 1968 and 1969. He said he must have a 2-year period between the enactment and the effective dates.

Second, a too-early effective date might occasion unnecessary difficulties in connection with some existing labor contracts which specify holidays.

Third, and most important, a too early effective date would not give the States sufficient time to enact their own comparable legislation. As we all know, Federal legislation alone will not achieve uniform Monday holidays, since it would have mandatory application only to the District of Columbia and to Federal employees across the Nation. The States will have to follow up with similar legislation, to provide real uniformity for the holidays under discussion. To assure time for such State action, I believe the effective date should be delayed until after the 1969 sessions of State legislatures.

Under these circumstances, the chamber would suggest consideration of an effective date of January 1, 1970.

Now, after having discussed the many advantages of uniform Monday holidays, I would like to speak to the two arguments sometimes raised in opposition to Monday holidays: The argument that change will lessen the "tradition" of these observances, and the argument that Monday holidays will increase traffic accidents.

I can appreciate that some people may feel that present holiday dates are strongly rooted in our national history—and that any change to other dates will do violence to that tradition. However, examination of these holidays shows either that the present dates are not as deeply rooted as may be generally assumed, or that the original significance of the event has been changed or broadened—so that the proposed new dates really should not reduce this significance of any of the events. To illustrate:

Washington's Birthday was February 11 under the calendar in use at the time. It was switched to February 22 when the Gregorian calendar was introduced in the colonies. This fact, plus the proposed change to Presidents' Day in honor of all Presidents, suggests no lessening of honor to our first President. In Hawaii, February 22 is already Presidents' Day.

Memorial Day was set in 1868 on May 30 as an occasion for decorating the graves of soldiers killed in the Civil War. Since World War I, it also commemorates fallen soldiers of later wars. So, May 30 is not directly significant to the now broader purpose of the observance.

Independence Day commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. However, not all signatures were secured promptly; some required several months for various reasons and one was obtained 5 years later. Actually, the resolution of independence was approved by the Continental Congress on July 2—and it was that date which John Adams thought would later become an occasion for national celebration.

Veterans Day was originally Armistice Day, proclaimed in 1919, to mark the end of World War I. In 1954, Congress and the President made the change to Veterans Day in honor of veterans of all wars. So, the date of November 11 could just as appropriately be changed to May 7 (German surrender, World War II), or September 1 (Japanese surrender, World War II), or July 27 (Korean war armistice).

Thanksgiving dates have been the most varied of all. Early settlers in Plymouth colony and Virginia celebrated several such occasions, although without annual regularity. President Washington proclaimed 2 such days—in 1789 and 1795. President Madison proclaimed one in 1815. In 1863, President Lincoln set August 6 as a day of national thanksgiving; the next year, he set the last Thursday in November. In 1939, President Roosevelt proclaimed an earlier day. In 1941, Congress changed it to the fourth Thursday in November, where it remains today.

Considering the changed dates or broadened purposes of the foregoing holidays, it seems that the major significance of these holidays rests far more in their purpose, than in their dates. And, the legislation will do nothing to diminish that purpose. In some instances, in fact, I believe the new dates would help enhance the purpose.

With regard to the other potential point of opposition, we can appreciate that some people may fear that the long weekends created regularly by Monday holidays may serve to cause an increase in traffic accidents. This apprehension is understandable when one considers the scorecard publicity that usually attends long weekends. There's always the advance prediction of x number of deaths. Then, during the weekend itself, radio and other news reports give us a virtual

inning-by-inning report. And when it's over, there's the final score, which may be more or less than the prediction.

This is not to disparage such reporting, because it is valuable as a continuing reminder to drivers of the potential dangers on the highways. I'm sure it helps motorists be alert to drive carefully and defensively.

However, there is no comparable outpouring of publicity about the accidents during 1-day, midweek holidays. As a result, the public, generally, is aware that long weekends usually produce a lot of accidents—but I would guess that they rarely ever compare the risk of a holiday weekend with that of a midweek holiday. Yet, that comparison should be made, because the question here is not whether Monday holidays cause a lot of accidents—but whether Monday holidays cause more accidents than a 1-day holiday falling in midweek.

On this point, a U.S. Department of Commerce report¹ in 1959 included information about accident rates during holiday periods. This incidentally is the same report of the Massachusetts Legislative Council, which Senator Smathers referred to. The Bureau of Public Roads, using traffic data available from State highway department records, and with the cooperation of the National Safety Council, made a special analysis of holiday fatalities in 1955–57. Among other findings, there is this highly significant paragraph in the report:

On the basis of duration, the one-day mid-week holidays were the most potent producers of accidents with an average danger rating² of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for three-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for four-day holiday weekends.

In other words, drivers on the highways during a Monday holiday actually face less risk than those on the roads during a 1-day, midweek holiday. I think this information should dispel any fear that Monday holidays will cause more accidents and thereby erase opposition to the legislation based on that fear.

The national chamber supports legislation to accomplish Monday holidays primarily because of the social benefits of such holidays to employees, and to the public at large, that will be derived from the added opportunities for rest and recreation.

Second, we support Monday holidays because of their potential economic benefits—such as improvements in production scheduling and efficiency, as well as some improvements in sales.

And we are persuaded that these benefits can be derived without any lessening of the tradition or meaning attached to these holidays—and without risk of increased highway danger.

We urge approval by this subcommittee—and, hopefully, prompt approval, so other businessmen will not come to the pessimistic conclusion of the small manufacturer in Illinois who told us, "It's too good an idea to ever get any action on it."

Thank you.

(A copy of the questionnaire used follows:)

¹ "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," 86th Cong., first sess., H. Doc. 93; report prepared by Department of Commerce and transmitted to Speaker of the House on Feb. 27, 1959; see section entitled "Accident Rates During Holiday Periods," pp. 87–89.

² "Danger rating" described in report as "representing the holiday death rate divided by the nonholiday death rate."

EMPIRE STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Albany, N.Y., July 24, 1967.

Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN,
Chairman, Judiciary Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DIRKSEN: Concerning your subcommittee hearings, please be advised that the Empire State Chamber has just conducted a survey on uniform Monday observance of holidays.

I am enclosing a copy of the questionnaire we used, and on the back page you will note we have filled out for your information the results to date. As of this morning, of 356 employers 135 members indicate their support of H.R. 1292 (Stratton), 211 indicate their support of S. 1217 (Smathers), and 26 recommend alternatives.

If we can be of any additional help, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. ROBERTS,
Executive Vice President.

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRES TO DATE

QUESTIONNAIRE—MONDAY HOLIDAYS

1. Do you approve the general idea of uniform Monday holidays?
 - a. 338, yes.
 - b. 17, no.
 - c. 1, no opinion.
2. Do you believe your employees would like the idea?
 - a. 344, yes.
 - b. 3, no.
 - c. 8, no opinion.
3. If you answered "Yes" to question No. 1, would you—
 - a. 135 support H.R. 1292 (Stratton).
 - b. 211 support S. 1217 (Smathers).
 - c. 26 recommend alternatives (use space at end of questionnaire).
4. How would a change to uniform Monday holidays affect your business?

	Helpful (1)	Harmful (2)	No change (3)	No opinion (4)
(a) Production, work schedules.....	250	15	75	2
(b) Payroll, other costs.....	155	16	171	4
(c) Sales of goods and services.....	122	9	189	24

5. Check one of the following to indicate your firm's activity.

- a. 4: Mining.
- b. 18: Construction.
- c. 138: Manufacturing.
- d. 5: Transportation.
- e. 19: Communications and Utilities.
- f. 46: Wholesale and Retail Trade.
- g. 76: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.
- h. 32: Services.
- i. 28: Other.

6. Approximately how many regular employees do you have?

- a. 42: 1-25.
- b. 33: 26-75.
- c. 81: 76-250.
- d. 43: 251-600.
- e. 24: 601-1,000.
- f. 124: Over 1,000.

Remarks:

Name and Title.....

Firm

City and State.....

Please return to: Legislative Counsel, Empire State Chamber of Commerce, 16 Park Street, Albany, New York, 12207.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Davis.
Mr. Webb, please?

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. WEBB, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MOTOR BUS OWNERS, ACCOMPANIED BY W. E. HASTINGS, VICE PRESIDENT, TRAFFIC, GREYHOUND LINES, INC.; AND R. A. TRICE, VICE PRESIDENT AND TRAFFIC MANAGER, VIRGINIA STAGE LINES, INC.

Mr. WEBB. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Webb, did I see you yesterday at the Commission?

Mr. WEBB. Yes, you did, Mr. Chairman. I became president of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners on April 1. I was formerly a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I must say that I am pleased that I have such a worthy successor, Mr. Harvey.

Senator DIRKSEN. I think you were associated with Senator Bricker at one time?

Mr. WEBB. Yes, I was the Senator's legislative assistant.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Charles A. Webb. I am president of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners, often referred to as NAMBO. We appreciate this opportunity to appear in support of S. 1217, introduced by Senator Smathers.

With me are Mr. W. E. Hastings of Chicago, vice president, traffic, Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Mr. R. A. Trice of Charlottesville, Va., vice president and traffic manager, Virginia Stage Lines, Inc. With your permission, I will ask Mr. Hastings and Mr. Trice to comment later on the passenger count figures and to answer any questions you may have in regard to bus operations and traffic patterns during various holiday periods.

NAMBO is the national trade association for the intercity motor bus industry. Its members include Greyhound Lines, companies affiliated with the National Trailways Bus System, and numerous carriers not affiliated with either system. Collectively, these carriers provide three-fourths of the intercity motor bus transportation in the United States.

S. 1217 would amend section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, to provide for the annual observance of five legal public holidays on Mondays. These holidays would be:

Presidents' Day, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, the first Monday in July.

Veterans Day, the last Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

In general, we agree with the other proponents that enactment of S. 1217 would stimulate economic activity and enable millions of people to enjoy vacations that can be completed in 3 days but not in 2. My remarks will be directed primarily to the problem of uniformity in the observance of holidays.

Although NAMBO strongly favors the Monday holiday proposal, we recognize that it would be unwise for the Congress to destroy the degree of uniformity which now exists in the observance of holidays throughout the United States. Disruption of commerce due to substantial disparity between Federal and State holiday legislation would be just as intolerable for the bus industry as for business generally.

Section 6103(a) of title 5 of the United States Code, provides for "legal public holidays" in the context of Federal employment. Thus, while S. 1217 would prescribe holidays for Federal employees and establishments, it would not require the States to enact comparable legislation. Today, the holidays recognized by the Federal Government are generally recognized by the States as well, although there is not complete uniformity. For example, the laws of 45 States and the District of Columbia provide for the observance of Memorial Day on May 30 but this holiday is not observed in five States. Many States celebrate holidays not observed by the Federal Government. Lincoln's birthday is the most notable example.

For the information and convenience of the subcommittee and its staff, appendix 1 of this statement summarizes State legislation on the five holidays that would be affected by S. 1217 and provides citations to State holiday statutes.

We agree that the present degree of uniformity ought to be maintained. However, it does not allow that enactment of S. 1217 would shatter such uniformity. Any contrary belief seems to presuppose either that State Governors and legislators are less sensitive to the wishes of their constituents than Members of Congress are to theirs, or that Monday holidays for numerous postal and other Federal employees in the States would have no substantial influence on prevailing State practices in regard to holiday observances.

If public sentiment in favor of S. 1217 is strong enough to induce favorable action by the Congress, such action, as Senator Smathers has pointed out, "would influence State governments and business firms to follow suit"—113 Congressional Record, daily edition, S3335. Any hiatus between congressional action and corresponding State action could be bridged by inserting in the bill an effective date of January 1, 1970. Some such date would give the States ample time to pass corresponding legislation while retaining in the Congress power to reconsider the matter in the unlikely event that the States did not follow suit.

The President of the Short Line, Inc., of Providence, R.I., has advised me that a Monday holiday, creating a 3-day weekend, has the effect of doubling the number of passengers carried in regular-route intercity service; and that the charter business of his company during 3-day weekends is also very substantially increased. Edwards Motor Transit, of Williamsport, Pa., experienced a 19.2-percent decrease in 1967 Memorial Day traffic when the holiday fell on Tuesday as compared with the 1966 traffic when Memorial Day was on Monday; and a 15.6-percent decrease for traffic in 1967 over the Independence Day weekend when the Fourth fell on Tuesday as compared with 1966 when the Fourth was on Monday.

We would appreciate the opportunity of submitting for the subcommittee's files more comprehensive traffic data. More detailed figures

would be helpful in showing the extent to which intercity travel would be increased if more 3-day vacation periods existed. Although enactment of S. 1217 would benefit the intercity bus industry, we recognize that the merits of the bill must be appraised primarily in terms of the desires and convenience of the general public.

(The appendix referred to follows:)

APPENDIX 1

SYNOPSIS OF PERTINENT STATE HOLIDAY LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Forty-seven states and the District of Columbia have laws recognizing Washington's Birthday on February 22 as a holiday. Another state (Alabama), recognizes the holiday but does not establish a date for its celebration. One other state (Hawaii) celebrates a holiday called "Presidents' Day" on February 22. Nevada is the only state without specific legislation, but could recognize Washington's Birthday through its law proclaiming that holidays include all days appointed by the President or Governor for public fast, thanksgiving or holiday.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30

Forty-five states and the District of Columbia have laws recognizing Memorial Day or Decoration Day on May 30. Five states (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee) have no laws regarding this holiday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, JULY 4

All fifty states and the District of Columbia have enacted laws recognizing the Independence Day holiday. However, one state (Alabama) does not stipulate the day upon which it is to be celebrated. Another state (Kansas) has no law specifically establishing Independence Day but does recognize any holiday set by the United States Congress.

VETERANS' DAY, NOVEMBER 11

Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia have laws recognizing Veterans' Day or Armistice Day on November 11. Alabama celebrates Armistice Day but does not specify the date.

THANKSGIVING DAY, FOURTH THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER

There is less uniformity with regard to Thanksgiving than any other holiday. Ten states (Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas) follow the federal example and have laws declaring that the fourth Thursday in November is the Thanksgiving holiday. Ten others (Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Wyoming) have laws making Thanksgiving a holiday but do not set any date. Nine states (Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana and Vermont) have laws making Thanksgiving a holiday to be celebrated on the day set by the President or the Governor. Three states (Alabama, North Carolina and Washington) have laws making Thanksgiving a holiday to be celebrated on the day set by their Governor. One state (Kentucky) has established a Thanksgiving holiday on the day set by the President. One state (Arkansas) has established a Thanksgiving holiday on whatever day is set by the United States Congress. Another (Wisconsin) celebrates Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday of November or on the day appointed by the Governor.

Fifteen other states (California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia have no laws specifically declaring Thanksgiving a holiday. However, most of these states have statutes making holidays of days designated by the Governor or President days of prayer or thanksgiving. The others have statutes making holidays of all days so designated by the Governor or President.

HOLIDAYS ESTABLISHED BY REFERENCE OR INCORPORATION

Mention has been made above of several states having laws which incorporate holidays established by the Governor, the President or the United States Congress. These laws are in addition to those establishing particular holidays. Generally these laws fall into one of two categories (1) those which cover only days of prayer or thanksgiving, and (2) those which cover all holidays.

The first type provides generally that a holiday shall be any day appointed by the Governor or the President as a day of prayer or thanksgiving. They were probably enacted to insure a uniform date for Thanksgiving and would have little application to any other holiday. The twelve states having such laws are: Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Utah and the District of Columbia.

The second type provides generally that a holiday shall be any day appointed as a holiday by the Governor or the President. Some of these laws also include reference to days of Thanksgiving. These laws would generally have the effect of making any federal holiday a holiday in that state as well. The ten states having these laws are: California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia.

CITATIONS TO STATE HOLIDAY STATUTES

Code of Alabama, Title 39, Section 184
 Alaska Statutes, Section 44.12.010
 Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 1-301
 Arkansas Statutes, Section 69-101
 West's Annotated California Codes, Government Code Section 6700
 Colorado Revised Statutes, Section 67-1-1
 Connecticut General Statutes Annotated, Section 1-4
 Delaware Code Annotated, Title 1 Section 501
 District of Columbia Code, Supplement V. 1966, Section 28-2701 and 5 U.S.C. Section 870
 Florida Statutes Annotated, Section 683.01
 Code of Georgia Annotated, Section 14-1809
 Revised Laws of Hawaii, Section 1-43
 Idaho Code, Section 73-108
 Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes, Ch. 98 Section 18
 Burns Indiana Statutes Annotated, Section 19-11-101
 Iowa Code Annotated, Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 366
 Kansas Statutes Annotated, Sections 35-101, 102, 103 and 106 and Section 60-206
 Baldwin's Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 2.110
 Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 1 Section 55
 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, Title 4, Section 1051
 Annotated Code of Maryland, Art. 13 Section 9
 Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Ch. 4 Section 7 (18)
 Michigan Statutes Annotated, 1965 Supplement, Section 18.861
 Minnesota Statutes Annotated, 645.44 sub. 5
 Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 5946
 Vernon's Annotated Missouri Statutes, Section 10.010
 Revised Codes of Montana, Section 19-107
 Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Sections 62-301 and 25-2221
 Nevada Revised Statutes, Section 236.010
 New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Section 288.1
 New Jersey Statutes Annotated, 36:1-1
 New Mexico Statutes, Section 56-1-8
 McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York Annotated, General Construction Law Section 24
 General Statutes of North Carolina, Section 103-4
 North Dakota Century Code, Section 1-03-01
 Page's Ohio Revised Code Annotated, Section 1.14
 Oklahoma Statutes Annotated, Title 25, Section 82.1
 Oregon Revised Statutes, 187-.010-.030
 Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, Title 44 Section 11
 General Laws of Rhode Island, Section 25-1-1
 Code of Laws of South Carolina, Section 64-151

South Dakota Code, Section 65.0404
Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-101
Vernon's Civil Statutes of Texas, Art. 4591
Utah Code Annotated, Section 63-13-2
Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 1 Section 371
Code of Virginia, Section 2.1-21
Revised Code of Washington Annotated, Section 1.16.050
West Virginia Code, Section 2-2-1
West's Wisconsin Statutes Annotated, Section 256.17
Wyoming Statutes, Section 8-51.55

Mr. WEBB. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would now like for Mr. Hastings and Mr. Trice to conclude this statement on behalf of NAMBO by commenting on the experience of Greyhound Lines and Continental Trailways carriers, respectively.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chance to appear before this committee. As one of your local constituents from Chicago, it is even a greater pleasure than normally to appear before you.

Certainly Greyhound concurs in the statements made by Mr. Webb with regard to the support of this bill. We would be less than honest if we did not say this bill, if passed, would help Greyhound and the bus industry. It would also help the traveling public, and we think we are not entirely selfish in supporting this bill.

Our experience over the last 30 years clearly shows that the public does travel extensively when there is a 3-day weekend. We promote travel and in line with President Johnson's see America program, we have worked very closely in developing traffic. A 3-day weekend helps greatly in enabling people to travel and to see America.

Mr. Webb has commented on the fact that we would like to submit some more extensive figures at a later date. Developing figures that are meaningful to show the increase in travel over the holiday weekend is rather difficult due to the variation in dates and various conditions which exist from year to year. But we are making a study, and we will submit that at a later date.

We did make one study which is rather meaningful. We took the study of the traffic handled during the period June 30, 1967, through July 4, 1967, which is a Friday through the Tuesday of the Fourth weekend, and compared that with the 3-day weekend which occurred in 1966. This shows that in 1967, Greyhound handled an average daily number of passengers of 328,000. This compared with an average in 1966, when there was a 3-day weekend of 370,000 passengers. That meant that on the 3-day weekend, when everyone had the entire 3-day weekend as a holiday, we handled 11 percent more passengers per day than when the weekend was broken up.

Another figure which we have here, which may be of some benefit to the committee, is a statement showing the total number of passengers Greyhound handled during the first 7 days of July 1967 as compared with the first 7 days of July 1966. This shows that in 1966 we handled 2,283,000 passengers, whereas in 1967, during the same period, we handled only 2,156,000, or 127,000 passengers less. The picture is even worse than that because in 1966, when there was a 3-day holiday, when we would have handled more passengers, Western Greyhound Lines, which is our western division in the Rocky Mountains was just recovering from a 42-day strike. So had we had a normal

year in 1966, there would have been an even greater differential between 1967 and 1966 yearly averages.

Some other figures which we believe point up the difference are the sale of tickets. We took the Chicago terminal as an example. On a normal weekend in 1966—that is, just a Saturday and Sunday—we took the sales from Friday through Sunday and they had an average of \$24,000 in sales. Compare that with a 3-day holiday weekend of July 4, and our sales from Friday, July 1, through Monday, July 4, averaged \$46,000.

These are dollars but they relate to bodies that move so there is a relationship.

There are a number of reasons why we should support this bill but we will not go over those again. They have been covered very thoroughly. We will, as Mr. Webb and I have both said, get in some other figures which we think will help you. We feel, as I have said, that this is good for Greyhound, it is good for the travel industry, it is good for the resort industry, it is good for the people who get a chance to see the country and travel.

We sincerely hope that you will pass this bill to save people on the highway, that they will go with Greyhound and leave the driving to us.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Hastings.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Trice.

Mr. TRICE. Mr. Chairman, my company is a subsidiary of Continental Trailways, a member of the Trailways bus system. I represent Continental Trailways. We adopt the statement made by Mr. Webb, of NAMBO.

We, like Mr. Hastings, of Greyhound, would like to file some traffic exhibits later on.

However, to give you some comparison as to the difference in a 3-day weekend and a middle-of-the-week holiday, in 1966, Memorial Day fell on Monday and, in 1967 on Tuesday. Now, comparing the number of passengers that we handled out of Washington for 4 days in 1966 over 1967, we found that we handled 24 percent less passengers in 1967 than we did in 1966.

Now, getting this down to people and buses, for the 4-day period in 1966—that is, Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday—we had 1,172 buses departing from the Washington terminal here, with 46,880 people. In 1967 this dropped to 900 busloads and 36,000 people; in other words, 24 percent less people traveled when the holiday was on Tuesday. We had relatively the same experience Independence Day 1967, which fell on Tuesday, as against 1966.

Frankly, we are more able to predict the traffic flowing on a 3-day holiday when the holiday is on Monday than we are when the holiday is in the middle of the week. We, like other industries, operate offices and we have the same problem they do when the holiday falls in the middle of the week, people wanting to be off to stretch the week.

In conclusion, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and hope that you will act favorably on this pending legislation.

Thank you.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Trice, and Mr. Webb and Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Henderson?

May I inquire at this time—the chairman is glad to run until 1 o'clock—whether some have statements that can be filed? We have a number of witnesses still on the list. I will hear as many as I can. I shall have to ask you to file statements if I do not have time to hear you.

Mr. Henderson, we will hear from you now.

**STATEMENT OF ERNEST HENDERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
SHERATON CORP. OF AMERICA**

Mr. HENDERSON. Thank you, Senator Dirksen. I shall try to make my statement short.

My name is Ernest Henderson, chairman of the board of Sheraton Corp. of America, which represents approximately 10 percent of the volume of the hotel industry, so we feel that we have the pulse very much of the entire industry.

The industry contributes about \$3.5 to \$4 billion to the gross national product. Although this is not a very high percentage, it is an industry where Monday holidays play an extremely important part. The reason for it is that business travel represents about 75 percent of the travel business today in the major hotels, and very few businessmen schedule any traveling when their week is broken up in the middle. On the other hand, if the holiday is on a Monday, it has relatively much less adverse impact on the industry.

As far as the Sheraton Co. is concerned, each holiday that comes up in the middle of the week costs the company, almost inevitably a heavy loss for that entire week because of dropoff in occupancy. Since the U.S. Government, the Federal Government, is close to a 50-percent partner with the hotel industry in lost taxes, it costs the Government almost as much as the industry.

Likewise, the municipal and State governments have a very real stake in the productivity of the hotel industry because the real estate taxes, liquor taxes, and excise taxes and other taxes are pretty much in proportion to the productivity and success of the hotels. So that both the States and the Federal Government have a distinct interest, as well as the hotel industry, in the productivity of this industry.

Industry pays about, I should estimate, some \$200 million in taxes, and the industry will benefit by about 1 percent in productivity for each time a holiday does not come in the middle of the week. Five holidays transferred to Mondays would save the industry about 5 percent, and therefore perhaps add \$10 million to the industry in earnings that would be taxable. That is after-tax earnings. So that a similar amount would be applicable to the Government.

If you take the whole industry instead of just 10 percent of it represented by our company that could run into \$200 million additional taxes simply through the advantages of greater efficiency, which would result from eliminating the losses of midweek holidays.

We have some experience in manufacturing. We have a subsidiary that does \$60 million a year in volume for the automotive industry. We have talked on various occasions with the head of that company, and he tells us that the manufacturing companies look upon a middle-of-the-week holiday, because of starting up and other incidental expenses, as being a very heavy burden. A week with a holiday in the

middle is, to some degree, a lost week for a manufacturing company. if you take all industry in this country, I think that a billion dollars a year would be a fair estimate as to the value of the greater productivity that could result from holidays occurring on Monday instead of in the middle of the week.

Almost all benefits to industry are usually at the expense of somebody else. Here is an instance where a simple legislative act can accord those benefits to the country without anybody, or practically anybody, having any loss whatsoever except perhaps a very minor temporary disadvantage in that people hate a change.

But on the other hand, coming from Boston, I would like to point out that three or four major changes in our city were violently opposed when they were presented—the damming of the river some 40 years ago, the esplanade, the Storrow Driveway. But today, after these improvements have added significantly to the value of the city, the very people that opposed improvements most strongly are probably the strongest advocates today.

I think one of the very important advantages to industry is the fact that with some weeks being unproductive, relatively unproductive, and other weeks, even though holidays are involved but they come on Monday, being more productive, this fact upsets comparative statistics, which is one of the most important tools today by which American management excels over any other part of the world, barring none. The methods of managerial controls based on comparative statistics year to year are an important managerial tool, which is one of the things which has made it possible for the U.S. industry, in spite of perhaps as much as twice the wage scales of European countries that are in competition, that the methods of superior managerial techniques have resulted in our being able to compete with European countries with much lower wage rates. I think that this is one of many managerial tools, the ability to make accurate comparison from year to year, which is largely destroyed during those times when holidays upset the profitability.

I would like to mention a reply to the gentleman who spoke to you on the attitude of the churches. I am a vestryman in a very small church in New England, but I think I do understand the point of view of a great many churches. I do not believe that the churches would like to oppose any legislation which improved the economic status of the country. I think that this program would greatly improve our competitive position by knocking off 1 percent, perhaps, or more, of un-economic losses that could be avoided.

In view of the fact, judging by our own company, out of some \$300 million of annual sales, nearly a third of that, or \$100 million, goes to employees' wages. Only about \$3 million go to stockholders as dividends. The workers have 30 times the interest in the productivity of the company, and they get 30 times as many dollars that are produced by this industry as do the stockholders. Accordingly, I think it is fair to say, knowing the effectiveness of unions in this country, that if the economic effectiveness of this industry and all other industries—perhaps to a lesser degree, but to a substantial degree—is affected, eventually, 80, 90, and perhaps 95 percent of the greater productivity will end up eventually in higher wages, and, therefore, in a higher standard

of living. I do not believe that the churches of this country would have, would like to stand in the way of the greater well-being, material well-being of its workers in this country.

Thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Henderson.

Are there any other witnesses in opposition to this measure?

(No response.)

Senator DIRKSEN. If not, we will hear from Mr. Gross.

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. GROSS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, my statement is a little long, but I intend to brief it in the interest of time.

Senator DIRKSEN. Why not brief it, and it will appear in its entirety in the record.

Mr. GROSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to see you and Senator Smathers.

My name is James C. Gross. I am executive director of the National Association of Travel Organizations. I also serve as special assistant to the chairman of Discover America, Inc.

Will Americans use uniform Monday holidays to discover America? In answer, I would like to cite a comparative study of the period February 22, through March 1, 1964, which included two 2-day weekends, with February 20, through February 28, 1965, which included a 2-day weekend and a 3-day holiday weekend. In the period with the 3-day holiday weekend, business increased for a major airline 19 percent; for a railroad, 19 percent; a resort hotel, 16 percent; for an attraction, 21 percent; and for a sightseeing firm, 40 percent.

The travel industry ranks third in its economic contribution to our Nation, generating \$30 billion annually. In every State, travel is one of the top three income producers.

The travel dollar has a multiplier effect as it changes hands over and over. As it flows in and out of communities it benefits everyone.

Uniform Monday holidays will give a thrust forward to our national pride and national economy.

Monday holidays would provide mini-vacations for our populace in addition to their annual vacation.

If statistics indicate anything on the question of uniform Monday holiday impact on highway accidents, they seem to point to a reduction in highway accidents. The National Safety Council told NATO—

The Council will not be opposed to a plan to establish Monday Holidays. Studies convict the one-day midweek holiday as having a far higher kill rate than any one day of a three-day holiday weekend.

Generally there are as many deaths on an average month without a 3-day holiday as there are in a month with a 3-day holiday. In November 1965, there were 4,440 deaths due to auto accidents. In May 1965, when Memorial Day fell on a Monday, the total number of auto deaths declined to 4,030.

But we prefer to claim no proof on the basis of accident statistics. John Glenn traveled millions of miles in the sky and on earth without accident. It was in the bathtub that statistics caught up with him.

Uniform Monday holidays will reduce business, industry, and school absenteeism which now surrounds the midweek holiday. In fact, evidence in both the United States and Canada, where a Monday holiday plan has been in effect for many years, indicates Tuesday following Monday holidays have no more job and school absenteeism than any other Tuesday.

The plan will boost employee morale, avoid costly midweek shutdowns, and permit industry planning and production over 4 consecutive weekdays.

Monday holidays will encourage patriotic and religious honoring of the true significance of these holidays on the Sunday preceding the Monday legal holiday. Present holiday observance dates are not in themselves significant. Significance lies in the manner of observance.

It is an historical fact that dates on which most holidays are now observed do not relate to the historical event. Some have been changed several times.

The present midweek holiday does not provide time for patriotic celebrations communities all over America are anxious to organize. The motive which will generate these observances over Monday holiday weekends is an irresistible combination—both economic and patriotic.

We believe the uniform Monday holiday plan is worthy of support by this Congress because the American people favor it. Every poll we've seen of public sentiment on the plan shows overwhelming endorsement.

Monday holidays will assure members of the immediate family time to be together to recreate themselves through travel.

But unless Congress acts to implement uniform Monday holidays these beneficial experiences afforded by the plan will be limited to those few Americans fortunate enough to be able to take off work on days surrounding midweek holidays.

The calendar chaos lies ahead. In 1968, 1969, and 1970, Washington's Birthday, February 22, will fall on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday; May 30, Memorial Day, will occur on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; Independence Day, July 4th, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and November 11, Veterans Day, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

States will follow. In our testimony we have continually stressed the word "uniform" when referring to Monday holidays. Indications from public opinion polls and from NATO members in every State lead us to believe that Federal uniform Monday holiday legislation will be quickly followed by parallel State legislative action.

Federal legislation. The model uniform Monday holiday legislation promoted by the National Association of Travel Organizations since 1951 designates for observance:

The third Monday in February, Washington's Birthday.

The last Monday in May, Memorial Day.

The first Monday in July, Independence Day.

The second Monday in November, Veterans Day.

A slight difference exists between NATO's plan and Senator Smathers' bill, S. 1217. This does not pose a problem for our association. It is the concept of uniform Monday holidays rather than specific days and dates which we recommend to this Congress.

Those who support uniform Monday holidays are asking for legislation which will generate rather than spend tax money. The plan requires no appropriation. It is positive. It is popular. It is bipartisan. It benefits America.

Don Thomas, retired director of the All-Year Club of Southern California, and founding president of the National Association of Travel Organizations, sums up the benefits this way—

You must see the U.S.A. to really discover America! You must discover America to really know America! And when you really know America, you will see that nothing happens to our America!

(The complete statement of Mr. Gross, with attachment follows:)

STATEMENT BY JAMES C. GROSS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

My name is James C. Gross. I am Executive Director of the National Association of Travel Organizations. I also serve as Special Assistant to the Chairman of Discover America, Inc.

NATO, as we will refer to our organization, is the national trade association representing all components of the U.S. travel industry. NATO was founded in 1941. Its headquarters is at 900-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Membership in our travel industry trade group includes all state travel offices, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, city and area travel promotion organizations, public carriers, accommodations, travel attractions, automobile clubs, petroleum firms, newspapers, magazines, and other businesses having anything to do with the sale, service or conduct of travel in the United States.

The purpose of our association is to promote travel to and within the United States, and to make this travel enjoyable and educational. Consistent with this purpose, NATO has since 1951 worked toward uniform Monday Holidays.

With the adoption of uniform Monday Holidays, more of our people more often will travel. And it is our conviction that in getting more Americans to travel our great land—to discover America—we foster our nation's economic growth and our citizens' sense of national pride. Travel strengthens America.

We, the people, need to travel these United States. What we learn from books is often lost; what we see and touch and feel we never lose. We need to see and experience and share the common heritage and aspirations which can cement us together as Americans.

Americanism is best experienced by experiencing America, by standing at Mount Vernon and Springfield and the Rockies and Bunker Hill and Niagara.

Will Americans use uniform Monday Holidays to discover America? In answer, I would like to cite a comparative study of the period February 22 through March 1, 1964, which included two two-day weekends, with February 20 through February 28, 1965, which included a two-day weekend and a three-day holiday weekend. In the period with the three-day holiday weekend, business increased for a major airline 19%; for a railroad, 19%; a resort hotel, 16%; for an attraction, 21%; and for a sightseeing firm, 40%.

It is difficult for us to realize the contribution uniform Monday Holidays will make to travel and the contribution the travel industry is now making to our national vitality. Perhaps this is because travel is an industry without smokestacks, without industrial waste.

The travel industry ranks third in its economic contribution to our nation, generating \$30 billion annually. In every state, travel is one of the top three income producers.

The combined payrolls of twelve of the nation's largest companies are equal to only one-half of the annual tourist expenditures. Statistics compiled by NATO reveal that last year domestic travel increased 10.9 percent. If present trends continue, travel will be our number-one industry in fifteen years.

The stimulation of travel within this country creates employment for Americans in all levels of our work force. As Senator Javits said, "... tourism ... provides the opportunity to provide hundreds of thousands of new jobs for the unskilled and the semi-skilled, the very people we are trying to help under other federal programs."

The travel dollar has a multiplier effect as it changes hands over and over. As it flows in and out of communities it benefits everyone.

In addition, a traveler who visits a community pays taxes—sales tax, cigarette tax, gas tax, lodging tax, and entertainment tax, and more tax—and this is almost clear profit to an area because the traveler is not a major tax consumer.

Besides dollars earned, another way to indicate the importance of travel and tourism to each of us is to examine the cultural benefits gained from travel and tourism. Cities are restored as tourist attractions. Folklore societies are organized. History comes alive. Through the re-enactment of great events and the revival of drama, music, and dance, our national heritage is taught to a new generation. Old museums get new appropriations, and new museums are created.

For all these reasons, Uniform Monday Holidays will give a thrust forward to our national pride and our national economy.

Passage by this Congress of uniform Monday Holidays will continue and enlarge past government actions to extend the benefits of travel to all Americans.

A look at the record over the past few years reveals that President Eisenhower proclaimed 1960 "Visit USA" Year. In 1963, at the request of President Kennedy, NATO established the "See the USA" effort, which has now evolved into the Discover America program.

In 1965, Congress passed a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation urging our citizens and those of other lands to travel in the United States. Congress extended this resolution last year and again this year. Monday Holidays would provide mini-vacations for our populace in addition to their annual vacation.

If statistics indicate anything on the question of uniform Monday Holiday impact on highway accidents, they seem to point to a reduction in highway accidents. The National Safety Council told NATO, "The Council will not be opposed to a plan to establish Monday Holidays. Studies convict the one-day mid-week holiday as having a far higher kill rate than any one day of a three-day holiday weekend."

The National Safety Council does not advocate a negative "stay-at-home to be safe" policy. It prefers to continue to work for better highways, better safety facilities, and greater personnel restraint and good judgment.

Generally, there are as many deaths on an average month without a three-day holiday as there are in a month with a three-day holiday. In November 1965, there were 4,440 deaths due to auto accidents. In May 1965, when Memorial Day fell on a Monday, the total number of auto deaths declined to 4,030.

A 1959 report by the Department of Commerce, titled "The Federal Role in Highway Safety,"¹ contains this quote, "On the basis of duration, the one-day, mid-week holidays were the potent producers of accidents with an average danger rating² of 1.83 as compared with 1.18 for three-day weekends and 1.16 for four-day holiday weekends . . ."

But we prefer to claim no proof on the basis of accident statistics. John Glenn traveled million of miles in the sky and on earth without accident. It was in the bathtub that statistics caught up with him.

So also NATO is reluctant to accept "facts" distilled from accident statistics. we do feel it is reasonable to assume that the one-day mid-week holiday rush with a car full of kids to and from the beach or Grand-dad's house contributes to the carnage on our highways.

Uniform Monday Holidays will reduce business, industry and school absenteeism which now surrounds the mid-week holiday. In fact, evidence in both the United States and Canada, where a Monday Holiday plan has been in effect for many years, indicates Tuesday following Monday Holidays have no more job and school absenteeism than any other Tuesday.

¹ "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," 86th Congress, 1st Session, House Document No. 93; report prepared by Department of Commerce and transmitted to Speaker of the House on Feb. 27, 1959; see section entitled "Accident Rates During Holiday Periods," pp. 87-89.

² "Danger rating" described in report as "representing the holiday death rate divided by the nonholiday death rate."

The plan will boost employee morale, avoid costly mid-week shut-downs, and permit industry planning and production over four consecutive weekdays.

Monday Holidays will encourage patriotic and religious honoring of the true significance of these Holidays on the Sunday preceding the Monday legal holiday. Present holiday observance dates are not in themselves significant. Significance lies in the manner of observance.

It is an historical fact that date on which most holidays are now observed do not relate to the historical event. Some have been changed several times. Settlers in Plymouth and Virginia celebrated several Thanksgiving occasions. Presidents Washington, Madison, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt each proclaimed different days of Thanksgiving.

George Washington's birthday was February 11 until the Gregorian calendar change, which moved the date to February 22. And the Resolution of Independence was approved on July 2, 1776.

Would not an Independence three-day holiday weekend observance assume more significance than an isolated Fourth of July one-day observance?

The present mid-week holiday does not provide time for patriotic celebrations communities all over America are anxious to organize. The motive which will generate these observances over Monday Holiday weekends is an irresistible combination—both economic and patriotic.

We believe the uniform Monday Holiday plan is worthy of support by this Congress because the American people favor it. Every poll we've seen of public sentiment on the plan shows overwhelming endorsement. The "This Week" magazine poll attracted the second-highest response in the magazine's history. Two hundred thousand Americans returned ballots; 180,000 favored Monday Holidays. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States' membership poll on uniform Monday Holidays returned an 85% favorable response.

Uniform Monday Holidays will make a contribution to the mental and emotional health of the essential basic unit of our society, our American families. The sedentary nature of employment in our industrial society, the increasing pace and stress and separateness of economic, educational and social requirements under which each family member lives, make it essential that we build these family get-together breathers into the calendar.

Monday Holidays will assure members of the immediate family time to be together to recreate themselves through travel.

But unless Congress acts to implement uniform Monday Holidays these beneficial experiences afforded by the Plan will be limited to those few Americans fortunate enough to be able to take off work on days surrounding mid-week holidays.

The Calendar chaos lies ahead. In 1968, 1969 and 1970, Washington's Birthday, February 22, will fall on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday; May 30, Memorial Day, will occur on Thursday, Friday and Saturday; Independence Day, July 4th, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday; and November 11, Veterans Day, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

In our testimony, we have continually stressed the word "uniform" when referred to Monday Holidays. Indications from public opinion polls and from NATO members in every state lead us to believe that federal uniform Monday Holiday legislation will be quickly followed by parallel state legislative action.

The model uniform Monday Holiday legislation promoted by the National Association of Travel Organizations since 1951 designates for observance:

- the third Monday in February, Washington's Birthday;
- the last Monday in May, Memorial Day;
- the first Monday in July, Independence Day;
- the second Monday in November, Veterans Day.

A slight difference exists between NATO's plan and Senator Smathers bill, S. 1217. This does not pose a problem for our association. It is the concept of uniform Monday Holidays rather than specific days and dates which we recommend to this Congress.

Those who support uniform Monday Holidays are asking for legislation which will generate rather than spend tax money. The plan requires no appropriation. It is positive. It is popular. It is bi-partisan. It benefits Americans.

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ADDENDUM

A partial list of NATO member organizations in support of uniform Monday Holidays:

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| <p> Air Transport Association of America
 Alabama Travel Council, Inc.
 Alaska Airlines
 Allied Tours, N.Y.C.
 American Airlines, Inc.
 American & Canadian Sportsmen's Vacation & Boat Show, Cleveland
 American Petroleum Institute
 Aquarena Springs, San Marcos, Tex.
 Arkansas Publicity & Parks Commission
 Bill Bard Associates, Monticello, N.Y.
 Black Hills Passion Play, Spearfish, S.D.
 Bonanza Air Lines, Inc.
 Daniel Boone Hotel, Charleston, W. Va.
 The Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce
 Carillon Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Carolina Motor Club, Charlotte, N.C.
 Carolina Trailways
 Cattaraugus Cnty. (N.Y.) Tourist Bureau
 Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.
 Child, Waters, Inc., N.Y.C.
 Chimney Rock Park, Chimney Rock, N.C.
 Christus Gardens, Gatlinburg, Tenn.
 Colonial Williamsburg
 Continental Air Lines, Inc.
 Converse Motor Inn, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
 Corning Glass Center
 Cue Magazine
 Delta Air Lines, Inc.
 Dorsey Tours, Inc., W. Va.
 The Drake Hotel, Chicago
 East Michigan Tourist Association
 Enchanted Forest, Maryland
 Endless Caverns, Inc., New Market, Va.
 Essex House Hotel, Inc., N.Y.C.
 Florida Development Commission
 Flower Grower Publishing, Inc.
 Fontana Village Resort, Fontana Dam, N.C.
 General Drafting Company, Inc., Convent Station, N.J.
 Georgia Dept. of Industry & Trade
 Gettysburg Travel Council, Inc.
 Golf Digest, Inc.
 Natural Stone Bridge & Caves, Inc., Pottersville, N.Y.
 Nebraska Game Commission
 Needham & Grohmann, Inc., N.Y.C.
 Nine Quarter Circle Ranch, Gallatin Gateway, Mont.
 North Dakota Travel Department
 Northeast Airlines, Inc.
 Northwest Airlines, Inc.
 Ohio Development Department
 Ozark Cave Assn., (Meramec Caverns)
 Pan Am West International Highway Assn., Yakima, Wash. </p> | <p> Pan American Airways
 Pennsylvania Dept. of Commerce
 Philadelphia Convention & Tourist Bureau
 Phillips-Ramsey Inc., San Diego, Calif.
 Plymouth Traveler Magazine
 Pocono Manor Inn
 Pocono Mountains Vacation Bureau, Inc.
 Quality Courts Motels, Inc.
 Redwood Empire Association, San Francisco, Calif.
 Rehoboth Beach Chamber of Commerce, Del.
 Restaurant & Waldorf Associates, N.Y.C.
 Richmond Boat Shows, Inc.
 Richmond Hotels, Inc.
 Royal Travel Service, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Hotel Sahara, Las Vegas
 St. Louis Arena Corporation
 Salt Lake Transportation Company
 Sanborn's International Travel Service, McAllen, Tex.
 Santa Claus Land, Inc., Ind.
 Savannah (Ga.) Area Chamber of Commerce
 Seneca Highlands Association
 Shenandoah Acres, Inc., Stuarts Draft, Va.
 Shenandoah Caverns, Inc.
 Sheraton Corporation of America
 Sheraton Hotels in Hawaii
 South Dakota Dept. of Highways
 Southeast Michigan Tourist Association
 Southeastern Trailways
 The H. M. Gousha Company
 Grandfather Mountain, Inc., Wilmington, N.C.
 Gray Line Water Tours, Charleston, S.C.
 The Greyhound Corporation
 Harper-Atlantic Sales, Inc.
 The Hertz Corporation
 Historic Figures, Inc.
 Holiday Motor Hotels, Harrisburg, Pa.
 The Hospitality Group of Magazines
 Hotel Pierre, N.Y.C.
 Hotel Representative, Inc.
 Indiana Dept. of Commerce, Tourist Division.
 Instructor Magazine
 International Hotel, Los Angeles
 Jefferson Transportation Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jekyll Motels, Inc., Jekyll Island, Ga.
 Kentucky Travel Council
 Lake Lawn Lodge, Delavan, Wis.
 Lake Placid (N.Y.) Chamber of Comm. </p> |
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A partial list of NATO member organizations in support of uniform Monday Holidays—Continued

Lakeview Motor Resort, Roanoke, Va.	Thousand Islands Bridge Authority
Lewis School Hotel-Motel Alumni Assn.	Travel Counselors, Inc.
The Lodge at Vail, Colorado	Travelodge Corporation
Loew's Hotels.	U.S. 25 Dixie Highway Assn., Inc., Corbin, Ky.
The Lost Sea, Sweetwater, Tenn.	United Sports & Vacation Shows
Louis Benito Advertising	United States Travel Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Louisville & Jefferson Cnty. (Ky.) Economic Progress Commission	Vermont Development Department
Luray Caverns, Inc.	Virginia Sky-Line Company, Inc.
Maryland Dept. of Economic Development	Virginia State Chamber of Commerce
Massachusetts Dept. of Commerce & Development	Wally Byam Caravan Club Int., Inc., Bakersfield, Calif.
Mid-Atlantic Exposition, Inc.	Washington Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Motel Association of America	Washington-Greene Cnty. (Pa.) Tourist Promotion Agency
Midwest Coaches, Inc.	Washington Sightseeing Tours
Mohawk Airlines, Inc.	Western Air Lines, Inc.
Mt. Washington Cog Railway, N.H.	White House Sightseeing Corporation
National Bus Traffic Association	Wisconsin Dells Regional Chamber of Commerce
National Car Rental System, Inc.	Wisconsin Vacation & Travel Service
National Industrial Recreation Assn.	Wonder Cave, San Marcos, Tex.
Natural Bridge of Virginia	Yellowstone Park Company
Talmage Tours, Inc.	
Tele-Trip Company, Inc.	
Texas Tourist Development Agency	
Thos. Cook and Son	

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Gross.

Mr. Philion?

Mr. Philion, are you adept at scientific reading?

STATEMENT OF NORMAN J. PHILION, VICE PRESIDENT-TRAFFIC, AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

MR. PHILION. I shall do my best.

I am appearing for the Air Transport Association, which represents substantially all of the regular scheduled certificated airlines of the United States. Included in our membership are trunk, local service, all-cargo, international, Hawaiian, Alaskan and helicopter airlines.

I would like, Mr. Chairman to submit my entire statement for the record and just review a few points which appear in the statement.

The airlines heartily endorse the proposal to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, as set forth in S. 1217. We support the legislative proposal because we believe it will considerably strengthen efforts, both public and private, to encourage greater numbers of Americans to travel—to "Discover America."

The many social and economic benefits of travel and tourism in the United States are well established: the reuniting of families; the opportunities for better understanding among our people; the development and preservation of our national shrines and natural attractions; the vast multiplier effect of the travel dollar; and the creation

of new products, new services, new facilities and new employment in accord with national economic objectives.

In recognition of these benefits, our citizens have been urged, by congressional resolutions and Presidential proclamations, to see, to learn more about, and to enjoy the great variety of scenic, historical, cultural, educational and recreational attractions of the United States. All segments of our travel industry have been urged to increase efforts to promote travel and to expand travel opportunities and facilities.

Uniform Monday holidays, we are convinced, will further stimulate travel, and thus further expand the benefits of travel. Our own studies of passenger traffic moving over present holidays when they fall on Mondays, as compared to when such holidays occur in midweek, prove rather conclusively that more families can better plan for, and will travel more frequently over 3-day weekends.

In line with the request of the Congress to do everything in our power to extend travel over the coming years and to meet the demands which will be imposed by the millions of additional air travelers we expect over the next 5 years, the airlines are well into a massive re-equipment program for the period 1967-71. \$6.6 billion worth of new flight equipment has been ordered. In addition to the new aircraft, the airlines will be spending more than \$600 million for related facilities and services as well as for airport expansion and improvements.

The new flight equipment includes hundreds of new jets of the type currently being operated. The future fleet, however, also will include, starting in 1969, the new jumbo jets capable of carrying up to 500 passengers. These new aircraft will be ideally suited for the increase now anticipated in pleasure and other nonbusiness travel with the stimulus of such programs as uniform Monday holidays.

The trends which have encouraged the growth of air transportation undoubtedly will accelerate between now and 1970. Those trends, of course, include general economic growth, more leisure time, more and better transportation services, more airline flights to more places, and more imaginative merchandising on the part of the airlines. A key factor, particularly where pleasure travel is involved—and certainly 3-day weekends will encourage pleasure travel—is the continuing airline program to make air transportation one of the best bargains available.

The average cost per mile to the air traveler has been reduced steadily to a point where it is now the lowest in 10 years. This is because the airlines have initiated a series of promotional fares designed to attract the personal traveler. Special excursion fares, "Discover America" fares, youth fares, special fares for military personnel, and special fares for the clergy have enabled air travelers to save more than one-half billion since 1962.

The airlines, realizing the vast potential of the personal travel market, are still devising new incentive programs to encourage travel and the use of air transportation. These continuing efforts would be substantially advanced by the establishment of uniform Monday holidays.

The airlines represent the principal form of public transportation between cities. They are transporting increasing numbers of travelers each year. They are being called upon to plan for, and invest in the facilities necessary for carrying even greater numbers of travelers in the period ahead. But travel growth and efficient and economical air

transportation require constant market stimulus and promotion. The airlines are of the firm belief that the uniform Monday holiday proposal will help stimulate the market development necessary to support the vast expansion planning and investment which have been undertaken in the public interest.

The uniform Monday holiday proposal enjoys wide public and private support. The airlines of the United States join in that support and respectfully urge the subcommittee to give S. 1217 favorable consideration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Philion.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Philion follows:)

STATEMENT OF NORMAN J. PHILION, VICE PRESIDENT-TRAFFIC, AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

My name is Norman J. Philion. I am Vice President-Traffic of the Air Transport Association of America.

The Air Transport Association represents substantially all of the regular scheduled certificated airlines of the United States. Included in our membership are trunk, local service, all-cargo, international, Hawaiian, Alaskan and helicopter airlines.

These airlines heartily endorse the proposal to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, as set forth in S. 1217. We support the legislative proposal because we believe it will considerably strengthen efforts, both public and private, to encourage greater numbers of Americans to travel—to "Discover America".

The many social and economic benefits of travel and tourism in the United States are well established: the reuniting of families; the opportunities for better understanding among our people; the development and preservation of our national shrines and natural attractions; the vast multiplier effect of the travel dollar; and the creation of new products, new services, new facilities and new employment in accord with national economic objectives.

In recognition of these benefits, our citizens have been urged, by Congressional Resolutions and Presidential Proclamations, to see, to learn more about, and to enjoy the great variety of scenic, historical, cultural, educational and recreational attractions of the United States. All segments of our travel industry have been urged to increase efforts to promote travel and to expand travel opportunities and facilities.

Uniform Monday Holidays, we are convinced, will further stimulate travel and thus further expand the benefits of travel. Our own studies of passenger traffic moving over present holidays when they fall on Mondays, as compared to when such holidays occur in mid-week, prove rather conclusively that more families can better plan for, and will travel more frequently over three-day weekends.

The idea of Uniform Monday Holidays is not new. It goes back a number of years to the first realization of the tremendous potential for travel expansion and economic stimulation possible with additional three-day weekends like the Labor Day observance. But travel was not as significant then as it is today. Travel opportunities were fewer and travel services were less developed. The Monday Holiday idea did not enjoy the wide-spread support it does today from both the public and the business community generally.

The airlines long have supported the Monday Holiday Program. They have a deep interest not only because they will enjoy significant traffic gains, but also because they can make a sizable contribution to the success of the program as a whole and to the total of its benefits.

The speed and reliability of the jet transport—which now accounts for the vast majority of air travel—is such that no place in the United States is too far for a good three-day trip—with ample time at destinations for sightseeing, visiting, rest and recreation. When the Monday Holiday Program first developed in 1951, the fastest aircraft available cruised at 300 miles per hour. Today's aircraft fly at speeds of 625 miles an hour with airline service available to the public having increased nearly 600 per cent during that period of time.

But more than that, there has been a basic shift in the travel patterns of U.S. citizens since the program first received consideration. Then, about one out of every six travelers using public transportation went by air. Today, two out of three use air transportation. Air travel has become the prime form of public transportation between cities and thus the Monday Holiday Program is important to the airline industry and, at the same time, the airline industry can make an important contribution to the success of the program.

Air transportation has been increasing at an average rate of 15 per cent each year for the last five years. But despite the fact that the airlines have almost doubled their passenger traffic during this five-year period, the load factor—that is, the average number of seats sold per seats available—has been around 55 per cent. Accordingly, the airlines can readily handle the extra traffic anticipated with the establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays. Moreover, such uniform and regular three-day holiday periods will be a boon to airline planners in their efforts to improve flight scheduling and to smooth out travel demand peaks and valleys. This will both enhance service to business travelers while providing new family and vacation travel opportunities.

To meet the demands which will be imposed by the millions of additional air travelers we expect over the next five years, the airlines are well into a massive re-equipment program for the period 1967–1971. \$6.6 billion worth of new flight equipment has been ordered. In addition to the new aircraft, the airlines will be spending more than \$600 million for related facilities and services as well as for airport expansion and improvements.

The new flight equipment includes hundreds of new jets of the type currently being operated. The future fleet, however, also will include, starting in 1969, the new jumbo jets capable of carrying up to 500 passengers. These new aircraft will be ideally suited for the increase now anticipated in pleasure and other non-business travel with the stimulus of such programs as Uniform Monday Holidays.

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The average cost per mile to the air traveler has been reduced steadily to a point where it is now the lowest in ten years. This is because the airlines have initiated a series of promotional fares designed to attract the personal traveler. Special excursion fares, Discover America fares, youth fares, and special fares for military have enabled air travelers to save more than one-half billion dollars since 1962.

The airlines, realizing the vast potential of the personal travel market, are still devising new incentive programs to encourage travel and the use of air transportation. These continuing efforts would be substantially advanced by the establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays.

CONCLUSION

Travel and tourism in the United States are recognized as being increasingly important social and economic factors benefiting the entire cross-section of American life and business. Uniform Monday Holidays will contribute substantially to the necessary continued growth of U.S. travel and tourism.

The establishment of Uniform Monday Holidays will require legislative action by the states as well as by the Congress. Federal legislation is a good first step; it would provide for the uniformity which is needed; and it can be expected to be followed by state action rather quickly in view of the high regard in which travel and tourism are held by the various states. We intend to support such state legislative action on the same basis we support the pending proposal.

The airlines represent the principal form of public transportation between cities. They are transporting increasing numbers of travelers each year. They are being called upon to plan for, and invest in the facilities necessary for carrying even greater numbers of travelers in the period ahead. But travel growth and efficient and economical air transportation require constant market stimulus and promotion. The airlines are of the firm belief that the Uniform Monday

Holiday proposal will help stimulate the market development necessary to support the vast expansion planning and investment which have been undertaken in the public interest.

The Uniform Monday Holiday proposal enjoys wide public and private support. The airlines of the United States join in that support and respectfully urge the Subcommittee to give S. 1217 favorable consideration.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Whitlock.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS WHITLOCK II, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL RELATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION

Mr. WHITLOCK. Mr. Chairman, my name is Douglas Whitlock II. I am director of Federal relations for the American Retail Federation. The American Retail Federation wishes to endorse the principle of Monday holidays as proposed in Senator Smathers' bill, S. 1217.

The American Retail Federation is a federation of 27 national retail associations and 46 statewide associations of retailers. While not all of these association members have expressed themselves on this subject, a majority of them have supported it, and none has expressed opposition.

Retailers can support the principle of Monday holidays for two reasons. First, because they believe that Monday holidays would be good for people generally, and these people are their customers. Second, because they believe it would be advantageous to retailing.

Enactment of the principle of Monday holidays would provide six fixed 3-day weekends; namely, the five proposed by the bill and Labor Day. This would provide ample time for rest or recreation, for working on hobbies, for sports, for relaxing. The isolated 1-day holiday, coming in the middle of the week, is just a taste, and is gone almost before it is begun.

It might even be safer for them as well. Some traffic surveys have shown that the midweek holiday had a higher accident rate than the 3-day-weekend holiday. Others find the rate about the same. But, no survey indicates that the 3-day-weekend holiday is much more dangerous in terms of accident rate than the 2-day weekend or the isolated midweek holiday. There seems to be no merit in using safety as an argument against Monday holidays.

The principle of Monday holidays is also beneficial in retailing.

For one thing, it will help out costs of operation, and retail profit margins are constantly being squeezed by rising costs. The weekend holiday will mean savings in the heating bill in the winter, and in the power bill in the summer, as the heat or the air conditioning can be turned down Saturday evening until early Tuesday morning. For the food merchant, the loss from perishables will be substantially diminished.

It will also help to cut down on absenteeism. Midweek holidays, particularly when they fall on Tuesday or Thursday, always constitute a temptation to take off on Monday or Friday.

Finally, retailing believes that the principle of Monday holidays will help sales. Certainly it will stimulate sales of items used for recreation, sports, hobbies, and so forth. The American public is becoming used to having leisure time and has learned, and is still learning, how to employ it. It will also stimulate sales in recreational indus-

tries, theaters, resorts, and so forth, and benefit from these increased sales will help the retailers in their neighborhood.

It is realized that the Smathers bill, by itself, will apply only to Federal employees and the District of Columbia. However, it seems very probable that the States will go along with the Federal law, and we pledge our efforts to see that this will be done.

The Smathers bill will be helpful to the economy in every way. It should be adopted.

Thank you.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Whitlock.

Mr. Kenneberg?

STATEMENT OF PAUL W. KENNEBERG, COUNSEL, BROWN & BIGELOW CO.

Mr. KENNEBERG. Mr. Chairman, my testimony will be very brief.

I am Paul W. Kenneberg. I am counsel for Brown & Bigelow, a division of Standard Packaging Corp. I am testifying today on behalf of the Specialty Advertising Association whose membership includes practically all of the calendar manufacturers in the United States. A very conservative estimate of the number of hanging calendars manufactured annually for American homes and business is 200 million. This figure does not include the additional millions of desk calendars, pocket calendars, diaries, and similar items based on the calendar.

We have no quarrel with the idea and purpose of S. 1217, the so-called uniform Monday holiday bill. In fact, we support it in principle. However, the bill presents a problem to (a) calendar users, which is just about all of us, (b) calendar buyers—calendars, incidentally, the bulk of them are used as advertising media. You do not go to a store and buy them normally. They are given to you. Calendar buyers represent a very good cross section of business, large and small, and largely small. The bill also presents a problem to the calendar industry. The problem lies in the effective date. At the same time, we believe there is a relatively easy solution to the problem that should create no controversy.

To illustrate the problem, I would like to give you the chronology of the birth and life of a typical calendar. The 1968 calendar which will commence to hang on January 1, will be shipped to customers and will be distributed in November and December of this year, was born between January and June of 1966, over a year ago, when the art work for the feature illustration and calendar pad was completed and turned over to the manufacturing department where actual printing plates are then made. The first runs of the 1968 calendar were commenced in August, nearly a year ago. In November 1966 this calendar, in its final form was sampled to distribution channels and sales commenced in December 1966. Production runs were largely completed by June 1, 1967. Most of these calendars are now in the warehouse with customers' names on them. They will be delivered to customers in November and early December so distribution can be completed by January 1, 1968.

Here I would like to interject, your calendars are generally made in large production runs for economy purposes. They are put on skids, put in the warehouses. Then, as the individual customer orders, they are pulled out again and the customer's imprint is put on them and they are taken out of the warehouse and shipped to him at that time. So our 1968 calendar work is done, for all practical purposes.

The art work and printing plates have in many instances already been completed for the 1969 calendars. We are doing the art work for the 1970 calendars.

The proposed effective date of the bill is "January 1 of the year following the date of enactment of this act."

Assuming the bill becomes law this year, it becomes apparent there will be at least 200 million obsolete calendars and probably as many as a half billion. The effect can be readily seen.

It would be—

(a) A confused general public;

(b) Thousands of businesses whose advertising media is an inaccurate representation of the calendar; and

(c) An entire industry out of step with all of its customers.

We don't believe that any such effect was intended or contemplated.

Fortunately, there is an easy and simple solution. We respectfully suggest that the effective date be changed to read "January 1 of the third year following the date of the enactment of this act." This would extend the effective date of the act only 2 years.

A 2-year extension would give the calendar and related industries a chance to do full justice to this desirable legislation and at the same time would give the States an adequate opportunity to provide the uniformity under State law we all wish to achieve.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views to this committee. We will be pleased to submit any additional information.

Earlier in the testimony, Congressman McClory said he has provided in his bill, H.R. 11769, an effective date of January 1, 1970. Mr. Hilton Davis, of the national chamber has recommended an effective date of January 1, 1970. Mr. Charles Webb, of the National Association of Motor Bus Owners, has also recommended an effective date of January 1, 1970. Thus, if the bill were passed this year, is exactly what we are asking for.

Mr. Chairman, if there is anything more we can get you from our industry, we would be happy to furnish it.

Senator DIRKSEN. You would find January 1, 1970, acceptable, I take it?

Mr. KENNEBERG. Thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Barlow?

STATEMENT OF WALLACE D. BARLOW, CALENDAR REFORM FOUNDATION

Mr. BARLOW. My testimony is quite brief, Senator, and not repetitious.

I am Wallace D. Barlow, residing at 6210 Massachusetts Avenue in this city.

I speak for the Calendar Reform Political Action Group, an affiliate of the Calendar Reform Foundation, recently established under the laws of Maryland.

We submit the Smathers bill without qualification. It will improve the quality of life in these United States by eliminating, in part, the drifting of holiday with reference to the week.

More importantly, it will open the door to the second step forward, the fixing of holidays which drift with reference to the month, such as Easter. We hope that the third step will be the transfer of these Monday holidays to the ends of months, thereby forming holidays, contiguous with weekends, that may be 6 days long; also by making all working periods comparable and divisible, one by the other.

I will not discuss the second and third steps, except in response to questions, since I doubt its relevance. We do ask, however, that the following material be inserted into the record.

- (1) Calendar Reform Foundation press release.
- (2) Calendar Reform Foundation wallet card.
- (3) Chronology of calendar reform.
- (4) H.R. 9315, a bill to provide for a study and investigation with respect to the adoption by the United States of a reformed calendar. (Introduced at the request of the Calendar Reform Political Action Group.)

We thank you for the privilege of testifying.

Senator DIRKSEN. Without objection, those materials will be inserted.

(The materials referred to follow:)

Calendar reform has been a lofty purpose of many thoughtful planners over the years. In 1963 the Ecumenical Council, meeting in the Vatican City, joined the ranks of calendar reformers.

Now comes a new and dramatic proposal from a professional industrial engineer who have devoted years to an effort to determine and correct what is wrong with the Gregorian Calendar; that is the one we live by today.

Wallace D. Barlow of Washington, D.C., founder of the Calendar Reform Foundation of 6210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., in his unique calendar, proposes that each of the twelve months should comprise an even 4 weeks of 7 days each. However, with only 28 days in each month and with 12 months in the year, 29 days are left over in a 365 day year. These 29 days Mr. Barlow has scientifically distributed at the end of each of the 12 months. The additional days after the first 28 days in each month are designated as holidays. Mr. Barlow believes that this will put people in a holiday mood at the end of each month, be a boon to the travel industry and operate to keep minds on business during the 28 days of pre-holiday.

Mr. Barlow has not distributed these 29 days haphazardly. Following upon a detailed scientific analysis, they days have been allocated in groups ranging from 1 to 6. These days have been distributed after an "elaborate study of the occurrence throughout the year of the optimum climate for outdoor activity." Mr. Barlow says. The one exception to this principle is a long mid-winter holiday of 5 days at Christmas.

It is Mr. Barlow's aim to give us an "ordered, efficient, and harmonious pattern" of life to replace the "discordant and chaotic pattern of human activity imposed by the Gregorian calendar."

The Barlow calendar has among its other virtues the fact that all working periods—week, month, quarter, half-year and year—are continuous, identical in length, and evenly divisible.

A particularly valuable feature of this calendar is the certainty of the holidays. This is expected to more than offset any sentimentalism that may be felt for the disappearance of Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, etc., from their usual place on the calendar. Holidays such as Easter and Christmas become multiple-day holidays at the end of the month

in which they appear on the Gregorian Calendar. Not only will there be three times as many holidays under the Barlow Calendar, but there will also be absolute predictability, thereby allowing people to plan ahead and to make the most of each vacation.

Although the work week remains at 5 days and at 40 hours, the work year is shortened by 14 days. This is equivalent to a reduction of the present work week to 38 hours. Three and a half million jobs would thereby be created in the United States alone.

The Barlow Calendar is unique. Its innovations are many. Its most significant purpose is to bring order out of chaos. Its ally is its logic; its foe is the sentimentalism and apathy of the general public.

CALENDAR REFORM FOUNDATION

6210 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

301-656-7077

WALLACE D. BARLOW
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



A new and dramatic proposal for calendar reform is set forth in the enclosed wallet card. Please read this material thoughtfully.

Many consider that the benefit to mankind from the rationalization of our principal calendar will far exceed the possible benefits of space exploration for the next hundred years.

The cost of accomplishing this calendar reform is substantially nil. The savings in the cost of accounting operations alone will approximate \$1,467,000,000 per year in the United States; however, as Maurice Maeterlink wrote, "At every crossway on the road that leads to the future . . . each progressive spirit is opposed by a thousand men appointed to guard the past."

THE BARLOW CALENDAR

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Every month is the same, except that the 28th of April is Easter Sunday.

THE EXTRA-CALENDAR DAYS

	All are Holidays and Follow Weekends
January 29th	Winter Festival
February 29th	National Hero's Day
March 29th	Spring Festival
April 29th, 30th and 31st	Easter Holiday
May 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd (and 33rd on Leap Year)	Summer Festival
June 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd	Festival of Peace
July 29th, 30th and 31st	Festival of Independence
August 29th and 30th	Festival of Friendship
September 29th and 30th	Autumn Festival
October 29th	Music Festival
November 29th and 30th	Thanksgiving Holiday
December 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd	Christmas Holiday

¹ The holiday names shown are suggested for the United States. Other nations will, of course, select names for their holidays in accordance with their own cultural heritage.

² This day has been added to the Thanksgiving holiday in deference to the persons living in the Southern Hemisphere, since the seasons are reversed.

© 1967

In the Barlow Calendar all working periods: the week, the month, the quarter, the half-year and the year are continuous, identical in length and evenly divisible. Accurate statistical comparisons are thereby made possible. This progression is 5, 20, 60, 120 and 240 days.

Twelve holiday periods are provided, one at the end of each month. These holidays vary in length from one day to five days. The ideal distribution of these 29 holidays among the months has been determined by careful studies of the occurrence throughout the year of the optimum climate for outdoor activity in the North and South Temperate Zones. This principle is violated only to provide for one long midwinter holiday, 5 days for Christmas. A scientifically planned rather than a haphazard distribution of holidays and working days is achieved.

Correspondence with the solar year is accomplished by the following rule of intercalation: Every year the number of which is divisible by four is a leap year, excepting the last year of every century which is a leap year only when the number of that century is divisible by four, but the year 4000 and its multiples are common years. The extra day provided during leap years is used to extend the Summer Festival from four to five days.

The work week remains at 5 days and 40 hours but the work year is shortened by 14 days or 5.5%. This is equivalent to a reduction of the present work week to 38 hours.

Correspondence is achieved between named and numbered days. For example, in every month of every year the 5th of every month is always a Friday. The 7th day of every week is a Sunday.

Special events, not related to productive work, such as elections, may be held on the first, second or third Saturdays of any desired month. There need be no disruption of production and no conflicts with holidays.

All holidays are preceded by a week-end, thereby adding the last two days of each work month, or 24 days to the holiday periods. The grand total of holidays then becomes 53 as compared with about 10 for the Gregorian calendar.

The four seasons of the year will begin on the first day of the equinoctial months; March, June, September and December.

CHRONOLOGY OF CALENDAR SCIENCE

Year	Event
4236 B.C.	Egyptians adopted a solar calendar.
45 B.C.	Romans adopted the Egyptian solar calendar, as modified by Ptolomy the Benefactor.
700 A.D.	A change in the calendar to stabilize the date of the spring equinox proposed by the Venerable Bede.
1582 A.D.	Calendar reform decreed by Pope Gregory XIII. This was the Gregorian Calendar, exactly as it now exists.
1745 A.D.	Nom-de-plume letter from Maryland proposed a perpetual calendar, having an extra-calendar day.
1834 A.D.	Perpetual calendar proposed by Mastrofini (Italian priest).
1849 A.D.	Perpetual equal months calendar proposed by Comte (French positivist philosopher). Has 13 months of 28 days each and one extra-calendar feast day. This plan has been promoted by Cotsworth and Eastman. It does not have equal quarters.
1884 A.D.	Perpetual equal quarters calendar proposed by Armelin (French astronomer). Has one extra-calendar day. This plan has been promoted by Achelis; also by Edwards. It does not have equal months, does not fix the date of Easter and has seven short weeks, due to holidays. This plan has wide support. In the 1930's 47 nations supported and none opposed.
1962 A.D.	Perpetual equal quarters and equal months calendar proposed by Barlow (American industrial engineer). Has 12 months of 28 days each; also 29 extra-calendar days, all of which are month-end holidays. The length of these holidays, in general, is longer in the late spring, summer and early fall. There are no holidays within the week. The work year is shortened by 5.5%. Sundays fall on the 7th day of the week. Easter is fixed at April 28th. All holidays are contiguous with weekends.
1967 A.D.	Calendar Reform Foundation formed to promote the Barlow Calendar. This group produces films for free distribution which depict the advantages of tripling the number of holidays. The response of the public will determine if the approval of the U.S. Congress and the United Nations can be obtained in sufficient time to make possible a smooth transition to the Barlow Calendar when it is in phase with the Gregorian calendar in 1975.

Footnote: Modern computer-assisted management techniques cannot tolerate the degree of accuracy in month-to-month comparisons offered by our present calendar ($\pm 19\%$). The Gregorian Calendar cannot be changed until the concept of an extra-calendar day or days is accepted. Two religious sects still oppose this concept. However, the Vatican is not opposed and 75% of the Protestant clergy favor calendar reform.

Calendar Reform Foundation, 6210 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016
(301—656-7077)

[H.R. 9315, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To provide for a study and investigation with respect to the adoption by the United States of a reformed calendar

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to contract with a suitable research organization for the conduct of study and investigation to appraise the desirability, practicability, and cost of the adoption by the United States of a reformed calendar.

SEC. 2. In conducting the study and investigation provided for in the first section of this Act, the research organization shall—

(1) conduct extensive comparative studies of the various proposals for calendar reform, their relative advantages and disadvantages and the probable impact of each on the quality of life in the United States;

(2) cooperate with foreign governments and the United Nations in determining the impact on international trade; and

(3) determine the attitudes of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government with respect to possible practical difficulties which might be encountered in adopting a reformed calendar by the United States.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress, on or before June 30, 1968, a full and complete report on the study and investigation provided for in the first section of this Act, together with his recommendations.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, not exceed \$50,000, as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Mr. BARLOW. Thank you very much.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Flynn.

**STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE J. FLYNN, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT, THE COM-
MONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Lawrence J. Flynn. I am deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, in charge of tourism for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Of course, the purpose of our division, as you have probably guessed, is to promote travel to and within the Commonwealth, to make this travel pleasurable, entertaining, and educational.

We have long been an advocate of the Monday holiday plan. It goes back to the late Governor Herter. We are thoroughly convinced that tourism and travel are at least the third and probably the second largest segment of the Nation's economy. It is in Massachusetts the second.

Now, without being repetitious, I would like to indicate that we subscribe wholeheartedly, with but one exception, to all that has gone before from the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me.

We would like very much to interest your committee to consider the moving, if there is going to be a moving, of Veterans Day to the third Monday in April and call it Patriots' Day. We have felt for a long time, and I am pretty sure that you as a great American would find no difficulty in joining us, in believing that this holiday, which represents so much in American history, ought to be better observed. Actually, there might not have been any other holidays if it were not for the 19th of April. This is only—I might say when you earlier said, are there any other opponents—this is our only change we would like for you to consider.

The National Chamber of Commerce's proposal in March would in all probability find us in the Lenten season for Catholics and non-Catholics. In your own home State and in ours we are still on the ragged edge of winter. It is not suggestive of travel or vacation. Coming after Easter, with the rebirth of the things that come so gloriously up in the spring, if you could see your way clear to make Veterans Day Patriots' Day—and certainly no member of our Armed Forces would object to being called a patriot or to marching or observing Patriots' Day—this, I respectfully submit, is our really only objection to this.

But as an aside, and since so much has been said about the States, we have just found that we had two bills this year making relatively the same holidays, except Thanksgiving, the same as Senator Smathers' bill. They were joined in Senate No. 1172, the State senate, and they went through the senate flying. And they went through three readings in the house, but they died in the engrossment. The thing that victimized it was the fact that they did not think this would really work until the Federal Government set up these holidays.

Now, we might, as you can expect, find some difficulty in selling New England Thanksgiving to be moved. But actually, nobody knows

what day the Pilgrims had their first Thanksgiving on. We proudly serve as custodian of the Nation's heritage no little part of which was the first holiday, Thanksgiving 1621.

I am sure you recall that the Pilgrims and their Indian guests ate and drank for 3 full days. Now, it could have been that they were trying to tell us something, and I hope in the wisdom of your committee you might answer affirmatively.

Thank you, sir.

Senator DIRKSEN. You observe Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, do you not?

Mr. FLYNN. Yes, sir; we and the State of Maine observe it.

Senator DIRKSEN. What is your date?

Mr. FLYNN. The 19th of April. This is what bothers me. Thousands of people do not know what it is. I am sure you did, but I know thousands throughout the country do not know what it stands for. You have to stand on the bridge of Lexington and Concord to really feel it, even today.

Senator DIRKSEN. Well, thank you, sir.

Mr. FLYNN. Thank you, sir.

I might add, Senator, that we are a member like our sister States, in NATO, the National Association of Travel Organizations, and we do support them wholeheartedly.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you.

Mr. Geary?

STATEMENT OF JOHN V. GEARY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BERKSHIRE HILLS CONFERENCE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Mr. GEARY. Mr. Chairman, my name is John V. Geary. I am executive director of the Berkshire Hills Conference, the tourist promotional agency for Berkshire County in western Massachusetts.

First, let me say that my organization is pleased that at long last the Senate has seen fit to give a public hearing to the proposal to have certain holidays celebrated on Mondays. The Berkshire Hills Conference for 10 years has been promoting similar legislation in Massachusetts. The fact that we have not yet been successful has in no way dampened our enthusiasm for the proposal. In fact, we are more confident than ever that we will succeed. This year our Monday holiday bill before the Massachusetts Legislature was approved by the Massachusetts Senate for the first time. It was killed by the Massachusetts House because of some problems that we believe exist only in the Bay State, and we feel certain we can overcome those problems with more vigilance in next year's campaign, and certainly affirmative action by the U.S. Senate would greatly strengthen our cause.

In our campaign in Massachusetts industry, labor, and business associations have joined in support of the proposal. And through the cooperation of General Electric Co., long one of Massachusetts' top three industrial employers, we have been able to prove that the Monday holiday proposal meets with general approval of the electorate.

As a spokesman for the vacation travel business in my section I have no hesitancy in admitting that our major interest is in improving that business.

Long weekends mean good business for the tourist industry, which forms a substantial part of the economy in Berkshire County and in Massachusetts.

We are in the second largest industry in the county. We are the home of the guided missile; we are the home of Crane & Co., which manufactures all U.S. currency.

When the Berkshire Hills Conference first considered the Monday holiday proposal about 11 years ago we did some sounding out in other segments of our economy to try and discover how it would be accepted. We were especially interested in what our manufacturers thought about it.

Their wholehearted support and cooperation led us to start working for the measure.

Manufacturers reported that midweek holidays created disruptions in their production that resulted in substantial additional costs. It goes without saying that additional starts and stops in the industrial process is an expense that places an additional burden on the manufacturer.

To test our assumption that the Monday holiday plan would be greeted with pleasure by the large portion of our electorate involved in manufacturing, General Electric agreed to survey its employees in the Massachusetts plants: Pittsfield, Taunton, and Lynn-Everett.

The company conducted a poll, the results being 40 to 1 in favor of the Monday holiday suggestion.

During our campaigns we have had support from the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; General Electric Co., the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and many others.

We are pleased to see that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is behind this Federal legislation and lend our voice to those asking for approval of the measure.

With the permission of this committee I would like to leave copies of my presentation. Also an excerpt from the editorial page of the Berkshire Eagle, our hometown paper, of July 28, 1967.

Thank you.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Geary.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[From the Berkshire Eagle, July 28, 1967].

Our Berkshires

A BOY'S FIRST TROUT

(By Theodore Giddings)

Remember catching your first trout? If so, you'll recall the thrill, regardless of the fish's size. Also you'll appreciate all the more the experience of a 13-year-old Great Barrington boy who nailed his first one but good.

The youngster is David Macy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan C. Macy of 43 Taconic Ave. He had the good fortune to be the guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Staknis of Watertown, on a fishing trip to Cobb's Pierce Pond Camps in North New Portland, Maine.

Although the Staknises have been to Pierce Pond many times and knew well its salmon and trout potential, they kept their fingers crossed for David. They feared he might get skunked as they and many an expert fisherman, including the late Clare Bousquet and the late Fred D. Retallick of Pittsfield, had on occasions.

But they didn't know David, the neophyte angler, as well as they thought they did. The first day out, he caught a 14½-inch salmon trolling a pearl wobbler on a fly rod.

The next day, with Gary Cobb as his guide, David switched to a silver Moose-look wobbler and trolled deep with a leaded line. Bingo, he got a solid hit and was hooked fast to his first trout. "I played it in," he said nonchalantly afterward, "and it weighed 4 pounds, 2 ounces, was 21 inches long and the girth was 12 inches."

It wasn't, however, until he brought the fish back to camp and guests asked him to pose for pictures with his trout that the young angler realized he had a braggin' size fish.

But David was just beginning to get the feel of Pierce Pond Camps fishing. The next afternoon he hiked to Dixon Pond with Cobb and his uncle Vic. They caught some "small trout" (8 to 13 inches), and the guide cooked them for supper.

The pan-fried fish were just appetizers for what was to come next day when they fished three ponds—Kilgore, King and Grass. Casting a Mickey Finn with an extra-fast sinking line but retrieving it slowly, David reeled in a 2-pound, 2-ounce trout. He added the frosting to the cake in the evening while fishing with a dry fly (a black Wulff on No. 10 hook) when he captured a 3-pound, 7-ounce trout, 19 inches long, girth 11½ inches.

This story of David Macy's first trout, plus (his take-home catch was four fish totaling 10 pounds) isn't fiction. If you visit Cobb's, you'll find his name listed twice on the big board in the dining room. A trout has to be more than three pounds to be recorded there.

And, oh yes, the uncle and aunt? They brought home eight salmon totaling 14½ pounds. Pretty good, but definitely not in nephew David's class.

Rainbow trout, 13 to 17 inches, are being caught at Onota Lake. "Nearly every boat rented out the past few days returned with three, four or five of these big rainbows," Henry Maces, Onota Boat Livery proprietor, reported Tuesday. "I would say their total catch was more than 40."

The trout are succumbing to nightcrawlers fished on the bottom at a depth of 30 to 40 feet.

Favorite spots are the east shore, from the pumping station south to the Hillcrest Hospital property, and "the big hole" off Thomas Island.

Good-sized rainbows also are being caught the same way at Goose Pond, Lee.

Strikes and nibbles: Ed Mastrovito, 11 Delaware Ave., local manager of Public Finance Co., racked up on walleyes at Lake Champlain during the last 10 days of a two-week vacation at the Anchorage, South Hero, Vt. After drawing a blank for four days on nightcrawlers, Ed switched to a deep running Rebel lure and hit the jackpot. He and his neighbor, Tom Chiaretto, 7 Delaware Ave., a GE employe, did so well that they were throwing back "anything under three pounds." Ed's best fish was a 7½-pounder . . . Gene Moran, district wildlife manager, would welcome reports on Stockbridge Bowl fishing since the latest phase of the weed-control program was completed. Address a card to him at Division of Fisheries & Game, Western Wildlife District, Hubbard Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass. . . . Congratulations to Jack Harvey, manager of the Jug End-Winchester Gun Club, South Egremont, and two of his pupils, his son Jeff, 12, and Dickie MacDonald, 10, son of Jug End proprietor Angus R. MacDonald, on their achievements in the recent three-day state championship skeet shoot at the Minute Man Sportsmen's Club, Billerica. Jack won the Class A all-bore event and placed third in the over-all competition. Dickie, youngest shooter on the field, placed second in the junior division behind a 17-year-old boy, breaking 73 out of 100 targets, and Jeff was third with the 61/100 . . . Steve Florczyk, 101 Wahconah St., who spends much of his free time fishing at Onota Lake, hauled in a 6-pound, 2-ounce largemouth bass Sunday near the pumping station. Taken on a nightcrawler, it was 22¼ inches long and had a 15¼-inch girth . . . Fishermen who pass up unstocked waters may be missing a good bet. That's according to the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department, which reports that brown trout, 1 to 3 pounds, are being caught in Saco River, Conway, though no hatchery fish have been released there since 1954.

Senator DIRKSEN. Mr. Rice?

STATEMENT OF J. LINWOOD RICE, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, MOTEL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. RICE. Mr. Chairman, I will be brief.

My name is J. Linwood Rice. I am director of governmental affairs of the Motel Association of America, a national trade organization,

with a membership of nearly 10,000 motels. We have represented the motel industry since 1941 and now have our headquarters at 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

I am speaking in support of the concept of uniform Monday holidays.

In addition to this brief statement, we would appreciate the opportunity of including more detailed remarks in the record if this is permissible.

Senator DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. RICE. The Motel Association of America endorses the position taken by the National Association of Travel Organizations, in its testimony scheduled for today. We have long been associated with NATO and have been a part of the travel industry's efforts to bring about uniform Monday holidays.

We underscore some of the key points of the NATO statement as follows:

Uniform Monday holidays:

1. Would encourage more people to travel more often and cover a wider area.
2. Would foster our Nation's economic growth and our citizen's national pride.
3. Would enable more people to see, touch, and hear things that are our common heritage.
4. Would build a greater sense of Americanism by providing more vacation time to visit the things that make America great.
5. Would boost the employment of Americans in all levels of our workforce by stimulation of travel.
6. Will reduce business, industry, and school absenteeism that now surrounds the midweek holiday.

The 61,110 motels in America do a gross business in excess of \$7.5 billion dollars a year. The average size is about 40 rooms and the annual average occupancy rate is slightly over 72 percent.

Despite the growth in size of the motel industry the average net profit in room sales has dropped from 19.36 percent to 7.57 percent during the 10 years. Higher capital and operating expenses have put the squeeze on profits.

The answer to more profits is higher occupancy. Higher occupancy can be realized when more people have prolonged vacation periods.

The benefits to the motel industry are just one segment of the contributions that uniform Monday holidays would make to the local economy of the travel destinations and the points in between.

The travel dollar is a most valuable one to any community because it uses up no natural resources and has a multiplier effect as it goes from hand to hand.

Tests have shown that innkeeping facilities experience about a 16-percent increase in room occupancy during a 3-day weekend over the conventional 2 days.

We support the general provisions of S. 1217 by Senator Smathers. We petition for a concept of uniform Monday holidays rather than specific days and dates.

We join the travel industry in support of uniform Monday holidays which we are confident will generate more tax money. This proposed legislation does not call for the spending of tax money. The plan requires no appropriations.

What we are proposing will be welcomed by millions of Americans. It will space vacations and group vacation days for the benefit of those who employ as well as those who are the employees.

This plan is popular * * * it is bipartisan.

We urge this committee to report a uniform Monday holidays bill to enable more Americans to discover America.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DIRKSEN. Thank you, Mr. Rice.

Is there anybody else who wishes to appear?

(No response.)

Senator DIRKSEN. If not, we will adjourn the hearing and leave the record open for 5 days for the submission of any additional statement.

(Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m. the subcommittee adjourned.)

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, for the record, I am Thomas G. Walters, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Government Employees. The organization which I have the privilege of representing is the largest Federal Employee organization, with a membership in excess of 247,000 dues-paying members and is growing at the rate of about 1,000 per week.

We of the American Federation of Government Employees are happy to support the intent of S. 1217 which provides for the uniform annual observance of the following national holidays on the Mondays designated: (1) Memorial Day, the last Monday in May; (2) Independence Day, the first Monday in July; (3) Veterans' Day, the last Monday in October; and (4) Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Monday in November.

This bill also provides that Washington's Birthday shall no longer be a nationally observed holiday, but that the third Monday in February shall be designated as Presidents' Day, and observed as a national holiday.

Even though we approve and support S. 1217, we respectfully ask that the bill be amended to include (1) Columbus Day, (2) Good Friday, and (3) National Election Day as nationally observed legal holidays. We feel that with the exception of Columbus Day, which could be observed on a designated Monday in October, the other two above-mentioned holidays should remain as they are today. We can see no reason why these three days should not be established as legal holidays.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, we appreciate the opportunity and privilege of making this statement and trust that in your deliberations you will see fit to endorse S. 1217, amended as suggested by our statement.

Again I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of presenting the views of the American Federation of Government Employees.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

The American Feed Manufacturers Association appreciates the opportunity to support the passage of S. 1217. The American Feed Manufacturers Association is the national association of the feed manufacturing industry. Members of the Association produce more than 70% of the feed which is sold by primary feed manufacturers for the production of meat, milk and eggs.

A survey of our membership has resulted in written replies from more than 300 companies throughout the country. The size of these companies varies from small local operators with only a few employees to corporations which distribute products through a system which includes thousands of dealers for each company. *Eighty-five percent of the companies indicated that they favor S. 1217.*

The proposal to shift holidays to Mondays to create three-day weekends appears to be one of the most popular legislative proposals ever introduced, from the standpoint of the average employee in this industry. The opportunity to have three consecutive days of "free" time is greatly desired by the vast majority of

employees at all levels. In addition to increasing the enjoyment of most employees, many companies in the industry feel that there would be advantages from the standpoint of efficient business operation.

A number of those who replied to the survey explained why they voted in favor of S. 1217. Following are a few of the comments which have been received from various companies in the industry during the past few days:

1. "Our company feels that every phase of our operations would function better if holidays fell on Monday."

2. "We feel very strongly about this. Our employees would welcome this. Holidays during the middle of the week are not conducive to good production schedules."

3. "The above ballot (in favor of S. 1217) reflects the sentiments of most of our employees as reflected in a survey conducted several months ago. We think the change would be desirable for the individuals and the more efficient operation of business."

4. "This would (a) provide proper production planning; (b) avoid peripheral absenteeism; (c) provide employees with a three-day holiday which is worthwhile."

5. "Monday holidays would cut our absentee rate for holiday weeks by 25% or more."

6. "By proper scheduling, most businesses engaged in extensive feeding of poultry and livestock, as we are, can arrange for a Monday holiday for a maximum number of employees more easily than for any other day."

7. "It will help us materially in the orderly conduct of business."

8. "All holidays should be either on Monday or Friday."

9. "This would very definitely help production schedules and should be an important employee morale factor."

10. "A change as proposed would increase our sales by 3%, yet would make both us and our employees more satisfied with longer weekend holidays."

Our members throughout the country are contacting their state legislators and governors to let them know of the industry's support of this proposed legislation and to urge them to take any action which may be needed at the state level so that the citizens of all states can enjoy the benefits which would be made possible by the passage of S. 1217.

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE ON S. 1217

The American Petroleum Institute is pleased to endorse S. 1217 to change the dates of key holidays so they will always fall on Monday. We believe passage of this measure by the Congress will give the necessary impetus for corresponding action by the states.

It is our view that this legislation would be of great benefit to both employees and employers, to the many small businesses that cater to tourists, to the strengthening of family ties, and to public appreciation of the beauty and grandeur of our nation.

The advantages to working people of three-day holiday weekends, spaced throughout the year, are obvious. With the pace of modern living, such opportunities for even slightly extended rest and relaxation, for a change of scene and activity, could make a real contribution to the well-being of both white collar and blue collar workers. A mid-week holiday—cut off by itself—can never give the worker and his family as much chance to shake off tensions as a three-day "little vacation."

The employer will also benefit because of the refreshing effect of these well-spaced three-day weekends on his workers. Employers will be spared the interruption of production—and the letdown that invariably occurs when operations have to be abruptly suspended for a holiday that falls in the middle of the week.

Business firms can experience a serious employee morale problem when a holiday occurs on Tuesday—as Memorial Day and the Fourth of July did this year. Some companies gave their employees two four-day weekends, others made one of these holidays the occasion of a four-day weekend, while still others required their employees to report on both Mondays—May 29 and July 3. Adoption of this legislation by Congress and the states could avoid the recurring problems that result from this inconsistency of treatment.

By making deliberate provision for three-day weekends through the year, Congress and the state governments can give people more opportunities to expand

their horizons by traveling further and more frequently than is now possible. These trips are bound to benefit many thousands of small businessmen—owners of hotels, motels, and camping sites; service station operators; and people who run small roadside businesses of all types.

Instead of impairing patriotism, three-day weekends that are historical observances can give people a chance to become conscious of their national heritage. A three-day weekend would permit visits to national shrines a little too distant for the ordinary Sunday drive. And emphasizing Independence Day rather than the Fourth of July, might well stir up some thinking about the true significance of our American freedom.

If, as is often said, the breakdown of family life is a major problem in our country today, a series of three-day weekends throughout the year would encourage the kind of activities that bring parents and children together.

Finally, this proposal is very much in keeping with the current effort—to vigorously championed by our First Lady—to awaken Americans to appreciate, cherish, and cultivate the beauty of their land. Encouraging Americans to see more of their country can only inspire greater appreciation of it.

We hope this deserving measure will receive favorable consideration. With the logic there is behind it, and the obvious benefits to so many Americans, all that appears to be needed is for Congress to take the lead. We are convinced that the case for this change is so strong that support from the states should be readily forthcoming.

WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER,
Washington, D.C., August 3, 1967.

Re S.1217.

HON. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
*Chairman, Standing Committee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations,
Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR DIRKSEN: On behalf of the American Society of Travel Agents, Inc. (ASTA), we are pleased to submit this statement in support of S. 1217, a bill to provide for uniform annual observance of certain legal holidays on Mondays.

ASTA is a nationwide trade association representing more than 2,500 independent travel agents located throughout the United States and Canada. The travel agency industry has a very vital interest in the promotion of travel and tourism within the United States. In ASTA's opinion, S. 1217 would be an effective vehicle to coordinate the efforts of both the public and private sectors of our society in order to further the interests of all who support the "Discover America" program and similar objectives.

We have examined the statement of Mr. Norman J. Philion, Vice President—Traffic, Air Transport Association of America, submitted to the Subcommittee. We concur in all respects with the position which the U.S. scheduled airline members of ATA have taken in support of this bill.

International travel is today the single largest item in world trade. During 1966, expenditures of almost \$12 billion were generated by the travel of approximately 85 million individuals. More than 16½ million Americans journeyed outside the United States last year, with almost 13 million of them traveling overseas. United States citizens spent more than \$4 billion in foreign travel in 1966. It is ASTA's view that no effort should be made to discourage U.S. citizens from traveling abroad, but rather, efforts should be made by federal, state and local governments in conjunction with private industry to encourage more U.S. citizens to travel within the United States.

One of the most substantial challenges confronting the air transportation industry in the years ahead is the broadening of domestic personal and pleasure travel markets. At present, approximately 70% of all U.S. citizens traveling abroad do so for personal or pleasure purposes, while only approximately 30% of U.S. citizens traveling over domestic airline routes do so for the same reasons. If the tremendously expanded aircraft capacity which the U.S. air carriers will have on hand in the near future is to be fully utilized, this personal and pleasure market must be expanded dramatically. This expansion can be aided by the establishment of a uniform schedule of holidays to encourage a greater number of U.S. citizens to take relatively brief vacations to domestic tourism areas. This, in turn, might be assisted by a program whereby the air carriers reduce air fares to their lowest reasonable level consistent with the need to provide

safe and efficient service on a nondiscriminatory basis and enlist the support and promotional efforts of the United States travel agency industry.

Existing off-peak excursion fares and family plan fares available during periods when business travel is not at its height have proved to be effective stimulants to this form of travel promotion. The establishment of uniform three-day holiday weekends throughout the year would lend additional support to this effort.

Recent efforts of the railroad and motor bus industries to attract passengers for personal or pleasure travel would also appear to be substantially strengthened if S. 1217 is enacted.

It is true that certain adjustments would have to be made in our current concept regarding the value of celebrating certain holidays on specific dates, but it appears that in the interest of progress and more efficient utilization of leisure and productive time, the celebration of some holidays on Mondays would, on balance, serve the best interests of all concerned.

We therefore urge the Subcommittee to give its prompt and favorable consideration to S. 1217. Should this bill be enacted, it is ASTA's intention to indicate to State Legislatures its support of the necessary state legislative action in order to conform with the objectives of S. 1217.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL S. QUINN,
General Counsel for ASTA.

AMERICAN WAREHOUSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill., August 3, 1967.

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C.

SIR: The American Warehousemen's Association, on behalf of the public merchandise warehousing industry which it has represented since 1891, wishes to express its support of legislation that would result in uniform Monday holidays as proposed by various bills currently being considered by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Because of the interdependence of our 600 member companies throughout the United States with motor carriers, railroads, and other forms of transportation, and because of the problems involved in interpretation of labor contracts, the current designation of holidays by date rather than by day of the week results in many operating problems when holidays do not fall on a Monday or a Friday. These situations are intensified when one business day intervenes between the weekend and the holiday. We are convinced that enactment of "Monday holiday" legislation would benefit our customers, our industry, our employees, and the public generally through our being able to provide more efficient service and through better employee relations.

In considering the various bills that have been proposed in the Senate and the House, we believe that S. 1217 most nearly approaches the needs of industry, labor, and the public generally. We do, however, believe that the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to move Veterans Day to the third Monday in March is valid. Within our industry, in some localities, Columbus Day is included in labor contracts as a holiday. S. 1217 proposes the last Monday in October as Veterans Day which would in those localities, result in there being two holidays in October.

We respectfully urge your Committee's consideration of the views expressed herein.

Very truly yours,

DONALD E. HORTON,
Executive Vice President.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY,
Provo, Utah, July 13, 1967.

HON. WALLACE F. BENNETT,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BENNETT: I see increasing interest in the idea of uniform holidays, and that this idea is being backed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The proposal is that these holidays each be on a Monday. I would like to suggest

that real effort be made to change this from Monday to Friday. There are two main reasons for this change. Of interest to us as church members is that the Friday holiday would give us Friday and Saturday and leave Sunday for our religious exercises. This, of course, would not be true with the comparative minority who accept Saturdays as the Sabbath, but it would be in favor of the Sunday Sabbath observed by the majority of the Christian faiths in this country. The Monday holiday, of course, puts Sunday right in the middle and the tendency would be to disregard our religious obligations on these days.

A second reason is that we usually begin the week with meetings, with new plans, and with other arrangements for the coming week. Of course, we can postpone this to Tuesday, but it seems to me that it would be much better to leave Monday undisturbed. Generally by Friday we are getting down to tag ends and taking the Friday off would be much easier, at least in the operations with which I have been connected.

I would appreciate hearing from you concerning this suggestion and knowing what can be done. Generally, I believe we would all benefit by having a uniform holiday arrangement. Of course, this simply means that we can kill ourselves off that much faster on the highways, but in spite of that difficulty, I would not be one to press for no holidays at all.

Sincerely yours,

ARMIN J. HILL, *Dean.*

STATEMENT OF THE CAMDEN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Board of Directors of the Camden County Chamber of Commerce has taken a position strongly endorsing the passage of the Uniform Holiday Bill, S. 1217, introduced by Senator George A. Smathers, Democrat of Florida.

We are convinced that the uniform Monday holidays would generally be a mutual benefit to employees and employers alike. Employees would enjoy the benefits of a "long weekend," while employers would be spared the costs of mid-week interruptions that national holidays now cause.

A poll conducted by "This Week" magazine indicated that 95 per cent of the responses favored the passage of this legislation which is, of course, a miraculous degree of unanimity. Leading trade associations have had similar polls conducted among their membership with overwhelmingly favorable results.

In addition to the benefits which will be derived by the employees and employers, the over-all economy of the State of New Jersey would be benefited by legislation of this type since it will provide more recreational possibilities and will permit the spending of more funds for this purpose.

We respectfully urge this Committee to give favorable consideration to this Bill.

DISCOVER AMERICA,

Minneapolis, Minn., July 24, 1967.

HON. EVERETT DIRKSEN,
U.S. Senator,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, Senate Judiciary Committee, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR DIRKSEN: The Congress in 1965 passed a joint resolution to encourage more travel in these United States, both by our own citizens and citizens from abroad. The Resolution was extended through 1966 and 1967. Discover America, Inc., to which the President appointed me as national chairman, came into being as private industry's organization to carry out the Congressional mandate. Discover America's membership brings together top corporate executives representing automobile companies, the petroleum industry, airlines, railroads, rubber manufacturers, rent-a-car agencies and hotels/motels.

In connection with hearings you are conducting on S. 1217 to establish uniform Monday Holidays, we respectfully submit that such legislation is desirable and important to the economy of our nation and to the welfare of our citizenry.

We would appreciate it if you would include in the record of the proceedings Discover America's support for Monday uniform Holiday Legislation.

We stand ready to help you and your distinguished associates in any way that we can to affect this important piece of legislation.

With warmest regards.

Truly,

ROBERT E. SHORT,
National Chairman.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the Government Employees' Council consists of 34 AFL-CIO unions representing wage board, classified and postal employees of the Federal Government. We appear today to endorse the purpose of the pending measure.

The Council desires to express its gratitude to you and your Subcommittee for arranging this hearing and to Senator George Smathers for sponsoring the pending bill.

Observance of national holidays is a world-wide custom. It is part of the heritage of a country's past and reflects those events in history which have contributed significantly to its progress.

By focusing attention on the memorable events of the past, they serve as reminders of the rich legacy we possess. They strengthen our resolve to pass this heritage to future generations so that the United States can stand as a beacon to the oppressed who are struggling for a better life and the new nations taking their first steps on the road to the democratic way of life.

One of the effects of designating national holidays is to afford citizens an occasional day of rest and relaxation between long periods of work. Through special ceremonies, men, women and children have an opportunity to recall the privileges we enjoy because of an earlier sacrifice of others.

The holidays now in effect were enacted in simpler times. Our society has become much more complex. The pace of living has quickened appreciably. Productivity and its attendant tensions has reached unprecedented heights as technology has advanced at a rate few could envision a quarter-century ago.

The effect of S. 1217 is to specify the celebration of Washington's Birthday (Presidents' Day), Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day on Monday, rather than a moveable observance, as is now the case.

From the standpoint of workers, we believe the proposal highly meritorious.

It will enable employees and their families to extend the normal Saturday-Sunday weekend another day. The United States had become a mobile nation. Addition of a holiday immediately following a weekend will permit families to travel greater distances and remain for a longer period with relatives and friends in other localities. The salutary effect on the physical and mental well-being of workers is obvious.

While our immediate concern is the welfare of those who work, additional benefits will be experienced by the business community through adoption of S. 1217.

Savings will accrue to businesses which must now discontinue operations in mid-week. No longer will it be necessary for employees to request additional leave to secure an extended weekend of relaxation. Because workers will have available a continuous period of rest covering three rather than two days, productivity will be maintained at a higher level. Business will be stimulated by purchases of additional goods and services for the weekend.

In the case of the holidays enumerated in the bill, the dates are of secondary importance to the events they commemorate.

George Washington's birthday probably occurred on February 11, rather than February 22. In any event, there is doubt about the actual date of his birth.

Memorial Day was established initially to remind us of the Civil War dead. Now, it applies to those who offered their lives in all our wars.

Veterans Day, originally Armistice Day, was designated to mark the conclusion of World War I. It is observed today in honor of the men and women who participated in any war or campaign.

According to historical evidence, Independence Day could be observed more aptly on July 2.

Thus, the accuracy of the present dates does not compel us to adhere to them.

There is another significant advantage to be obtained by adopting the Monday-holiday concept.

A study undertaken by the Department of Commerce several years ago revealed that from the standpoint of highway safety, mid-week holidays produce more traffic injuries and fatalities.

Because highway travel on an extended weekend is more likely to be leisurely, the tremendous loss of life and property we now experience may very well be reduced.

As you are aware, revising the date for observing Thanksgiving Day has been the subject of considerable discussion and controversy in the past. In addi-

tion to serving as a national holiday, it has a religious connotation for many of our citizens. The Council recommends that the present date remain unchanged so that the reaction of the public to the new system can be gauged. If public opinion seems to favor a revision at a later date, Congress can take the necessary action.

Moreover, a change in this date could run counter to existing labor-management contracts observing Thanksgiving Day and the following Friday as paid holidays.

The Council is gratified to learn that the Bureau of the Budget and Civil Service Commission, after reconsideration of their original position opposing the legislation, have now decided to interpose no objection to its passage. As the Commission's statement indicates, the groundswell of public opinion in favor of the proposal makes it clear that citizens generally advocate the change.

In order to provide the various states with an opportunity to enact legislation conforming to the Federal bill, we believe it wise to extend the effective date of the bill for an additional year. This will permit the legislatures a year or more to determine whether they desire to revise their statutes in the light of the new Federal law.

Most important, however, the change advocated in S. 1217 will emphasize the importance of these special reminders of the milestones in our history which have added so much to the way of life we enjoy today.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Council desires to offer for your consideration the addition of three highly-important days to the present list of national holidays—Columbus Day, Election Day and Good Friday.

Over the years, numerous bills have been introduced in recognition of Columbus Day. In establishing our historical perspective, certainly the discovery of our land deserves special attention. As a mark of respect for the historical origin of our nation, it is certainly appropriate to designate Columbus Day for national observance.

Election Day merits recognition also for several reasons. Setting it aside as a national holiday will focus attention on the vital need for citizens to exercise their precious right of franchise. In addition, it will facilitate the opportunities for voters to participate because the work day will no longer interfere.

We in the United States are zealous in protecting the right of each citizen to worship—or not worship—as he pleases. Yet, we have a Christian tradition. Other recognized holidays observe events with a religious import. To maintain this spirit, we propose the addition of Good Friday as a national holiday.

In the case of Electric Day and Good Friday, they should be observed on the dates now in effect. Columbus Day could be celebrated appropriately on Monday.

The Council urges the Subcommittee to take early, favorably action on the pending legislation.

THE GRAND UNION Co.,
East Paterson, N.J., July 26, 1967.

Hon. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McCLELLAN: This is to urge your wholehearted support of S. 1217, the Uniform Monday Holidays bill.

As chief executive officer of one of the nation's larger food retailing companies, employing more than 20,000 people in eleven states, I feel that the bill would be most advantageous to both the company and its employees.

From management's standpoint, uniform Monday holidays would eliminate costly stop-start interruptions to business that are inherent in mid-week holidays. Absenteeism would be greatly lessened; our operations would be far more efficient insofar as work and delivery schedules are concerned.

From the employee's standpoint, the opportunity to anticipate and plan in advance for a pre-determined number of three-day holidays each year should prove a decided morale-booster. Monday holidays will make possible well-spaced periods of rest and relaxation; ample time for travel, sports and hobbies. In so doing, we believe that they will contribute materially to greater productivity on the part of our work force, as well as that of every business in the nation.

As a Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, I cast my ballot in favor of uniform Monday holidays in the Chamber's recent survey in which 85% of the 10,000 members responding approved the idea. My sincere

hope is that you and an overwhelming majority of Senators will join in that approval. I'm writing to my own Senators, Clifford Case and Harrison Williams, Jr., to ask their cooperation.

Sincerely,

THOMAS C. BUTLER.

STATEMENT OF THE INDIANA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WITH RESPECT TO UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS

This statement is presented in behalf of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. The membership of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce is composed of more than 5,700 Indiana firms and individuals in business, industry and the professions and includes in its membership more than 282 affiliated state and local organizations with a combined membership of about 150,000.

In January, 1967, the 79-member Personnel and Labor Relations Committee of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce discussed at length the issue of Uniform Monday Holidays, with the following results:

(1) Overwhelming majority approved the general idea of Uniform Monday Holidays.

(2) Majority believed employees would like the idea.

(3) Preferred:

Washington's Birthday to be observed on 3rd Monday in February.
Memorial Day to be observed on last Monday in May.

Independence Day to be observed on first Monday in July.

42% favored observing Veterans' Day on 2nd Monday in November.

37½% favored observing Veterans' Day on 1st Monday in April.

53% favored observing Thanksgiving on 4th Monday in November.

37% favored observing Thanksgiving on 3rd Monday in November.

This Committee recommended to the State Chamber Board of Directors that the organization adopt a policy position of favoring Uniform Monday Holidays.

Later in January the Board of Directors approved a policy of favoring Uniform Monday Holidays.

In comparing our recommendations with S. 1217 it appears the bill dovetails with our recommendations except for the designation of Veterans' Day. We have as first preference the second Monday in November and as second preference the first Monday in April, whereas S. 1217 calls for observance on the last Monday in October.

Several members of the Personnel and Labor Relations Committee noted the definite advantage of Uniform Monday Holidays for manufacturing through reduced production costs. It was pointed out that some firms experience considerable difficulty in preparing for a shutdown and start up of operations when a holiday falls in the middle of the calendar week. Aside from these costs there was some opinion that a Monday holiday results in increased productivity on Tuesday whereas a day after a mid-week holiday tends to show a decrease in productivity. Uniform Monday holidays, it was felt, would result in better planning of work loads and scheduling. It was pointed out employees generally prefer 3-day holidays and in catering to this preference a result would be a decrease in absenteeism which frequently is a problem prior to and immediately after a holiday, even in plants where attendance on both days is a prerequisite to qualifying for holiday pay.

Since the January action by the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce's Personnel and Labor Relations Committee and the Board of Directors, we have experienced mid-week holidays of Memorial Day on Tuesday, May 30, and Independence Day on Tuesday, July 4. A number of our members have pointed out to us that these two holidays are examples of situations in which a Uniform Monday Holiday would have been of considerable advantage to the firms, the employees and the public generally. One automotive parts manufacturer in particular commented on the savings that might have been realized by his firm if these two holidays had been of the recommended 3-day holiday type. In his situation the necessary maintenance and preparation of furnaces, heat treating equipment and related process equipment would have required one action rather than two separate actions as was required in order to work on Monday and then shut down again on Tuesday.

Although no Uniform Monday Holiday legislation was introduced in the 1967 Indiana General Assembly, the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce would

support legislation in the 1969 session that would be needed to achieve uniformity at the state level.

In conclusion, the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce supports the idea of Uniform Monday Holidays and, with the one modification noted with respect to the designation of Veterans' Day, could support S. 1217.

THE MAGEE CARPET Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa., July 27, 1967.

Mr. THOMAS COLLINS,
U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COLLINS: As a Pennsylvania manufacturer employing close to 2,000 people, I am greatly interested in the proposed change of days on which holidays fall. These days now can be Thursday, Tuesday, Wednesday and all sorts of days of the week. From a manufacturing standpoint the day which causes the least disturbance and interruption of working schedules is Monday.

I do hope that legislation can be passed which will change such days as Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans' Day and Thanksgiving Day, to Monday instead of the day on which they now fall.

May I respectfully suggest that you include this letter in the hearing record of the Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, in connection with its hearings on S. 1217.

Thanking you, I am
Sincerely,

JAMES G. LAW.

MENSWEAR RETAILERS OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1967.

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, Senate Judiciary Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DIRKSEN: We regret that it was not possible to make an appearance before the Subcommittee and testify concerning S. 1217. However, we request that the following statement be made part of the record on behalf of MENSWEAR RETAILERS OF AMERICA, the national trade association representing 3,300 retailers of men's and boys' apparel.

The proposed legislation would change the dates of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving so they will be observed in future years on Mondays. In addition, Washington's Birthday would be given added distinction by expanding its importance and calling it President's Day in honor of all past presidents of our nation.

The proposals that would create these uniform Monday holidays were the subject of extensive discussion at our most recent annual convention attended by more than 7,000 merchants from all parts of the nation and representing all size stores. Upon recommendation of our Resolutions Committee, the Convention unanimously adopted a policy of supporting the basic provisions contained in S. 1217.

Naturally, our membership is aware of some distinct business advantages should this legislation become law.

As progressive employers, they continually seek improved working conditions for employees and realize that the certainty of five, three day weekends would improve efficiency and employee morale. This would reduce the absenteeism now prevalent when such holidays fall within two days of the weekend.

Another benefits to the apparel industry would be the annual re-occurrence of five, three day weekends thereby further emphasizing the increase in available leisure time and thus stimulating purchases of casual wear for beach and other play activities.

According to letters we have received from members, Monday is not a prime business day for men's wear specialty stores. One typical comment follows: "This bill would be great for business in general, but for the apparel business it would be sensational because it actually expands the market for sportswear four seasons a year. Secondly, it aids in internal store operation because it means the store is closed on Monday, the slowest day of the week."

Every year we hear complaints on the part of our members when holidays fall on a Saturday or Friday, which traditionally rank as prime business days for merchants across the country.

Our merchants depend upon the continuous flow of new merchandise to maintain their competitive edge in the retail market place. The disruptions caused by mid-week holidays on the normal flow of in-transit merchandise would be avoided.

Furthermore, there is a distinct social advantage to the prospect of five, three day holidays during the year. Those who travel by automobile to visit loved ones will not be tempted to compress what should be a two-day trip into an overnight venture and place added strain on their driving habits. These conditions contribute to the continuously mounting traffic toll on our nation's highways. Our members have repeatedly pointed to the possible reduction in traffic death as one of the greatest advantages of this legislation.

The men's wear merchants of our nation are solidly behind this progressive legislation which would create Uniform Monday Holidays.

It is our hope that this Subcommittee will formally record its support for this legislation as businessmen lend their enthusiastic support.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS ROTHSCHILD,
Executive Director.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE G. ADAMY, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS

I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the National Association of Food Chains (NAFC) in support of the UNIFORM MONDAY HOLIDAYS bill. NAFC is a trade association representing approximately 240 corporate food chains. We have as members all the larger food chains, most of the medium-sized chains and a representative group of the smaller chains.

The concept of uniform Monday holidays has received the enthusiastic and overwhelming support of our members and of their employees. This proposal, if enacted, would result in many benefits to food distributors, their employees, and the public. Benefits would include a better opportunity, offered by regular series of three-day weekends for employee rest and relaxation, improvement in production and work schedules for both retail stores and supporting wholesale operations, and sales improvements due to the stimulation of regular three-day holidays. Moreover, the elimination of frequent midweek holidays would help food retailers avoid the inefficiency and added costs resulting from startups and shut-downs. There would be special advantages in the handling of perishable foods.

Virtually all retail food stores are open at least six days a week and many are open seven. It is difficult under regular circumstances to schedule store employee workweeks to include two consecutive days off, and the second day off rarely occurs when other workers are also off. This limits food store employee participation in family and community life. Also, scheduling employee days off on an irregular holiday basis is difficult in food distribution. It frequently involves late store openings the night before holidays, thus restricting employee holiday plans. It is also noted that at present employee absenteeism on Mondays and days following holidays is about double that for the remainder of the workweek. Uniform Monday holidays obviously would not completely solve all of these difficulties, but they would offer workers in the industry the attractive prospect of regular consecutive holidays.

We also support this proposal from the standpoint of sound economics for the food retail industry and its customers. Public demand for food service is definitely limited on Mondays. Monday food sales account for approximately eight percent of the weekly total. In comparison, Wednesday food sales account for about twelve percent; Thursday, about seventeen percent and Friday about twenty-eight percent of the weekly food sales. Thus, it is obvious that regular Monday holidays would meet the needs of both retail operations and the average consumer in that they would be less disruptive to established buying habits and patterns.

We are aware that this legislation would be applicable only to the District of Columbia and to federal employees across the nation. However, we are convinced that the passage of Federal legislation in this area is the logical starting point

and that it will encourage the States to conform. Were this bill to be enacted, we would encourage follow-up State legislative action among our members.

For the foregoing reasons the National Association of Food Chains respectfully requests that the Subcommittee accord favorable consideration to S. 1217.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS,
Washington, D.C., August 9, 1967.

Hon. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR DIRKSEN: The National Association of Manufacturers strongly supports S. 1217, which provides for uniform Monday observance of certain legal public holidays.

This proposed legislation is widely recognized as beneficial to employees, to employers, and to the public generally. Its passage would be an intelligent step toward more efficient operation of our industrial system and would enable employees to utilize holiday time more effectively.

In making a change of this magnitude, it is important that sufficient lead time be provided to enable state legislators to take similar action, employees and the public to make appropriate plans, and unions and management to adjust the holiday clauses in their contracts. We suggest that the law become effective on the first day of January of the third year following the date of enactment.

We urge the Subcommittee to approve S. 1217 promptly.

Sincerely yours,

LEO V. BODINE,
Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL VALLEY BANK & TRUST CO.,
Chambersburg, Pa., July 26, 1967.

Mr. THOMAS COLLINS,
*U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. COLLINS: Our institution would like to register its support of Senate Bill 1217, which would change certain holidays so that they would uniformly fall on Mondays. We are firmly of the opinion this would be beneficial to employer and employee alike, and we sincerely hope the Bill will be enacted into law.

Will you please include this letter in the hearing record of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations in connection with its hearings on the Bill.

Cordially yours,

R. P. ZIMMERMAN,
Chairman of the Board.

ORLANDO AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
July 17, 1967.

Mr. THOMAS COLLINS,
*Senate Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. COLLINS: Please include the following statement in the record of hearings of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations on S. 1217:

The Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce endorses the concept of uniform Monday holidays for both social and economic benefits. This policy is supported by a three-to-one vote of its membership.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. RICHARDS,
Public Affairs Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA FOOD MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION,
Eric, Pa., August 2, 1967.

HON. THOMAS COLLINS,
*U.S. Senate
 Judiciary Committee,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. COLLINS: We understand that your Committee has been holding hearings on the Uniform Holidays Bill, Senate 1217.

We do hope that your Committee will note the Bill favorably and that its passage to the Senate and House will result in this legislation becoming a Law of the Land.

Perhaps my point will be repeated by many others and if so, I beg your indulgence, but for years we have had many of our businessmen affiliated with our Association urging that something be done about mid-week Holidays. This Bill if enacted would be the answer for the thousands of businessmen who have a problem of scheduling employees when Holidays fall in mid-week.

In addition the absenteeism surrounding mid-week Holidays becomes greater each year as the pursuit for "the good life" increases among our population.

The placing of these Holidays on Mondays serves a two fold purpose. It eliminates the problem for employers and adds immeasurably to the joys and pleasures of Americans who relish long Holiday Week-ends.

I recall quite vividly when our Federal Government tried to change Thanksgiving. The mistake here was the change being made from one Thursday to another with the main reason aimed at benefiting trade and commerce.

This Uniform Holiday Bill differs since it equally benefits our citizens by providing additional long week-ends through the most enjoyable part of the year.

On behalf of our 4,000 members and myself as an employer we urge speedy enactment of this Bill.

Sincerely,

A. P. VICKS,
Executive Director.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 21, 1967.

MR. THOMAS COLLINS,
*U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee,
 Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. COLLINS: The Pennsylvania State Chamber supports the enactment of Senate Bill 1217 to change certain holidays so that they will fall uniformly and regularly on Mondays. We believe that the additional long weekends and unbroken work weeks would be a boon to both employers and employees.

Senate Bill 1217, if enacted into law, would offer added opportunities for rest and recreation. Business and manufacturing interests would benefit as there would be fewer midweek shutdowns thereby resulting in improved sales and increased productive efficiency.

We would appreciate very much if you would include this letter in the hearing record of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations in connection with its hearings on S. 1217.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT HIBBARD,
Executive Director.

SKI INDUSTRIES AMERICA,
New York, N.Y.,

HON. EVERETT DIRKSEN,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations of the
 Senate Judiciary Committee.*

HON. JOHN McCLELLAN,

DEAR SENATORS: Ski Industries America is the National Trade Association of 150 manufacturers, importers and distributors of apparel, equipment, footwear and accessories for the sport and recreation of snow skiing. As such it is interested in all legislation which would have an effect on the public as far as skiing is concerned.

S. 1217 as introduced by Senator Smathers (D. Fla.) would have a definite effect on the entire skiing public, both in terms of recreational enjoyment and economic well-being. The skiing industry relies heavily on week-end traffic and skiers themselves would benefit greatly by having long weekend vacations as opposed to having a one-day break at mid-week. It must also be noted that many skiers do not live close enough to the ski areas to allow them to enjoy their sport on a one-day holiday.

Three-day, fixed week-ends would allow planned recreational and sports week-ends to a degree never before possible. The very nature of the healthfulness that is an essential part of these activities is emphasized by the government's own recent efforts in physical fitness program developments. Millions of skiers and would-be skiers could be affected by the passage of the Smathers bill.

Even greater winter sports and recreational enjoyment would be realized by the addition of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's proposed amendment to S. 1217 concerning Veteran's Day. The change of date for celebrating Veteran's Day from November 11 to the third Monday in March would more evenly balance holidays for the calendar year and at the same time would again benefit skiers whose season is relatively short.

We wholeheartedly support uniform Monday holidays and urge the adoption of S. 1217 with the amendment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce proposal as an addition to the Smather's bill.

We are grateful for this opportunity to be included in the hearing record and offer our thanks and respect to the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. DES ROCHES,
Executive Director.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1967.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Commission has looked again into the proposal incorporated in S. 1217, "To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes", on which the Commission reported to you on July 12. In the light of additional information and understanding of the purpose of this proposal, the Commission would not object to enactment of legislation for this purpose.

At the time of our earlier report on S. 1217, it appeared that the principal effect of the legislation would be on Federal establishments, because the actual legal impact of Federal legislation in this area is confined to Federal activities. Thus it appeared that Federal activities would be observing several holidays on days different from those observed in the national economy generally if the legislation were enacted.

A groundswell of support for Monday holidays has emerged, however, that makes clear that the States and industry will likely follow Federal practice in this matter. In these circumstances, the Commission would have no objection to this proposal.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, JR., *Chairman.*

VIRGINIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Richmond, Va., July 20, 1967.

Mr. THOMAS B. COLLINS,
Committee on Judiciary,
U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COLLINS: The Board of Directors of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce at its February 2, 1967 Meeting went on record favoring passage of legislation to provide for Uniform Monday Holidays.

Specifically we are in favor of the following schedule of Uniform Monday Holidays:

Washington's Birthday : Third Monday in February.

Memorial Day : Last Monday in May.

Independence Day : First Monday in July.

Veterans Day : either (a) Second Monday in November or (b) First Monday in April. Since November already has Thanksgiving and April has no designated holiday.

Thanksgiving : Fourth Monday in November.

We will request the 1968 Session of the Virginia General Assembly to enact such legislation.

Please consider this letter as an official statement of our position on this matter. We would hope that you will put this correspondence on record for this legislation which we hope the Sub-Committee will approve and support for passage at this session.

Sincerely,

W. H. BOWDITCH, *President.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
Olympia, Wash., July 14, 1967.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CHARTERS,
HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS,
SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
*New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

GENTLEMEN: I have been advised by Catherine May, Member of Congress, Fourth District, State of Washington, that your committee has announced a public hearing on S. 1217 providing for the uniform national observance of certain national holidays on Mondays (HR 1292 and S. 1217) on Wednesday, July 26, 1967.

I would request this statement be included for the records of such hearing as follows.

"Complete support and endorsement of HR 1292 (S. 1217), a bill for uniform annual observances of certain national holidays on Monday, was directed by formal action of the Tourist Advisory Committee to Governor Daniel J. Evans and the Tourist Advisory Promotion Division of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in meeting at Ellensburg, Washington, on March 19, 1967.

It is indicated that HR 1292 (S. 1217), as introduced on January 10, 1967, by Congressman Samuel Stratton, is identical to the holidays included in the uniform Monday holiday plan of both the National Association of Travel Organizations and the Western America Convention and Travel Institute.

Although the bill in question would now affect only federal employees, it is felt if a federal law is passed the states would eventually plan similar legislation.

Your favorable consideration is therefore requested."

Cordially yours,

TOURIST PROMOTION DIVISION,
TED R. KNIGHTLINGER,
Manager.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 90-363
H. R. 15951

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 15951

Mar. 13, 1968	Rep. McClory introduced and discussed H. R. 15951 which was referred to House Judiciary Committee. Print of bill and remarks of author.
Mar. 26, 1968	House committee voted to report H. R. 15951.
Apr. 4, 1968	House committee reported H. R. 15951 without amendment. H. Rept. 1280. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 30, 1968	Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 15951. H. Res. 1149. H. Rept. 1337. Print of resolution and report.
May 7, 1968	House agreed to consider H. R. 15951.
May 9, 1968	House passed H. R. 15951 without amendment.
May 10, 1968	H. R. 15951 was referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 20, 1968	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 15951.
June 21, 1968	Senate committee reported H. R. 15951 without amendment. S. Rept. 1293. Print of bill and report.
June 24, 1968	Senate passed H. R. 15951 without amendment.
June 28, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-363.

Hearings: House Judiciary Committee hearings on H. R. 1292 and H. R. 11679, Providing for Monday holidays.

Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on S. 1217, Monday Holidays.

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 15951

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1968

Mr. McCLORY (for himself, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. RODINO, Mr. McCULLOCH, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. TENZER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. ANNUNZIO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 6103 (a) of title 5, United States Code,
4 is amended to read as follows:

5 “§ 6103. Holidays

6 “ (a) The following are legal public holidays:

7 “New Year’s Day, January 1.

8 “Washington’s Birthday, the third Monday in Feb-
9 ruary.

1 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

2 “Independence Day, July 4.

3 “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

4 “Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

5 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

6 “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in No-
7 vember.

8 “Christmas Day, December 25.”

9 (b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in
10 effect on the effective date of the amendment made by sub-
11 section (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal
12 public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for
13 the observance of such holiday by section 6103 (a) of title 5,
14 United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on
15 and after such effective date be considered a reference to the
16 day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such
17 amended section 6103 (a).

18 SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the
19 first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

A BILL

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McCLOY, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. RODINO, Mr. McCULLOCH, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. TENZER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. EHLBERG, Mr. MOOREHEAD, and Mr. ANNUNZIO

MARCH 13, 1968

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

other Members, and offer the following resolution for consideration.

That it is the sense of the Congress that:

- (1) The commitment of U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam should not be increased, nor the theater of operations broadened, without the explicit prior consent of the Congress.

- (2) Until such consent, U.S. foreign policy should recognize the goal of an early reunification of Vietnam by an orderly process consistent with the Geneva Accords of July 21, 1954.

- (3) This goal recognizes the fundamental principle that Vietnam is one country, not two, and that it remains the policy of the United States to obtain an early reunification of countries divided against their will, not to insist on the permanent establishment of a separate new nation of South Vietnam.

CELEBRATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS ON MONDAYS

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to provide for the celebration of certain national holidays on Mondays. Joining me as cosponsors are the following Members: SAMUEL S. STRATTON, PETER W. RODINO, JR., WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, HAROLD D. DONOHUE, JAMES C. CORMAN, HENRY P. SMITH III, DON EDWARDS, THOMAS J. MESKILL, CHARLES W. SANDMAN, JR., WILLIAM L. HUNGATE, HERBERT TENZER, ANDREW JACOBS, JR., JOSHUA EILBERG, WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, and FRANK ANNUNZIO.

It will be recalled that subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees held hearings on uniform Monday holiday legislation last session. As a result of the House hearings—in which overwhelming testimony was adduced in support of Monday holiday legislation—H.R. 11679, a previous Monday holiday bill sponsored by me, was reported to the full committee. The committee considered this bill twice in executive session, but failed to report a final bill to the House before adjournment of the first session. H.R. 11679 is still pending before the full committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is incumbent that the Congress act soon to approve some form of Monday holiday legislation. The popularity of observing certain national holidays on appropriate Mondays has been reliably demonstrated. In a poll conducted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, with nearly 10,000 members responding, support for uniform Monday holidays came from 85 percent of the chamber members. In a later survey conducted by This Week magazine, 180,061 ballots were returned in favor of Monday holidays, with only 10,094 opposed—an indicated support of 95 percent.

I need not recount to the House the advantages of Monday holiday legislation. The benefits were clearly brought out by witnesses at the House and Senate hearings. What is particularly significant, I believe, is the broad range of support for this legislation. In addition to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the readers of This Week magazine,

strong support for Monday holidays has come from the American Federation of Government Employees AFL-CIO, the Air Transport Association, the American Hotel and Motel Association, the National Association of Letter Carriers AFL-CIO, the National Association of Motor Bus Owners, and the National Association of Travel Organizations—to name but a few groups. The Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission also have endorsed the Monday holiday bills considered by the House subcommittee.

It is my hope that the Monday holiday bill now pending before the full Judiciary Committee can be recommended in a form substantially similar to the revised bill which I am introducing today. Without disturbing Independence Day or Thanksgiving Day, this revised measure would authorize the observance of George Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February, Memorial Day on the last Monday in May, Columbus Day on the second Monday in October, and Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to emphasize the serious danger of confusion and disappointment if congressional action on Monday holiday legislation is delayed.

At present there are Monday holiday bills pending in 8 State legislatures—Arizona, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. A poll of the 50 States, conducted by my office, showed only 4 State Governors of the 32 responding as indicating any opposition to Monday holiday legislation. Indeed, several States have taken or are about to take steps toward enactment of some form of Monday holiday legislation.

Recently the State of Massachusetts adopted a Monday holiday bill calling for the observance of Monday holidays for the following days: George Washington's Birthday, Patriot's Day, and Memorial Day. The New York State Legislature now has at least two Monday holiday bills before it, one of which has passed the New York House of Representatives, and the other of which is awaiting action in the State Senate. These bills would provide Monday holidays for George Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day. Note that the inclusion of Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day in the New York legislation would place New York in a different position from the rest of the Nation if the bill pending in the House Judiciary Committee is passed in the form which I have recommended.

Mr. Speaker, in the past, the action of the U.S. Congress has served as a guide to the rest of the Nation as to the appropriate days for observance of national holidays. The Congress should continue to assume this responsibility. It is expected that most of the States would follow the Federal initiative. However, this initiative should be exercised promptly in order to avoid the possible confusion which could come from the States acting independently in the enactment of Monday holidays.

AUTO INSURANCE NEEDS OVERHAUL TO CURE ITS ILLS

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a characteristic trait of the American people that they never hesitate to speak out against anything they consider unfair or unjust.

At the moment, hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country are complaining about what they consider unfair practices of automobile insurance companies. Some people report that their auto insurance was cancelled when they had a single minor accident—after 20 or more years of completely safe driving. Many families believe that their auto insurance rates are excessive.

This is a matter of great concern and importance to the public.

I believe that Congress should investigate this matter and take appropriate action to protect the public.

I am including an article by Paul Lilley, published in the Cleveland Press of March 11, 1968, which spotlights the problem. Although the writer says that a solution to the problem "won't come soon," it is my belief that, unless the auto insurance companies themselves come up with some reforms in the near future, Congress should seriously consider early legislative action.

The article reads as follows:

AUTO INSURANCE NEEDS OVERHAUL TO CURE ITS ILLS

(By Paul Lilley)

Automobile insurance has become a national issue.

Nobody seems satisfied with it.

Not millions of car owners who buy it. Not the companies that sell it. Not the state agencies that regulate it.

Consumer outrage over high costs, delayed claim settlements and unexplained cancellations has stirred President Johnson and both houses of Congress to call for investigations.

Only one thing is certain:

Revolutionary concepts, radical legislative changes and modernization of legal procedures will be necessary to solve the auto insurance dilemma. The solution may be found in:

State control of the industry under a plan similar to workmen's compensation.

Federal regulation and control of the multi-billion-dollar-a-year business.

Steps to remove automobile injury cases from the courts in all but rare exceptions.

Speedy payment for injuries and damages suffered, no matter who is at fault.

Whatever the solution—it won't come soon.

What started out to be general protests against skyrocketing costs now has escalated into a national demand for complete overhaul of the industry because of:

Controversial underwriting practices.

Arbitrary policy cancellations, refusals to renew and shifting of customers into high-risk categories.

Geographical, racial and economic blackouts in insurance coverage.

Years of waiting for payment of justified claims.

These are but some of the complaints flooding legislators in every level of government. They are coming from the poor and

the rich, whites and Negroes, young and old, the professionals and the uneducated.

Although hundreds of complaints are found to be unjustified, thousands of others are proven true.

Such as the unwarranted policy cancellation of a Warrensville Heights youth, based on false and malicious statements of an irritated neighbor.

Or the southern Ohio school teacher who lost her policy after a \$215 damage claim against her. She now pays \$800 a year in "high risk" liability premiums.

Or the two-car families who pay \$500 a year for auto insurance.

Or the Georgia family whose insurance was arbitrarily canceled by a Providence, R.I., company because a son had been drafted. Young draftees are considered "high risks."

So are doctors and clergymen because they are said to be "preoccupied drivers." Divorcees, too, are insurance-snubbed because they tend to irk women jurors in the event of a trial.

Many of the nation's larger insurance companies are aware of the increasing demand for federal control.

Many freely admit something must be done, but say they would vigorously oppose federal control. This could open the door for control over other phases of the insurance business.

Perhaps the most popular solution is that proposed by two law professors, Robert E. Keeton of Harvard University and Jeffrey O'Connell of the University of Illinois.

Their Basic Protection Insurance (BPI) would make automobile insurance compulsory for every car owner, and would automatically compensate accident victims regardless of fault.

The immediate response to this proposal was NO from attorneys throughout the nation whose lucrative personal injury and liability cases represent a large portion of their work.

Their contingency fees range from 25% to 33% for settlement of a case and up to 50% if it goes through trial and appeal.

Fortune magazine estimates that one-third of the income of the nation's lawyers—about \$650,000,000 in 1966—comes from automobile accident cases.

But now even the nation's attorneys believe some action must be taken to provide immediate compensation for innocent victims.

Only last month the American Bar Assn. authorized a full-scale study of auto accident liability claim procedures.

ABA President Earl Morris said the study group would consider all aspects of the insurance problem and would recommend any solution it deemed best—even an insurance-type procedure to replace jury trials resulting from auto accidents.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 54 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

RESULTS OF CUTBACK IN DOMESTIC SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, all last year this House debated about downgrading and reducing domestic expenditures. It was said by many that we could not afford to have domestic programs while a war was going on, and demands were made again and again for a 5- or 10-percent across-the-board budget reduction. Finally in December, the House approved House Joint Resolution 888, which directed that all domestic programs reduce their spending. Now we are beginning to see the effects of this resolution and they are not good.

The House committed a major blunder in approving House Joint Resolution 888. In the first place, the resolution demanded a straight, across-the-board reduction in programs—without regard to exactly how this could be accomplished without creating waste and inefficiency, without regard in other words, for any sensible action at all. Not only did the resolution fail to heed the most elementary commonsense, the most fundamental requirements of governments, but it was actually a repudiation of earlier House actions. The resolution impeached the very judgment of the House by saying in effect that our appropriations bills were not valid, our judgment not sound, our decisions and considered actions not sound.

The effects of all of this are now beginning to be felt. Programs which we urgently need are going down into a sea of confusion and waste caused by mandatory reductions and last minute budget surgery. Agencies are throwing out millions of dollars worth of investment in order to save a few hundred thousand dollars of current expenditures. State and local governments which had planned on, expected and badly needed Federal assistance now find that it is not available, and that very often, commitments made by the Federal Government can no longer be fulfilled.

In higher education, federally assisted construction is drastically reduced, even though college enrollments are growing at a record pace.

In secondary school construction, classrooms remain overcrowded because there is no money to pay for new facilities.

Mr. Speaker, if there is any one indispensable, if there is any one essential domestic activity of Government it is in the field of education. Yet today, because of the actions of the House last year, schools all over the United States are in a critical state. They need help, and need help now.

Let me cite one example of the chaos we now have in the public schools, because it is the most urgent example, and because it is typical of what is happening in other critically important areas.

The public schools in Bexar County, Tex., are heavily impacted by the children of Federal employees and military personnel. The policy of the Federal Government has for nearly two decades been to compensate these schools for the cost of educating these children, since it is recognized that the Federal Government pays no taxes to support schools on the land that it occupies. In other words, the Federal Government has been making

payments in lieu of taxes in order to support the public services demanded by the presence of Federal facilities.

In Bexar County, Tex., the school districts are virtually all heavily affected by these programs. School districts in three instances draw five-sixths of their operating budgets from these Federal payments authorized by Public Law 874. Other schools draw anywhere from 8 to 13 percent of their budget from this source. Now every one of these schools is in a fiscal crisis. Three of these districts will be forced to close their doors at the end of this month unless help arrives.

This situation developed because last year the House insisted on keeping payments under Public Law 874 at the same level in fiscal 1968 as in the previous year. This would have been enough to pay schools only about 91 percent of what they were entitled to by law. But as it developed, this amount was too small to pay even that. Because new schools had become eligible, and more children were in the program, the money voted by the House would have paid only 86 percent of entitlements. But then came December, and House Joint Resolution 888, which impeached this judgment and invalidated even the inadequate amount voted. The effect of this resolution was to require the Office of Education not to spend all that it had been appropriated for this program. The reduction was something like \$20 million. So, halfway through the fiscal year and more than halfway through the school year, the schools awoke to find their Public Law 874 payments not 100 percent of what they were legally entitled to, not even 90 percent, but only about 81 percent.

Schools must establish their budgets in September, and they must buy supplies and make commitments at that time. But by the time Congress had acted, it was December and schools were irrevocably committed to their 1968 budgets. They were compelled, and are being compelled, to make major reductions in spending when their means of doing so are virtually nonexistent.

Mr. Speaker, three school districts in my districts will close their doors on April 1 unless there is additional money appropriated for the impacted areas program. These are schools which are located on Federal property and which have no tax base whatever. All their students are Federal dependents, and five-sixths of their budgets come from the impacted area program. In this instance, we have the fantastic situation of not being able to operate schools at all.

In other cases, schools in the San Antonio area will be put in the position of educating more federally connected children with less money than they had last year. Yet we know that this is impossible, unless a great amount of quality is taken out of the program. Are we going to reduce schools to caretakers? I hope not, because the role of schools has never been more crucial than it is today, and we can afford less now than we ever could to deny schools adequate tools which are required to accomplish their essential task.

House

March 26, 1968

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0. PUBLIC LANDS. Received a Colo. Legislature resolution urging the Congress and the President "to take action necessary to transfer ownership and administration of vacant and unreserved public domain lands to the various States." p. S3299
1. TRAVEL. Sen. Hayden inserted the reports of various committees in connection with expenditure of foreign currencies and appropriated funds for foreign travel. pp. S3304-14

HOUSE

2. PUBLIC LAW 480. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16165, to extend the food-for-peace program. p. D249
3. TRAVEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 13738, to increase the maximum rate of per diem allowance for Government employees traveling on official business. p. H2260
4. RESEARCH. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 15856, the NASA authorization bill, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year 1969 for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations (p. H2260). The bill contains items for research, including that conducted in cooperation with this Department on earth resources satellites providing information on agriculture and forestry through remote sensing devices, including identification and analysis of crop species, soil types, crop conditions, environmental conditions, tree identification, forest density, forest conditions, etc.
5. FORESTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15822, to provide for the establishment of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. p. D249
6. FARM LABOR. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16014, to include certain agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations Act. p. D249
7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3300, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project. p. D249
8. HOLIDAYS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays. p. D250
9. MARINE RESOURCES. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 13781, to amend the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act to continue the sea-grant college program. p. D250
10. DEMONSTRATION. Rep. Poage expressed concern because a "minority" of the crowd gathered to hear Secretary Freeman speak at the University of Wisconsin prevented him from completing his address and commended those who apologized and the Secretary for "ably handling" the situation. p. H2215

21. POVERTY. Rep. Ryan urged support of his bill to provide a supplemental appropriation for OEO, increasing the 1968 fiscal year appropriation by \$207 million. p. H2249
22. TRUST TERRITORY. Rep. Mink urged passage of H. R. 16183, to provide for a government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. pp. H2250-2
23. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Bolton inserted an editorial favoring the model cities and poverty programs in preference to the supersonic-plane and space programs. pp. H2248-9
24. TAXATION. Rep. Reuss inserted tables to support his request for tax reform. pp. H2257-8

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

25. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Curtis urged analysis of the consequences of minimum wage increases and inserted a Yale economics professor's speech on the subject. pp. E2247-51
26. FAMILY FARMS. Sen. Metcalf commended and inserted a speech by Sen. McGovern "Hidden Enemies of the Family Farm," dealing with corporate and tax aspects of farm problems. pp. E2251-2
27. INDIAN AFFAIRS. Sen. Moss inserted excerpts from a speech by the cochairman of the Four Corners Commission which commends the President's recent message on Indian affairs and lists means by which an approach to solving the Indian problems can be made. pp. E2262-3
28. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Pearson inserted an address by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association general manager discussing REA co-ops' role in economic development of rural America. pp. E2265-7
Rep. Zwach urged action on passage of his proposed bill to create a Country-side Development Commission. pp. E2282-3
29. INFLATION. Rep. Curtis expressed the opinion that inflation is the farmer's greatest problem and commended and inserted an article on this subject. pp. E2263
30. SPENDING. Rep. Farnin inserted an article, "Economy: Great Society Style", and stated that many instances "point up the doubts that many of us in this body have about the sincerity of the present administration's promises to cut spending." pp. E2267-8
31. RURAL LOANS. Rep. Hamilton inserted an article, "Hamilton Joins Protest: Loans to Rural Areas for Water, Sewers End", critical of a recent Treasury Dept. action which "brings to a halt a Federal loan program to assist rural communities to finance water and sewer systems." p. E2279
32. POVERTY. Rep. Ryan urged passage of H. R. 16180, to authorize OEO appropriations and inserted the text of an advertisement which "describes the catastrophic effect of the cutback on Mississippi Headstart children." pp. E2285-6
33. PESTICIDES. Rep. Podell called for the appointment of a Presidential Commission "with full power and authority to study and report upon research plans and

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to supplemental appropriation conference report. House committee voted to report bill to provide fringe benefits for ASC county committee employees.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15399, the urgent supplemental appropriation bill (pp. H2610-22). For conferees' recommendations see Digest 56. Agreed, 199-189, to an amendment by Rep. Mahon to the item for education aid in Federally impacted areas which was reported in disagreement (pp. H2621-22). Rep. Mahon's amendment would provide \$20,810,000 for school assistance in Federally affected areas, to be derived from another fund.

The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 16489, the Treasury-Post Office Executive Office, and independent agencies appropriation bill for 1969 (H. Rept. 1284). p. H2649

2. HOLIDAYS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays (H. Rept. 1280). p. H2649
3. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15688, to extend for an additional four years President's authority to submit reorganization plans (H. Rept. 1283). p. H2649
4. COUNTY COMMITTEES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1028, to provide fringe benefits for ASC county committee employees. p. D299
5. TRANSPORTATION TAX. Passed, 279-102, with a technical amendment H. R. 16241, to extend the existing 5-percent tax on air fares to international flights and reduce the value of foreign goods returning tourists may bring into the U. S. free of duty. Rep. Smith stated that recommendations in the bill are based on proposals presented by the administration "designed to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit of the United States to a manageable level." pp. H2575-81
6. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed, 381-14, without amendment H. R. 16324, to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission (includes items for research and the cooperative power reactor demonstration program and the isotopes development program which involves the use of radioisotopes for combating environmental pollution, and the radiation preservation of foods). pp. H2581-610
7. SALINE WATER. Passed as reported S. 2912, to authorize additional appropriation of \$24,556,000 for the saline water conversion program. pp. H2622-4, H2633-4
8. EDUCATION. Rep. Pucinski spoke in support of his bill to "overhaul" the vocational education programs and inserted a table of the existing programs in the D. C. area. pp. H2644-7
9. POVERTY. Rep. Farbstain stated that "the emergency small loan program is one of the best antipoverty programs in the Nation" and inserted the texts of several case histories of recipients of family emergency small loans. pp. H2631-2
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Tues. the House will consider the Treasury-Post Office Depts. appropriation bill and on Wed. and the balance of the week the civil rights bill, and the Government employees travel bill. p. H2624
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 8. p. H2648

SENATE

12. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 2658, to raise the allowable motor-vehicle weight and width limitations on Federal-aid highways. pp. S3863-4, S3871, S3874-86
13. COSPONSORS. Sen. Cotton was added as a cosponsor of S. 2951, to determine the authority of the States to control and manage fish and wildlife within their

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

APRIL 4, 1968.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. McCLORY, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 15951]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 15951) to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

One purpose of the bill is to provide for the annual observance on Mondays of certain national holidays, including:

Washington's Birthday, to be observed on the third Monday in February;

Memorial Day, to be observed on the last Monday in May; and

Veterans Day, to be observed on the fourth Monday in October.

An additional purpose of the bill is to establish a national holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus—a holiday which would be observed on the second Monday in October.

STATEMENT

Under present Federal law, Washington's Birthday is observed as a national holiday on February 22; Memorial Day on May 30; and Veterans' Day on November 11. Present Federal law does not provide, however, for the observance of Columbus Day as a national holiday, even though a day honoring Christopher Columbus has been established under the laws of 34 of the 50 States.

By calling for the observance of three of the present national holidays on Mondays and by creating an additional holiday to be observed on Monday, the proposed legislation would bring about substantial benefits to both the spiritual and economic life of the Nation. It would afford increased opportunities for families to be together, especially those families of which the various members are separated by great distances. It would enable our citizens to enjoy a wider range of recreational facilities since they would be afforded more time for travel.

In addition, by affording more time to our citizens for travel, the Monday holiday program would increase the opportunities for pilgrimages to the historical sites connected with our holidays—thereby increasing participation in the commemoration of historical events. At the same time, the program would also afford greater opportunity for leisure at home so that our citizens would be able to enjoy fuller participation in hobbies as well as educational and cultural activities. Finally, the Monday holiday program would stimulate greater industrial and commercial production by reducing employee absenteeism and enabling workweeks to be free from interruptions in the form of midweek holidays.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

Although a number of bills have been introduced in the Congress over the years calling for the observance of holidays on Mondays, it was not until the first session of the 90th Congress that intensive consideration was given to such a proposal through the holding of legislative hearings. On August 16 and 17, 1967, Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary held hearings on H.R. 11679, introduced by Representative McClory, as well as H.R. 1292, introduced by Representative Stratton, and a wide variety of similar proposals for Monday holidays.

These hearings made it clear that the Monday holiday proposals were responsive to the needs and desires of a great majority of our population. Support for these proposals was expressed by such major business groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Association of Travel Organizations, and the National Retail Federation. There was likewise substantial support from the labor community, expressed by such organizations as the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees Council of the AFL-CIO, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. In addition, the subcommittee received testimony favoring the legislation from representatives of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission. During the course of the hearings the subcommittee also took note of a number of public opinion polls which had been conducted in connection with the proposals. The combined effect of these polls indicates that almost 93 percent of the persons polled supported the concept of uniform Monday holiday legislation, while little more than 7 percent were opposed.

COLUMBUS DAY

A large number of proposals to establish Columbus Day as a national holiday were also introduced in past sessions of Congress. These proposals likewise received consideration in the first session of the 90th Congress as a result of hearings held by Subcommittee No. 4 on October 4 and 5, 1967. At that time the subcommittee considered H.R. 2372, which had been introduced by Representative Rodino, as well as 45 similar bills introduced by other Members of Congress. During the course of the hearings the subcommittee received testimony and statements from 51 individuals or groups, including 35 Members of Congress, strongly in support of establishing Columbus Day as a national holiday.

THE REPORTED BILL

H.R. 15951 is the combined outgrowth of the committee's deliberations, both with respect to proposals for uniform Monday holidays and proposals for the observance of Columbus Day as a national holiday. With respect to the Monday holiday proposals in particular, H.R. 15951 represents a refinement of your committee's judgment as to the holidays that may be observed on Monday without doing violence to either history or tradition. It is your committee's view that each of the holidays affected by H.R. 15951 may be appropriately observed on a Monday, rather than on a date certain, without in any way detracting from the historical significance of the person or occasion being honored.

In recommending that Washington's Birthday be observed on the third Monday in February, your committee took note of the fact that the exact date of Washington's birth is subject to conjecture. He was reported to have been born on February 11 according to the calendar in effect at the time of his birth. However, when the United States adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1752 all dates were advanced 11 days. Yet, according to Douglas' "American Book of Days," Washington's Birthday was first celebrated on February 12 at the direction of Comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French forces during the American Revolution.

In recommending the observance of Memorial Day on a Monday, your committee is cognizant of the fact that in the past Memorial Day has been celebrated on such diverse dates as April 25, April 26, June 9, and May 30. The present May 30 date appears to have originated with Gen. John A. Logan, who, as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, ordered the initial nationwide observance of a "Decoration Day" on May 30, 1868, to commemorate the fallen of the Civil War. Under these circumstances, since our present Memorial Day commemorates the fallen of all of our wars, it is your committee's judgment that the date of May 30 is of limited importance.

In recommending the observance of Columbus Day, it is your committee's judgment that such a holiday would be, as has been suggested by Representative Rodino, "an annual reaffirmation by the American people of their faith in the future, a declaration of willingness to face with confidence the imponderables of unknown tomorrows." It is also your committee's judgment that the observance of Columbus Day is an appropriate means of recognizing the United States as a "nation of immigrants"—as we were described by the late President Kennedy.

By commemorating the voyage of Columbus to the New World, we would be honoring the courage and determination which enabled generation after generation of immigrants from every nation to broaden their horizons in search of new hopes and a renewed affirmation of freedom.

In recommending that Veterans Day be observed on the fourth Monday in October, your committee is cognizant of the fact that the present holiday was formerly known as "Armistice Day" with its date determined by the cease-fire that was arranged between Germany and the Allied Nations bringing the First World War to a close. Your committee feels that inasmuch as Veterans Day commemorates the veterans of all of the Nation's wars, its observance can appropriately take place on a Monday without in any way detracting from the historical significance of the close of the First World War.

LEGAL EFFECT

As has always been the case in the past with respect to national holidays, the legal effect of the proposed legislation would be limited to the observance of holidays by employees of the Federal Government and observances in the District of Columbia. However, in view of the widespread support from every quarter of the Nation for the program embodied in the bill, your committee anticipates that the States generally will follow the lead established by H.R. 15951 by enacting consistent legislation. In this regard, it is significant to note that the bill does not go into effect until January 1, 1971. This advanced effective date would afford State legislatures an opportunity to act. In addition, it will permit ample time for labor-management contracts to take the new holidays into account and for calendar manufacturers to make the necessary adjustments in their production. It will also enable countless thousands of public schools and private organizations, as well as individuals, to plan their future progress in accordance with the newly designated Monday holidays.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, there is printed below in roman existing law in which no change is proposed by the bill as reported. Matter proposed to be stricken by the bill as reported is enclosed in black brackets. New language proposed by the bill as reported is printed in *italic*.

TITLE 5.—UNITED STATES CODE

CHAPTER 61.—HOURS OF WORK

§ 6103. **Holidays.**

(a) The following are legal public holidays:

- [January 1, New Year's Day.
- [February 22, Washington's Birthday.
- [May 30, Memorial Day.
- [July 4, Independence Day.
- [The first Monday in September, Labor Day.
- [November 11, Veterans Day.

[The fourth Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day.

[December 25, Christmas.]

New Year's Day, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

Christmas Day, December 25.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

H.R. 15951 should not be enacted into law. This bill is an alleged compromise arrived at by a majority of the Judiciary Committee after the failure of a much broader piece of legislation to receive the support which the proponents would have desired. Even the alleged compromise would do violence to the best interests of the people of America.

The legislation would change the dates of the observances of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day in such a manner as to cause them always to be observed on Monday. It would further provide for a new Federal legal public holiday on the second Monday in October to be known as Columbus Day.

The new Columbus Day observance has wide support among various societies of immigrant Americans. The same can be said of a proposal for a "Leif Ericsson Day" and other proposals which have been made to honor immigrants who came to this country.

The proponents of the Columbus Day public legal holiday have not pointed out in the majority report the comments of John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Commission, in his letter to Chairman Celler on September 25, 1967, as to the cost of such a holiday to the Federal taxpayer on the basis of the salary level then in existence in the Federal Government. In his letter, Chairman Macy said:

The cost of an additional holiday is difficult to estimate precisely, since there are many considerations to be made. There would be some added expense in premium pay for employees engaged in round-the-clock services, such as those in hospitals and prisons, in operations involving air traffic control, movement of the mail, and security and maintenance. This, we estimate, would require premium pay of roughly \$4 to \$5 million for about 5 percent of employees who would remain on duty. The man-hours lost through an additional holiday can be valued at around \$85 million for the Federal service as a whole. Lost time and premium pay combined would be assessed as running around \$90 million in cost (Columbus Day hearings, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Oct. 4, 1967, on H.R. 2372).

Mr. Macy's statement relates only to the cost of this holiday to the Federal Government. It should be pointed out that a correspondingly high cost would be experienced by the governments of States and their several political subdivisions. Business and industry would also experience gargantuan increases in operation costs as a direct and proximate result of the establishment of Columbus Day as a public legal holiday.

For these and other reasons, I believe that the House of Representatives should carefully weigh the advisability of creating this additional public legal holiday.

In taking this position, I, in no way, minimize the importance of Christopher Columbus in American history. Nor do I, in any way, desire to minimize the importance of our honoring the contributions of immigrants to the development of our Republic from the period of Columbus to the present time. Indeed, I am full cognizant of contributions of all immigrants from all nations regardless of their country of origin. If, in fact, we are to pay tribute to the contributions of immigrants to the growth and development of our Nation, it seems to me that it would be much more desirable to establish a day which we might call Immigrants Day.

The majority, in its effort to justify changing the traditional observance of Washington's Birthday to the third Monday in February, states that doubt exists as to the correct date of birth of our first President. The testimony before the subcommittee does not bear out that contention. It is true that the calendar in effect at the time of Washington's birth caused his birthday to be on February 11 under that method of computing dates.

When the Gregorian Calendar was adopted in the United States in 1752, Washington's Birthday was advanced by 11 days so as to make it February 22 under that method. President Washington himself observed February 22 as his date of birth after the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar. To undertake to change his birthday from February 22 to the third Monday in February of each year hereafter seems to me to be a rather frivolous departure from tradition.

Since shortly after the War Between the States, May 30 has been observed as Memorial Day. The majority in its report states that this originated with Gen. John A. Logan, commander in chief, Grand Army of the Republic. History will reveal that Memorial Day, in fact, was first observed on May 30 by women of Ohio who selected that date as the day upon which to decorate the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers interred in cemeteries in that area.

The practice spread to other States and came to be recognized by people in both the North and the South. It was this public outpouring of sentiment that caused General Logan to follow the wishes of the people to make this proclamation.

However the Memorial Day observance came about, there can be no doubt that it has always been observed on May 30. It seems unwarranted to break with this tradition. This is especially true since Memorial Day is the only one of our public holidays which is a day of mourning the loss of American life in military conflict. Inasmuch as the justification of the Monday holiday program is based on increased opportunities for recreation and enjoyment, it would seem to me especially unfortunate to convert a day of mourning into a day of frivolity by an act of Congress.

Since the conclusion of World War I, this Nation has observed Armistice Day (now Veterans Day) on November 11. There is historic significance to the day November 11. There is no historic significance to the fourth Monday in October which would warrant changing Veterans Day, November 11, to that date.

It is further noteworthy that the printed hearings of the subcommittee on this legislation contain no support for changing the date of observance of Veterans Day from any of the great veterans' organizations of our Nation. It would seem to me that if there were merit in the proposal, those organizations would have been called upon to

express their views and would have done so since they characteristically give the Congress the benefit of their views as to changes in the law.

I also point out that under the provisions of this legislation, both Columbus Day and Veterans Day would fall on two of the Mondays in each October in every year in the future. The disastrous effects upon American life by this proposal are readily apparent to all of us.

IMPACT UPON THE PUBLIC WELFARE

The majority report contains the rather astounding statement that, "the proposed legislation would bring about substantial benefits to both the spiritual and economic life of the Nation." It seems to me that there has been an unfortunate equation of the spiritual and the moneymaking features of the American life. The two are not always consistent and a bland statement by the majority report will not make it so.

Let us look at the impact of the proposed legislation upon the spiritual life in America. A distinguished witness, Rev. Marion G. Bradwell, executive director, the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, addressed himself to this subject in a very meaningful way. It may be well to point out at this point that the Lord's Day Alliance was organized in 1888 and has representatives on its board from the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Christian Reformed Church, the Reformed Church of America, and a number of other denominations represented on its board of managers.

Its views on matters of the spiritual welfare of our Nation are entitled to greater consideration than has been given by the majority report.

Reverend Bradwell, among other things, said:

This is a day when we need to stress a greater regard for the freedoms we enjoy in America and a greater appreciation for our American way of life. This glorious heritage is ours because of the sacrifices of those who through the years have sought to preserve our freedoms.

These days, so rich in patriotic and historic meaning, are often reminders of the sacrifices of the past. They should not be arbitrarily changed to long holiday weekends simply to produce profits for the proponents.

There is a struggle today to keep alive the spiritual meaning of some of our religious days, whose true purpose is threatened every year by a growing materialism.

We would urge this committee and the Congress not to permit these national holidays, with their historic meaning, to be engulfed in long weekends for pleasure and profit.

The witness further said:

Our particular concern, however, deals with the possible effect this proposed legislation can have on the continuity of our programs of religious education offered in our churches by the Sunday schools and church schools.

For the information of the committee, there are in America 294,618 Sunday schools. These schools are taught by over 4 million unpaid, yet dedicated, teachers.

The enrollment of the Sunday and sabbath schools of the Nation in 1965 was 46,856,391; 65.6 percent of the enrolled members of these schools are classified as youths below the age of 23, while the balance of 34.4 percent of the enrollment constitutes adults.

Included in the religious education program of the churches are also Sunday night activities of training and education. These programs designed for youth are prepared and conducted by the various denominational bodies and by such interdenominational groups as the Christian Endeavor movement.

In churches across the land, on Sunday evenings the young people of all ages gather to study the Bible, to discuss its relation to daily life, and to actively and personally participate in these opportunities for spiritual growth and leadership.

May I inject here also, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the matter of discontinuing Sunday church school programs during the summer months is a regional practice rather than one that is current in all parts of the country.

In certain sections of the country a full 52-Sunday program of Sunday school and religious education is carried on.

The churches of America spend millions of dollars every year for curriculum materials as well as for educational equipment. Added millions of dollars have been spent and continue to be spent in capital funds to erect educational buildings to do the most effective work possible.

Sunday school literature is prepared for all age levels in what is commonly referred to as "graded lessons." This preparation is done many months in advance of publication. Each unit of study is important, and the mastering of one lesson is dependent upon a knowledge of the preceding foundational materials.

An increase of long holiday weekends would come as distractions to and interruptions of religious educational programs designed for almost 47 million people.

The proposed legislation, we note, would create two legal holiday weekends in the months of October and November, just as religious education programs are being accelerated following a Labor Day weekend and the summer vacation period.

This will create a hardship on the program of the churches. If a Sunday school member is to derive the maximum amount of good from the courses of study which are offered, regular and consistent attendance is necessary.

However, a little investigation will indicate that long holiday weekends result in mass absenteeism from the study opportunities of the Sunday school and the church with its related programs.

One New England pastor reflects the reaction of thousands of spiritual leaders when he wrote:

"Most ministers like long holiday weekends about as much as they do the Devil. On such weekends the whole church suffers as choir members, ushers, Sunday School teachers, and leaders in youth work become involved in the mass exodus."

We believe that what the churches have to teach the youth and adults of America is not only important but is needed today as never before. The growing crime rate, the strife and resentment in our cities, the bloodshed on our streets, the disregard for law and order all indicate that we do not need less teaching of spiritual values, but more.

The churches do not ask for laws to help them in their work, but we certainly do not want circumstances and conditions created by law that will hinder their important ministry.

The churches have a mere 52 days in which to do the major part of their important work. Public education requires attendance at school 5 days a week, and often our educational institutions require additional time on Saturdays and even Sundays.

It has been said that the life of religious faith is a 7-day-a-week task. We agree with this, but we also contend that a 7-day-a-week religion must be sustained by 1 day out of 7, which God has ordained for the spiritual, mental, and physical welfare of those whom He has created.

Congress would not reduce the number of days available for secular education by 10 percent. You believe that secular education is important. You would not reduce by 10 percent the workdays of business and industry. Their activities are important, too.

We are sure you believe the work of 4 million Sunday school teachers and the work of churches and temples—thousands of them, scattered across the Nation, with their programs of religious education and training—is important, too.

And because you believe that this work is important, we urge you to reject this legislation that could jeopardize 10 percent of the already small number of days now available.

We must not forget that in some parts of the world religious bodies have been hindered by the direct legislative action of unfriendly and unsympathetic lawmakers. We remind you that the same results could be accomplished by the Congress when, in the name of business and profit, they knowingly or unknowingly make more difficult the work of those who are seeking to serve the moral and spiritual needs of our people.

Five more legal holiday weekends might skyrocket the profits of a business listed as one of the top three income producers and which last year had a normal increase of 10.9 percent. But five more legal holiday weekends in time will register negatively upon the national morality, which already gives so many indications of a deadly malady.

In his closing remarks before the Senate committee conducting hearings on a similar bill 2 weeks ago the proponent

of H.R. 1292 closed with the Biblical words, "The Sabbath was made for man."

This is the very reason we stand in opposition to this proposed legislation. As now written and as now pursued, this bill is concerned only with man's physical and economic needs. These are important and must always be kept in mind.

But there is a third dimension in man's nature. This third dimension must not be neglected, or else we mutilate and ultimately destroy the very man whose interests we declare to be our chief concern. Man is a spiritual being.

The Sabbath was made for man, for his economic, his physical, and his spiritual good. This bill, if adopted, would be another roadblock over and around which religious educators would have to go in the task of teaching spiritual values to a materialistically oriented society.

The church does not ask for your help in this task. She does ask that you do not hinder her in hers.

Another factor that should be given careful consideration is the problem of highway safety which is created by long weekend holiday periods. Indeed, I find it somewhat macabre that a program which would avowedly contribute to the spiritual life of a nation would, in fact, result in the increased destruction of human life with concomitant human suffering as a result of highway accidents.

A study of statistics of the National Safety Council reveals that over a 20-year period, 1947-66, the deaths on Memorial Day weekends totaled 8,375. However, four of these Memorial Days were just 1-day holidays (1951, 1956, 1957, and 1962). The total deaths on these four 1-day holidays totaled 610, or an average per holiday of 152.

The Memorial Day weekends of the other 16 years reported an average of 485 deaths per holiday period, or a total for the 16-year period of 7,765.

An examination of the same statistics indicates that over a 20-year period there were 9,735 total deaths on Fourth of July weekends. However, in 1951, 1956, and 1962 this was a 1-day holiday, and on these three 1-day holidays there were 595 total deaths, or an average of 198 for each holiday.

Labor Day weekends always involve a 3-day holiday, and the total deaths for this weekend for a 20-year period add up to 11,785, which is 2,050 more than Fourth of July weekends and 3,410 more than Memorial Day weekends.

Some of the proponents have contended that fatalities are higher on 1-day holidays than on holidays extending over a longer period of days. This is not supported by the record. The following chart will give an adequate idea of the ratio of highway deaths to holiday observances.

[Figures in parentheses show the number of full days in the holiday period]

Year	Memorial Day		Fourth of July		Labor Day	
	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths	Immediate deaths	Total deaths
1951.....	81(1)	125	105(1)	160	461(3)	615
1956.....	109(1)	170	137(1)	210	435(3)	580
1957.....	94(1)	145	426(4)	535	445(3)	595
1962.....	109(1)	170	145(1)	225	501(3)	670
1966.....	542(3)	720	577(3)	770	636(3)	850

Note: An immediate death is one that occurs by midnight of the last day of the holiday period. Total deaths include immediate deaths plus delayed deaths which occur within 2 months after the day of the accident.

CONCLUSION

While this legislation has rather heavy support from certain business interests for whom I have the highest respect, I cannot agree with them that the Congress should ignore the spiritual side of American life in favor of profitmaking pursuits. I believe that we must avoid creating roadblocks to the efforts of the religious leaders of our Nation to bring about a higher degree of spirituality and family life in America.

If either side must yield in this legislative proposal, I believe that those who have placed the dollar mark on Monday holidays should yield to those who are concerned about family and spiritual life.

This proposed break with tradition in holiday observances would be extremely damaging to those causes which I believe deserve our support in our present era of turmoil.

BASIL L. WHITENER,
Member of Congress.



House Calendar No. 220

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 15951

[Report No. 1280]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1968

Mr. McCLORY (for himself, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. RODINO, Mr. MCCULLOCH, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. TENZER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. ANNUNZIO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

APRIL 4, 1968

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 6103 (a) of title 5, United States Code,
4 is amended to read as follows:

5 “§ 6103. Holidays

6 “(a) The following are legal public holidays:

7 “New Year’s Day, January 1.

8 “Washington’s Birthday, the third Monday in Feb-
9 ruary.

10 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

1 “Independence Day, July 4.

2 “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

3 “Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

4 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

5 “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in No-
6 vember.

7 “Christmas Day, December 25.”

8 (b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in
9 effect on the effective date of the amendment made by sub-
10 section (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal
11 public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for
12 the observance of such holiday by section 6103 (a) of title 5,
13 United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on
14 and after such effective date be considered a reference to the
15 day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such
16 amended section 6103 (a).

17 SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the
18 first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

A BILL

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McCLOY, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. RODINO,
Mr. McCULLOCH, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. COR-
MAN, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. EDWARDS
of California, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. SANDMAN,
Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. TENZER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr.
EHLBERG, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. ANNUNZIO

MARCH 13, 1968

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

APRIL 4, 1968

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 1, 1968
For actions of April 30, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. House committee reported poultry inspection bill. House committee voted to report emergency credit revolving fund bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 16913, the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, 1969 (H. Rept. 1335) (p. H3114). Attached to this Digest is a copy of the committee report, which includes a summary table reflecting committee action on the bill. At the request of Rep. Whitten unanimous consent was granted "to call this bill up for consideration tomorrow or some day thereafter" (p. H3075).

2. POULTRY INSPECTION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 16363, the Poultry Products Inspection Act amendments (H. Rept. 1333). p. H3114
3. LANDS. Concurred in Senate amendment to H. R. 11527, to release conditions in a deed conveying certain lands to the University of Maine (p. H3078). This bill will now be sent to the President. The committee report states that the bill would "(1) Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to release a condition in a conveyance to the University of Maine requiring the lands conveyed to be used for public purposes. Such release would be conditioned upon (A) the university's agreement that all proceeds from the sale, lease, or other disposition of the lands be used to acquire lands to be held permanently for university purposes, and (B) the proceeds being kept in a separate fund and subject to inspection by the Secretary. (2) Require the Secretary of the Interior upon application to convey the mineral interests of the United States to the surface owners at a fair market value (or \$1 per application if of only nominal value)."
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9098, to revise the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument, S. Dak. (H. Rept. 1328). p. H3113
4. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 16674, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act to improve the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations (H. Rept. 1334). p. H3114
5. METRIC SYSTEM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3136, to authorize a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the U.S. p. H3114
6. HOLIDAYS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays. p. H3114
7. EDUCATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 16729, to extend for 2 years certain programs providing assistance to students at institutions of higher education. p. H3114
8. MONETARY SYSTEM. Both Houses received from the President a message on the International Monetary Fund Agreement in which he recommended that the Congress "approve changes in the...Agreement to create a new form of international reserve--the Special Drawing Right (H. Doc. 300); to H. Banking and Currency and S. Foreign Relations Committees. pp. H3078-80, S4629-31
Received from the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, a "special report on the proposed amendment of the articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund establishing a facility based on the special drawing rights in the Fund and modifications in the rules and practices of the Fund" (H. Doc. 301). p. H3113

CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 15951

APRIL 30, 1968.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 1149]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 1149, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

○

House Calendar No. 229

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1149

[Report No. 1337]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 1968

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15951) to pro-
5 vide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public
6 holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes. After general
7 debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue
8 not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled
9 by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Com-
10 mittee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment
11 under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consid-
12 eration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise

1 and report the bill to the House with such amendments as
2 may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be
3 considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to
4 final passage without intervening motion except one motion
5 to recommit.

House Calendar No. 229

90TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. RES. 1149

[Report No. 1337]

RESOLUTION

Providing for consideration of H.R. 15951 to
provide for uniform annual observances of
certain legal holidays on Mondays, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee

APRIL 30, 1968

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of May 7, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared Public Law 480 bill. Rep. Vigorito introduced and discussed bill to prohibit unauthorized use of "USDA" grade labeling.

HOUSE

1. PUBLIC LAW 480. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 16165, to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. p. H3453
2. HOLIDAYS. By a 350-27 vote, agreed to consider H. R. 15951, to provide for certain uniform Monday holidays (pp. H3413-16). This bill is to be debated today, May 8 (p. D401).

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order against H. R. 17023, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill (p. H3453). This bill is to be debated today, May 8 (p. D401).
4. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 3300, to authorize the Colorado River Basin reclamation project, and S. 3033, to increase the authorization for the Missouri River Basin reclamation project. p. H3453
5. FORESTRY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3165, for relief of Hood River County, Oreg., in connection with alleged timber trespass arising out of timber sales (H. Rept. 1358). p. H3453
6. COMMODITY RESERVES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for establishment and maintenance of strategic reserve stocks of agricultural commodities by producers and Commodity Credit Corporation for national security, public protection, meeting international commitments, etc. To Agriculture Committee. p. H3453
7. BUILDINGS; PROPERTY. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 16981, limiting the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property in D. C. (p. D402). Rep. Cramer commended the bill (p. H3433).
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Herlong spoke in favor of H. R. 16936, to share domestic markets with imports and let them grow together. pp. H3433-6
9. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Moorhead recommended the compromise proposed by the Ways and Means Committee in connection with the taxation-expenditures bill. p. H3440
10. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Goodell spoke in favor of H. R. 17028, to strengthen enforcement procedures of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. p. H3442
11. PERSONNEL. Rep. Gross asked that Government employees be prohibited from promoting the poor people's campaign on Government time. pp. H3442-3

SENATE

12. ARTS AND HUMANITIES. Passed as reported H. R. 11308, to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 to authorize funding through fiscal year 1970, and make certain other changes of a technical nature. pp. S5011-6
13. FARM LABOR. Received a farm workers resolution calling for legislation to cover agricultural workers under the Unemployment Act. p. S5041
14. FREIGHT RATES. Sen. Church was added as a cosponsor of S. 3410, to establish an advisory commission to make a study and report with respect to freight rates for farm products. p. S5046

Commission, and other Federal agencies, there is absolutely no representation of the Congress of the United States, and there are no representatives of the House or of the Senate who can act as a liaison, if you will, between the investigative and the legislative. So I will propose another amendment which will permit the Speaker to appoint three members from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and three members from the Judiciary Committee, two from the majority and one from the minority, for the purpose of having some continuity and for the purpose of the development of a legislative liaison with the investigation, so that it may be directed and so that the people from the Congress will have some knowledge of its direction and purposes. Hopefully, when the legislation is presented to the Congress, we will have staff and members of the appropriate committees of the Congress knowledgeable.

I want to say also that if these amendments are not adopted then I shall have to conclude that what I suspect is the fact here.

Let me point out that this is a transfer of responsibility from the Congress at a cost of \$2 million when the House Committee on the Judiciary said it could do it for \$330,000; it is going to take the Department of Transportation 2 years to do it when the House Committee on the Judiciary said it could do it in 1 year; it is going to take the Secretary of Transportation admittedly 3 to 4 months to get together a staff when the House Committee on the Judiciary already has a staff in existence and on the Federal payroll.

If these amendments are not adopted, recognizing, as I do, that this will be postponing legislation in this important field for a full 5 years, then I would have to say to you that I would in all conscience, although I have indicated I would support this resolution, conclude that the sole purpose of this study is to sweep under the rug the abuses that are inherent in the automobile liability insurance system in this country today. Unless these amendments are adopted therefore, I will feel constrained to oppose this resolution.

Hopefully the members of the committee will look at the bill carefully. I hope that they will look at the amendments, and I trust that I may have the support of a majority of the committee in adopting these amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for yielding me the time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DICKINSON], and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE LURLEEN WALLACE,
GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, as has been observed here earlier this afternoon, the Governor of the State of Alabama

died last night at 12:30 a.m. She had been ill for a long time. She was a very gentle and gracious lady. Her husband, George Wallace, was the former Governor of the State of Alabama and is really a political phenomenon going across the American scene today. I speak as a Republican, and he is a Democrat in the State of Alabama. I mention this only to point out the fact that this is not a partisan matter.

George Wallace is experiencing a popularity that the State of Alabama has never known. This popularity was not only shared by his very sweet and charming wife but, if anything, her popularity exceeded his. I mention this by way of pointing out the fact that the city of Montgomery, my hometown, and the State of Alabama are today indeed in a state of sadness and mourning.

It has recently been called to my attention that the Reverend Abernathy heir apparent to Martin Luther King as head of SCLC is in Selma, Ala., today and is preparing to bring his so-called poor people's march from Selma into Montgomery, Ala., late this afternoon. He was to have announced earlier today whether or not he would change his plans in view of the circumstances that I have just enumerated. I have just finished talking with the largest newspaper in my district, the daily in Montgomery, and as of yet there has been no decision made as to whether or not such a poor people's march will be made again on the city of Montgomery from Selma. Five minutes ago I was in conversation with the Attorney General of the United States, Ramsey Clark.

Mr. Speaker, I have a call in down to the White House which has not been returned yet. I have urged the Attorney General of the United States to use the influence of his office to have the march called off or diverted to prevent any possible violence as a result of Reverend Abernathy's poor people's march. I urged him to prevail on Abernathy to show restraint and respect during this occasion due to the death of the first lady of the State of Alabama and short of that, if not out of a sense of propriety and a sense of decency, then just out of commonsense, recognizing the very highly dangerous and volatile situation.

Mr. Speaker, I remember only too well what happened in the last march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., under a great deal of different circumstances from that which we find existing today. Therefore, it is my very firm conviction that if under the circumstances which I have just enumerated 1,000 or 2,000 or 3,000 people descend upon the city of Montgomery, that is still smarting under the insults and under the activities that happened there before, as Mrs. Wallace is lying in state, then we will indeed in my opinion see some very dire and unfortunate circumstances resulting therefrom.

Mr. Speaker, I have been calling upon the Attorney General of the United States to use his influence—and he has influence along this line. As a matter of fact the Attorney General of the United States today was the coordinator on the last march. He does have influence with those who are in charge of this march;

the White House has influence with them, and I am beseeching the President of the United States to use his good offices to divert this so-called march, and I am calling this to the attention of those Members on the floor of the House today, because there are many of our colleagues on the floor today who have influence with those who make the decision as to whether or not to invade Montgomery tonight as Mrs. Wallace is lying in state.

Mr. Speaker, I say this simply to point out the fact that if anything untoward happens tonight as a result of this invasion that is now pending, it will be deliberately calculated toward the end of producing violence and unhappy circumstances.

So, Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to use every influence, both with the White House and with the Attorney General's office as well as with anyone else with influence whom they know who might be in a position to influence the Reverend Abernathy and his marchers to use good judgment today.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] for yielding to me at this time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 15951, MONDAY HOLIDAYS

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1149 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1149

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15951) to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1149 provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate for consideration of H.R. 15951 to provide for uniform annual ob-

servances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, including:

Washington's Birthday, to be observed on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day, to be observed on the last Monday in May; and Veterans Day, to be observed on the fourth Monday in October. Additionally, the bill would establish a national holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus which would be observed on the second Monday in October.

By calling for the observance of three of the present national holidays on Mondays, and by creating an additional holiday also to be observed on Monday, the proposed legislation would bring about substantial benefits. It would afford increased opportunities for families to be together, especially those families of which the various members are separated by considerable distances. It would enable our citizens to enjoy a wider range of recreational facilities since they would be afforded more time for travel.

The program would also afford greater opportunity for leisure at home so that our citizens would be able to enjoy fuller participation in hobbies as well as educational and cultural activities. Finally, the Monday holiday program would stimulate greater industrial and commercial production by reducing employee absenteeism and enabling workweeks to suffer from fewer interruptions in the form of midweek holidays and midweek plant restarts.

The bill does not go into effect until January 1, 1971. This advanced date would afford State legislatures an opportunity to act. In addition, it will permit ample time for labor-management contracts to take the new holidays into account and for all concerned to make the necessary adjustments in their planning.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 1149 in order that H.R. 15951 may be considered.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. QUILLEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the able gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ANDERSON] has said, House Resolution 1149 makes in order H.R. 15951 under an open rule with 2 hours of general debate.

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the annual observance of three of our national holidays on Mondays, and to provide for a new national holiday, also to be observed on a Monday.

Current holidays whose dates of observance are changed by the bill include Washington's Birthday, February 22, which will be observed on the third Monday of February; Memorial Day, May 30, which will be observed on the last Monday in May; and Veterans Day, November 11, which will be observed on the fourth Monday in October.

The bill also establishes Columbus Day as a national holiday to be observed on the second Monday in October. It is already a holiday in 34 States.

The legal effect of the bill will be limited to Federal employees and the

District of Columbia. However, in view of the wide support from everywhere for the bill it is expected that the States will enact similar legislation. To help insure uniformity, the bill does not go into effect until January of 1971. This will provide time to work out conforming details for labor-management contracts, the public schools, and give ample time for the State legislatures to respond.

The gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. WHITENER] has filed dissenting views. He opposes the bill; pointing out that Civil Service Chief Macy has estimated the cost to the Government of holiday pay at about \$90 million. For this reason he opposes making Columbus Day a national holiday.

He also opposes changing the dates of observance of the three national holidays covered by the bill, believing that to do so will destroy much of their significance.

He notes that more long weekends will disrupt Sunday school classes for our children and greatly cut down attendance whenever they occur and will greatly hurt church attendance all over the country.

Finally, he notes that long weekends always have more auto fatalities than others.

Both labor and management support the bill, as do the Department of Commerce, Labor, the Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER].

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] has indicated, I filed dissenting views in the report on this legislation. I will not undertake at this time to go into great detail upon the matter. A reading of the committee report, and the dissenting views that appear there, will state rather fully some of my reasons for opposing this legislation.

I might point out, and I think this will be of interest to the Members of Congress, that today I received a wire from the national legislative director of the American Legion in which he said:

At a meeting last week the American Legion's national executive committee adopted a resolution opposing that portion of H.R. 15951 which would change the dates for observing Memorial Day and Veteran's Day. The date of these national holidays are established by tradition and are rich in patriotic meaning.

Neither should be arbitrarily changed simply to produce economic benefit. Your efforts in opposition to this proposal are deeply appreciated.

HERALD STRINGER,
National Legislative Director, The American Legion.

So the American Legion executive committee in the United States is taking a position in direct conflict with that of a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary insofar as two of the four holidays referred to in the bill are concerned.

I would further point out that the representatives of the churches in America, whose testimony you will find in the report of the transcript of the hearings, has spoken out very strongly against this legislation.

Let me say in all candor, it appears that a majority of the business firms who have commented in favor of Monday holidays have one reason—their own economic interests.

The good people representing the churches of America are saying that they oppose the legislation upon two grounds. One is their interest in human life. They do not want to see human life destroyed in greater numbers upon the highways by long holiday weekends. They say, more importantly, they have had some bad blows from court decisions, and from the attitude of the Government, toward religion, and that they are not asking the Government to do anything to advance the program of the churches of America. They are only asking this Congress not to create further impediments to the work of the churches.

I happen to believe that the veterans organizations and the churches of America are entitled to consideration. The veterans' organizations feel that honoring veterans on Veterans Day and paying tribute to our departed veterans and military people on Memorial Day is more important than the dollars.

The only real and substantial argument that anyone makes for this legislation is that it will help certain business interests to make more money. The other contentions are mere window dressing.

I would point out further that an amendment was adopted in the full committee which creates a new legal holiday, Columbus Day. This, under the pay scale in the Federal Government in effect in 1967, according to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, would cost the Federal taxpayer \$90 million. The amount would be more now because salary increases that are now in effect. The cost to the Federal taxpayer is only a part of the cost. Once Columbus Day becomes a legal holiday, every State and local government will be required to go along with it. As a result you will probably have more than \$90 million additional cost to State and local governments which will also be at the expense of the taxpayer.

We have had fine presentations before our committee in the past for a Leif Ericson Day. We have also had proposals for a Kosciuszko Day. I just cannot see where the Congress will stop, if we continue creating new holidays.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the "T. & T." Club, the "Out on Thursday, Back on Tuesday" Club of the House has been so successful that it is deemed necessary to install it nationwide, for all the people.

Mr. WHITENER. I would hope that all of us would be more concerned about getting folks to working, rather than playing around and staying out of church on Sunday and killing themselves on the highways on holidays.

Mr. GROSS. I guess the "T. & T." Club has been operating so well and for so long in Congress that a few Members seek to spread the membership through this bill and more holidays.

Mr. WHITENER. That may be true.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. WYMAN. Does the gentleman consider Memorial Day any less Memorial Day because by law it must fall on Monday?

Mr. WHITENER. Any less?

Mr. WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. WHITENER. No, but I believe Memorial Day, which was first established as a result of the interest of the good ladies of the State of Ohio, who fixed a date for it at that time, a day which has been honored so long and is a part of our history and tradition, the stated frivolous reasons for getting away from the tradition and history are not adequate.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WHITENER. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire. Is the gentleman suggesting that there is something wrong with having Memorial Day on the 30th of May?

Mr. WYMAN. No, as the gentleman knows, I am one of those who introduced one of the earlier bills on the subject, and the only change in the present bill is that the 4th of July is to fall on July 4 whenever this takes place, and they have added Columbus Day. But industry, labor, and virtually everyone in this country wants these Monday holidays. I think it is important to note that Memorial Day and Veterans' Day, days that have particular significance to particular groups, are still important holidays, even though they fall on a Monday.

Mr. WHITENER. The gentleman makes the same statement that I have heard so many others make. The only poll that I have seen taken on it was taken by one of my North Carolina colleagues recently, when he sent out over 100,000 questionnaires. According to the report which he placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 80 percent of the people responding opposed Monday holiday legislation.

I know that folks glibly say that everyone is in favor of it, but this just does not happen to be borne out by the record. I know that the gentleman probably wants to help his tourist people. But I want to say to the gentleman that 45 million Sunday school students in this country and these hundreds of thousands of thousands of churches that have spent millions of dollars to build a program of religious education are entitled to some consideration, too.

This legislation, according to the representatives of the religious faiths who testified before the committee, will be extremely harmful to the programs of the churches in this country. Proponents to the contrary notwithstanding, we will not improve the situation of our Nation by this legislation.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLODY].

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to debate the merits of Monday holiday legislation in full at this time; I will do that during the general debate after adoption of the rule. However, I do want to respond to several of the statements made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER].

For one thing, I want to point out we will not change the date of anybody's birthday, or anything like that at all. We are changing the time for a respectful observance of the particular national holidays. It is my opinion—and I am sure it is the opinion of a great many—that the observance of a national holiday on a Monday would permit and foster greater preparation for celebration, and greater appreciation of our heritage than would a midweek holiday.

I will bring out during the course of the general debate the fact that traffic fatalities are greater on a single midweek holiday than on a 3-day weekend holiday.

I had not heard of the Lord's Day Alliance until they testified. It is a responsible organization as far as I know. It was the feeling of its spokesman that if we prevent the American people from having a 3-day weekend holiday by rejecting this legislation, more people will go to church or Sunday school. I do not think that is a fact. I do not say people have to travel because they have a 3-day weekend holiday. They can stay at home and enjoy themselves together as a family, they can go to church, or they can have relatives visit them, and they can all go to church or Sunday school.

People can attend church whether at home or some place else. I know we here in Washington especially experience a great many visitors who come and visit in our churches. We are able to take people to our churches. This spiritual enrichment, it seems to me, is one of the great advantages that can come from this legislation.

On the subject of cost, with respect to Columbus Day, let me say the estimate of Mr. Macy was that the cost of one average day of work for Federal employees is \$90 million. But Columbus Day is not an average day. Since at present there are 34 States observing Columbus Day, we can be sure a great many Federal employees are absent on that day. We are endeavoring to make our holidays uniform and promote good attendance at work by employees.

I might say insofar as the economics are concerned—and the gentleman from Iowa referred to the Tuesday-to-Thursday, club—if a holiday falls on Thursday, as Memorial Day and the Fourth of July do this year, Friday is almost a complete economic loss. A poll taken by the industries in New York City showed 40 percent of the businesses would close down entirely on Friday because Memorial Day happens to fall on Thursday. There is a great economic loss not only to the U.S. Congress and to the Government but to private industry as well. So there are economic advantages that can come from having a uniform Monday holiday provision.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the chairman of my subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I want to direct the attention of Members of the House to statements submitted by the gentleman in the well, which can be found on page H3386, which set forth many of the things in favor of H.R. 15951, and if we are interested in getting the facts and the circumstances the gentleman has outlined, they appear in yesterday's RECORD.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, what is the purpose of this legislation? Is it to provide for increased sales in the stores? What is the purpose?

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, I think the bill has many purposes. I would say the primary purpose, as far as I am concerned, is this: It will provide more opportunities for family togetherness and more opportunities for people to visit the great historic sites of our Nation, such as the great Lincoln country of Illinois, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Washington, D.C., Mount Vernon, Gettysburg, and a number of other historic places which we associate with these great national holidays.

So the beneficiaries are going to be the men, women, and children of the United States. It seems to me we have a great heritage to honor by the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, I have an idea if we make Mondays holidays, to fulfill the promise to merchants that they are going to do a better business, that employees of the stores of this country will have no holidays. They will be at work selling merchandise. That is about what will happen.

Mr. McCLODY. Let me say generally that the labor unions are in support of this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. I am not impressed by that.

Mr. McCLODY. We have labor and management joined together in support of this legislation, which is a unique situation.

Furthermore, I am not disappointed that someone will obtain an economic advantage from this legislation, because our whole society is built upon a strong economy. This bill will help promote that economy. That is a reason to support this bill and not a reason to reject it.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Illinois). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 350, nays 27, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—350

Abbitt	Dwyer	Laird
Adams	Eckhardt	Langen
Addabbo	Edmondson	Leggett
Albert	Edwards, Calif.	Lennon
Anderson, Ill.	Edwards, La.	Lipscomb
Anderson, Tenn.	Eilberg	Lloyd
Andrews	Erlenborn	Long, Md.
N. Dak.	Esch	Lukens
Annunzio	Eshleman	McCarthy
Arend	Evans, Colo.	McClary
Aspinall	Everett	McCloskey
Baring	Fallon	McClure
Barrett	Farbstein	McCulloch
Bates	Fascell	McDade
Battin	Findley	McDonald,
Belcher	Fino	Mich.
Bell	Fisher	McEwen
Berry	Flood	McFall
Betts	Foley	Macdonald,
Biester	Ford, Gerald R.	Mass.
Bingham	Ford,	MacGregor
Blackburn	William D.	Machen
Blanton	Fountain	Mahon
Blatnik	Fraser	Mailliard
Boggs	Friedel	Marsh
Boland	Fulton, Pa.	Mathias, Calif.
Bolling	Fulton, Tenn.	Mathias, Md.
Bolton	Fuqua	Matsunaga
Bow	Galifianakis	May
Brasco	Gallagher	Mayne
Brinkley	Gardner	Meeds
Brock	Garmatz	Meskill
Brooks	Gathings	Michel
Broomfield	Glaimo	Miller, Ohio
Brotzman	Gilbert	Mills
Brown, Mich.	Gonzalez	Minish
Broyhill, N.C.	Goodell	Mink
Broyhill, Va.	Gooding	Mize
Buchanan	Gray	Monagan
Burke, Mass.	Griffin	Moorhead
Burleson	Grover	Morgan
Burton, Calif.	Gubser	Morris, N. Mex.
Burton, Utah	Gude	Morse, Mass.
Bush	Hall	Mosher
Button	Halleck	Moss
Byrne, Pa.	Halpern	Murphy, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hamilton	Murphy, N.Y.
Cahill	Hammer-	Myers
Carey	schmidt	Natcher
Carter	Hanley	Nedzi
Casey	Hanna	Nelsen
Cederberg	Hansen, Wash.	O'Hara, Ill.
Celler	Hardy	O'Hara, Mich.
Chamberlain	Harrison	O'Konski
Clancy	Harsha	O'Neill, Mass.
Clark	Harvey	Otinger
Clausen,	Hathaway	Patman
Don H.	Hawkins	Patten
Clawson, Del	Hays	Pelly
Cleveland	Hébert	Pepper
Cohelan	Hechler, W. Va.	Perkins
Collier	Heckler, Mass.	Pettis
Colmer	Helstoski	Philbin
Conable	Hicks	Pickle
Conte	Holifield	Pike
Corbett	Horton	Pirnie
Cowger	Hosmer	Podell
Cramer	Howard	Poff
Curtis	Hull	Pollock
Daddario	Hungate	Price, Ill.
Daniels	Hunt	Price, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	Hutchinson	Pryor
Davis, Wis.	Ichord	Pucinski
Dawson	Jarman	Purcell
de la Garza	Joelson	Quie
Delaney	Johnson, Calif.	Quillen
Dellenback	Johnson, Pa.	Rallsback
Denney	Jonas	Randall
Dent	Jones, Mo.	Rees
Derwinski	Jones, N.C.	Reid, Ill.
Devine	Karth	Reid, N.Y.
Dickinson	Kastenmeier	Reifel
Diggs	Kazen	Reinecke
Dingell	Keith	Rhodes, Ariz.
Dole	King, Calif.	Rhodes, Pa.
Donohue	King, N.Y.	Riegle
Dorn	Kleppe	Roberts
Dow	Kluczynski	Robison
Downing	Kupferman	Rodino
Dulski	Kuykendall	Rogers, Colo.
Duncan	Kyl	Rogers, Fla.
	Kyros	Ronan

Rooney, N.Y.	Smith, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Rooney, Pa.	Smith, Iowa	Vander Jagt
Rosenthal	Smith, N.Y.	Vanik
Rostenkowski	Smith, Okla.	Vigorito
Roth	Snyder	Waldie
Roybal	Springer	Walker
Rumsfeld	Stafford	Wampler
Ruppe	Staggers	Watkins
Ryan	Stanton	Watts
St Germain	Steed	Whalen
St. Onge	Steiger, Ariz.	Whalley
Sandman	Steiger, Wis.	Widnall
Satterfield	Stephens	Wiggins
Saylor	Stratton	Williams, Pa.
Schadeberg	Sullivan	Willis
Scherle	Taft	Wilson, Bob
Scheuer	Talcott	Winn
Schneebeli	Taylor	Wolf
Schweiker	Teague, Calif.	Wright
Schwengel	Teague, Tex.	Wylder
Scott	Tenzer	Wylie
Shipley	Thompson, N.J.	Wyman
Shriver	Thomson, Wis.	Yates
Sikes	Tiernan	Young
Sisk	Udall	Zablocki
Skubitz	Ullman	Zion
Slack	Utt	Zwack

NAYS—27

Abernethy	Latta	Rivers
Bennett	Long, La.	Stuckey
Bray	Minshall	Thompson, Ga.
Cabell	Montgomery	Tuck
Flynt	O'Neal, Ga.	Waggoner
Gross	Passman	Watson
Haley	Poage	White
Henderson	Pool	Whitener
Kee	Rarick	Whitten

NOT VOTING—56

Adair	Frelinghuysen	McMillan
Andrews, Ala.	Gettys	Madden
Ashbrook	Gibbons	Martin
Ashley	Green, Oreg.	Miller, Calif.
Ashmore	Green, Pa.	Moore
Ayres	Griffiths	Morton
Bevill	Gurney	Nichols
Brademas	Hagan	Nix
Brown, Calif.	Hansen, Idaho	Olsen
Brown, Ohio	Herlong	Resnick
Burke, Fla.	Holland	Reuss
Conyers	Irwin	Roudebush
Corman	Jacobs	Roush
Culver	Jones, Ala.	Selden
Cunningham	Karsten	Stubblefield
Dowdy	Kelly	Tunney
Edwards, Ala.	Kirwan	Wilson
Evins, Tenn.	Kornegay	Charles H.
Feighan	Landrum	Wyatt

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Adair.
 Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Moore.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Roudebush.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Cunningham.
 Mr. Roush with Mr. Wyatt.
 Mr. Selden with Mr. Gurney.
 Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Martin.
 Mr. Gettys with Mr. Ayres.
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
 Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Ashbrook.
 Mr. Corman with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Bevill with Mr. Burke of Florida.
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Karsten.
 Mr. Nichols with Mr. Miller of California.
 Mr. Kornegay with Mr. McMillan.
 Mr. Brademas with Mr. Hagan.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Gibbons.
 Mr. Culver with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Herlong.
 Mr. Reuss with Mr. Resnick.
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Holland.
 Mr. Olsen with Mr. Irwin.
 Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Ashley.
 Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Tunney.
 Mr. Olsen with Mr. Nix.
 Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

Mr. LATTA changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING A STUDY OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 958) to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the existing compensation system for motor vehicle accident losses, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 958, with Mr. HAWKINS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS].

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are a people on wheels—automobile wheels. Today approximately 100 million motor vehicles are operated a trillion miles a year by 100 million licensed drivers in the United States. With that many human beings in motion at the speeds that automobiles can and do travel—there are bound to be problems—and there are—serious ones.

In 1966, as a result of traffic accidents—Fifty-three thousand persons were killed, 1,900,000 suffered disabling injuries, and, of these, 160,000 were left with some permanent impairment;

Medical expenses to those involved amounted to approximately \$600 million.

Actual and anticipated wage losses amounted to \$2.6 billion; and

Property losses amounted to an additional \$3.3 billion.

In that same year, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported to the House the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, which was devoted to reducing the number of traffic accidents and to limiting injuries arising out of those accidents.

Today, the committee brings to the House legislation which is directed at another very serious problem arising from the use and abuse of the automobile—the problem of automobile insurance.

To give some perspective on the size of the automobile insurance industry, let me point out that premiums paid for automobile insurance represent 42 per-

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 29 public bills, H.R. 17076-17104; 13 private bills, H.R. 17105-17117; and seven resolutions, H.J. Res. 1264, and H. Res. 1162-1167, were introduced.

Pages H 3453-H 3455

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 1648, amended, 2046, 5959, amended, and 6655, amended, private bills (H. Repts. 1352-1355);

S. 2349, to provide for the appointment of additional circuit judges (H. Rept. 1356);

H.R. 859, for the relief of Public Utility District No. 1 of Klickitat County, Wash. (H. Rept. 1357);

H.R. 3165, for the relief of Hood River County, Oreg., amended (H. Rept. 1358);

S. 171, a private bill, amended (H. Rept. 1359);

H. Res. 1162, providing for the consideration of H.R. 3300, regarding the Colorado River Basin project (H. Rept. 1360);

H. Res. 1163, providing for the consideration of H.R. 16165, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (H. Rept. 1361);

H. Res. 1164, providing for the waiving of points of order against H.R. 17023, the independent offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development appropriations (H. Rept. 1362); and

H. Res. 1165, providing for the consideration of S. 3033, regarding the Missouri River Basin (H. Rept. 1363).

Pages H 3453-H 3454

Private Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Private Calendar:

Cleared for the President: S. 948, 1147, 1180, 1395, 1406, 1483, 1490, 1828, 1829, 1918, 1968, 2095, 2022, 2023, 2078, 2132, 2139, 2149, 2176, 2193, 2256, 2285, 2301, 2381, 2403, 2404, and 2489.

Sent to the Senate without amendment: H.R. 8241, 12115, 12246, 12306, 12502, 12816, and 14323.

Sent to the Senate, amended: S. 68, 107, 909, 2178, 2248, H.R. 3010, and 10989.

Passed over without prejudice: H.R. 1527, 1608, 2263, 2281, 2282, 2758, 4386, 4404, 4939, 6321, 10327, 10417, 11381, 12539, 12894, 15462, 15633, H. Res. 991, 1098, 1110, 1111, S. 126, 155, 233, 321, 1040, 1052, 1129, and 1808.

Recommitted: H.R. 4058.

Pages H 3402-H 3408

Legal Holidays: Adopted, by a record vote of 350 yeas to 27 nays, H. Res. 1149, providing for the consideration of H.R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal holidays on Mondays.

Pages H 3413-H 3416

Motor Vehicle Accidents: By a record vote of 363 yeas to 3 nays, the House passed H.J. Res. 958, to authorize

the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the existing compensation system for motor vehicle accident losses.

Subsequently vacated this passage and passed S.J. Res. 129 in lieu after amending the bill to contain the House-passed language.

Prior to adoption of the committee amendment adopted an amendment designed to strengthen certain objectives of the study.

Rejected amendments regarding final report to be submitted in 18 months; and creation of a Joint Committee on Compensation for Motor Vehicle Accident Losses.

H. Res. 1151, the rule under which the legislation was considered, was adopted earlier by a voice vote.

Pages H 3411-H 3413, H 3416-H 3433

Referrals: Two Senate-passed measures were referred to the appropriate committees.

Page H 3453

Quorum Call—Record Votes: One quorum call and two record votes developed during the proceedings of the House and appear on pages H3411, H3416, and H3430-H3431.

Program for Wednesday: Adjourned at 5:20 p.m. until Wednesday, May 8, 1968, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H.R. 17023, the independent offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act; and H.R. 15951, regarding uniform annual observance of certain legal holidays on Mondays (open rule, 2 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

POTATO RESEARCH AND PROMOTION ACT

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Research and Extension met in executive session and considered H.R. 15030, and related bills, Potato Research and Promotion Act. No announcements were made.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Met in executive session and continued consideration of S. 3239, military procurement authorization. Testimony was heard from Alain Enthoven, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Analysis.

FDIC

Committee on Banking and Currency: Held a hearing on H.R. 16064, amend FDIC. Testimony was heard from Kenneth A. Randall, Chairman, FDIC, William B. Camp, Comptroller of the Currency, and departmental witnesses.

D.C. REVENUE

Committee on the District of Columbia: Continued hearings on H.R. 16361, D.C. revenue. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENT

Committee on Education and Labor: Select Subcommittee on Labor held a hearing on H.R. 12280, guaranteed employment bill. Testimony was heard from George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

CAB

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Government Activities held a hearing on the CAB. Testimony was heard from John H. Crooker, Jr., Chairman, CAB, and other CAB witnesses.

PENDING BUSINESS

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Accounts met in executive session and considered pending business. No announcements were made.

PUBLIC LAND

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Public Lands met in executive session and approved for full committee action H.R. 16429, amended, to provide for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior of certain lands and interests in lands in Grand and Clear Creek Counties, Colo., in exchange for certain lands within the national forests of Colorado.

AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics met in executive session and continued consideration of H.R. 3400, aircraft noise abatement. No announcements were made.

JUDGES

Committee on the Judiciary: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House S. 2349, amended, appointment of additional judges.

MARITIME PROGRAM—FISHERY TALKS

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine continued hearings on H.R. 13940, to provide a new maritime program. Testimony was heard from Representative Tiernan and public witnesses.

Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife received an executive briefing on Santiago, Chile, fishery talks.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Census and Statistics continued hearings on criminal statistics. Testimony was heard from Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Director, Bureau of the Census, and a public witness.

FOGARTY—DEMONSTRATIONS—BUILDING PROSPECTUSES

Committee on Public Works: Ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 16629, amended, to name U.S. customhouse in Providence, R.I., the John E. Fogarty Building; and H.R. 16981, amended, limiting the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property in the District of Columbia, requiring the posting of a bond; and approved several building prospectuses.

The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds met in executive session and approved the bills and prospectuses acted on by the full committee.

HIGHWAYS

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Federal-aid Highway Program held a hearing on highway safety, design, and operations. Testimony was heard from departmental and public witnesses.

RULES

Committee on Rules: Granted rules on the following bills:

H.R. 16165, extend and amend P.L. 480, open rule, waiving points of order, 2 hours of general debate. Testimony was heard from Representative Poage.

H.R. 17023, independent agencies appropriations bill, rule waiving points of order as to the NASA provisions of the bill. Testimony was heard from Representatives Evins and Jonas.

H.R. 3300, Colorado River Basin project, open rule waiving points of order, 4 hours of general debate. Testimony was heard from Representatives Aspinall, Foley, Harold Johnson, Rhodes, and Saylor.

S. 3033, Missouri River Basin project, open rule, 1 hour of general debate. Testimony was heard from Representative Aspinall.

Joint Committee Meetings**TAXATION**

Conferees continued in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 15414, providing a surcharge on income taxes, reducing Government expenditures, continuing existing excise tax on communications and automobiles, and to expedite payments of estimated tax by corporations, but did not reach final agreement, and will meet again tomorrow.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT**New Law**

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D397, May 6, 1968)

H.R. 10477, increasing maximum amount of guarantee on VA-guaranteed home loans, and increasing interest rates on FHA loans. Signed May 7, 1968 (P.L. 90-301).

INDEX of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 10, 1968
For actions of May 9, 1968
90th-1st; No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to provide fringe benefits for ASC county committee employees. House committee voted to report farm bill. Conferees agreed to file report on tax-expenditure bill. Sen. Mondale introduced and discussed East-West trade bill. Sen. Hartke submitted and discussed measure to increase farm disaster loans.

HOUSE

1. COUNTY COMMITTEES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1028, to provide fringe benefits for ASC county committee employees (H. Rept. 1371). p. H3642
2. CREDIT UNIONS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 14907, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act (H. Rept. 1372). p. H3642

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 1268, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1968 for highways and certain claims (pp. H3572-3). The bill was reported earlier by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 1373) (p. H3642).
4. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees "agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 15414," the tax and expenditure control bill (p. D417). Rep. Vanik deplored the conferees' "demanding... the \$6 billion budget cut as a condition for the surtax"(p. H3519).
5. EDUCATION. Passed, 348-5, with amendments H. R. 16729, to amend legislation regarding higher education (pp. H3522-72). Rejected a motion by Rep. Gross to recommit the bill with instructions that "no funds authorized by this Act shall exceed by 80 percent the sums herein authorized" (p. H3571).
6. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17126, to extend for 1 year the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (p. D416) and the committee was granted until midnight Sat. May 11 to file a report (p. H3572).
7. HOLIDAYS. Passed without amendment H. R. 15951, by a vote of 212-83, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays (pp. H3573-602). Rejected a motion, 141-153, by Rep. Poff to recommit the bill with instructions that Washington's Birthday be observed on Feb. 22 (pp. H3600-1).
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Price, Ill., commended the Rural Electrification Adm. programs and inserted Administrator Clapp's annual report. pp. H3620-1.
9. HOUSING. Rep. Dorn inserted the President's remarks upon the signing of H. R. 10477, the Veterans' Administration housing law amendment. pp. H3621-3.
10. PEANUTS. Received a GAO report of "peanut price-support programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation." p. H3642

SENATE

11. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. The "Daily Digest" states the Appropriations Committee met in executive session to hear Sen. Long, La., "explain agreement to reduce Federal expenditures by \$6 billion", which agreement was reached by the conferees on Wed., May 8, in connection with H.R. 15414, the proposed Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. p. D414
Sen. Mansfield said that he hoped that before the conferees reached final agreement on the tax and expenditures bill they would furnish the membership of both Houses with a bill of particulars as to where they think these reductions should be applied. pp. S5185-6
12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states the Appropriations Committee approved H.J. Res. 1268, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1968 for highways and certain claims. p. D414

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, speaking on behalf of the minority, we are in complete accord with this resolution. As I believe that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] pointed out, the bill passed unanimously in the whole committee.

The money is to come out of the highway trust fund. I would point out that this action will leave, at the end of the fiscal year 1968 a balance of \$930 million in the highway trust fund, after this \$400 million is taken out.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

Of the \$51 million authorized in this supplemental for fiscal year 1968, I notice, of course, from the committee print of the bill that so much is from the postal fund, and it simply states that more is needed to pay interest, another for judgments, and another is a law passed by the Congress.

Could the gentleman give us a breakdown on this, how this \$51 million will be broken down? Particularly how much of it is allocated to private bills that have passed the Congress?

Mr. MAHON. This has nothing to do with the private bills.

There are Indian Commission claims, and other claims and judgments which have been allowed by the Court of Claims, district courts, and executive departments. Payment of these claims is mandatory, as the gentleman well knows.

Mr. HALL. I do understand that, but I was confused because of the preamble to the second chapter here, wherein it says:

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts.

Et cetera, et cetera.

I would presume that many of the private bills or the reliefs that have been granted would also be covered along with interest and along with these judgments by law, and the courts in the supplemental. If that is not true, and the gentleman is sure, then that relieves my problem.

But I would like to have the \$51 million broken down other than by the \$174,334 payable to the postal fund—if the gentleman has those figures available.

Mr. MAHON. They are set forth in detail in House Documents Nos. 254 and 258.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

What relationship is there between the \$600 million cutback made by the administration in January in the highway program and this \$400 million emergency supplemental act?

Mr. BOLAND. This item does not have anything to do with that \$600 million cutback. This relates to actions taken last year.

When the Highway Administrator was before our subcommittee last year, he indicated that they would require a supplemental appropriation of some \$450 million this year because he felt they had underestimated the demands which would be made upon the trust funds at that time. They did come back and this is the amount requested—\$400 million.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's response.

But is the statement true that the program is \$400 million behind because funds at one time frozen were subsequently released?

Mr. BOLAND. This is one of the reasons.

There was a slowdown, as the gentleman from Missouri, knows in the highway program last year. It was a slowdown, I presume, for reasons of holding back expenditures.

Mr. HALL. In view of that admission, is the statement then true that I asked in the beginning, that had that cut not been restored we would not now be enacting an emergency deficiency appropriation bill for the \$400 million?

Mr. BOLAND. No; it is not entirely true, because when the highway administration was before us, it was indicated that the program was underfunded and that they would come in for a supplemental appropriation.

They also indicated that the work speeded up in the latter months of 1967, in part due to fairly good weather to work under with the result the work was performed more rapidly and more work was done and consequently the bills were coming in more rapidly than they anticipated. Also, a new and faster payment procedure was instituted. All of these things resulted in the request for this supplemental.

Mr. HALL. Then, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is really informing the Members of the House that this is an answer in this very excellent action by the Committee on Appropriations to the Department of Transportation advice of yesterday that all States would have no further matching funds after May 13 unless some such action as this was taken to supplement the 1968 appropriations?

Mr. BOLAND. The gentleman is precisely right.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations what happens to the \$400 million if this resolution is not passed? Does it stay in this fund sterile? What would happen?

Mr. MAHON. It would remain in the fund.

Of course, the contractors who have performed their services will have to be paid and this will authorize payment to them out of the highway trust fund. We have to appropriate the money.

Mr. GROSS. I am speaking now solely with reference to the \$400 million in the trust fund.

Would not the President have available to him the trust fund and usage of this money?

Mr. MAHON. I do not believe this could be used for any other purpose.

Mr. GROSS. It would be in this trust fund and it would be held there sterile if we do not do something about it today, is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the joint resolution to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of May 6, 1968, page H3366, third column, second sentence—"40 financial institutions" should read "40,000 financial institutions."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 127 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15951) to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 128]

Anderson, Tenn.	Corman	Fraser
Andrews, Ala.	Cowger	Frelinghuysen
Ashmore	Cunningham	Gardner
Bevill	Dawson	Gettys
Bolton	de la Garza	Green, Ore.
Brotzman	Dellenback	Griffiths
Buchanan	Denney	Gubser
Burton, Calif.	Dent	Hagan
Burton, Utah	Dickinson	Halleck
Bush	Dowdy	Hanna
Cederberg	Dwyer	Hansen, Idaho
Celler	Edwards, Ala.	Hansen, Wash.
Clausen,	Edwards, La.	Hardy
Don H.	Ellberg	Harrison
	Everett	Harsha

Hawkins	Moore	Saylor
Hays	Moorhead	Seiden
Holland	Morse, Mass.	Stephens
Irwin	Mosher	Stubblefield
Jones, Ala.	Nichols	Talcott
Karsten	O'Hara, Ill.	Teague, Tex.
Kastenmeier	Olsen	Tuck
Kluczynski	Pool	Waldie
Landrum	Pryor	Watts
Lukens	Purcell	Wiggins
MacGregor	Quillen	Willis
Matsunaga	Resnick	Wright
Miller, Calif.	Rivers	Wyatt
Mize	Ruppe	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 345 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

MONDAY HOLIDAYS

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 15951, with Mr. GAIAMO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the plain explanation of this bill is to be found on page 4 of the committee report.

At the present time we have eight national holidays. We propose an additional holiday to be known as Columbus Day, thereby making nine national holidays.

In addition to that we propose to make Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Columbus Day, and Veterans Day fall on a Monday.

That is the full intent of this bill. It has been discussed in Congress for a long time. We had extensive hearings for 4 days in Subcommittee No. 4 of the House Committee on the Judiciary and received much favorable testimony.

Mr. Chairman, I have a telegram from the Denver Chamber of Commerce, signed by James O. Hickman, which reads as follows:

DENVER, COLO.,
May 7, 1968.

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The Denver Chamber of Commerce urges passage of H.R. 15951 for uniform Monday holidays. It will reduce absenteeism, improve employee morale, and promote traffic safety. It will enhance Colorado's tourist industry by making a Colorado week end vacation available to more persons from population centers of the United States.

JAMES O. HICKMAN,
President, Denver Chamber of Commerce.

(Mr. ROGERS of Colorado asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today embodies the collective judgment of the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to the manner in which Congress ought to respond to the strong public desire for a Monday holiday program. Although it is a bill which will bring about some changes in holiday observances, in formulating this program our committee has been careful to avoid any change which would do violence to our Nation's great history and traditions.

As all of us know, the 90th Congress has seen the introduction of a wide variety of proposals calling for the observance of public holidays on Monday. If all of these proposals were combined, the effect would be to change the date of observances of each one of our eight public holidays. In the deliberations of our committee we concluded that a complete Monday holiday program would not be in the national interest since there are some holidays such as the Fourth of July, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Thanksgiving, the specific dates of which are deeply embedded in our traditions—and in some cases, have a religious significance.

In addition to a wide variety of proposals for the establishment of Monday holidays, the 90th Congress has also seen the introduction of almost 500 bills calling for the new observance of additional holidays and other commemorative events. Obviously, if any new holidays are to be created, we in the Congress are faced with the difficult task of being selective.

H.R. 15951, has bipartisan support and was formulated after extensive hearings and the most careful evaluation. It is a moderate proposal which would serve a twofold purpose. On the one hand, it would provide for the annual observance on Mondays of George Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day. On the other hand, it would establish an additional public holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus—a holiday which would also be observed on Monday.

First, if I may, I would like to discuss the benefits which our citizens will derive from the Monday holiday features of this bill. Second, I would like to review for you the considerations in favor of the observance of Columbus Day as an additional public holiday.

One of the principal advantages of the observance of holidays on Monday is the increased enrichment which such observances will bring to the family life of our Nation. In our complex, highly industrialized society we have witnessed a growing tendency for families to become separated. Sons and daughters often venture great distances from the homes of their parents in pursuit of educational and occupational advantages. Grandparents in many families rarely have the opportunity to enjoy the company of their grandchildren. At the same time, within the immediate family unit fathers are often called upon to commute considerable distances to their jobs, dimin-

ishing the number of precious hours available for family togetherness.

The proposed Monday holiday program will help to ameliorate these conditions. It will provide the many families that are geographically separated with greater opportunities to come together. It will also provide increased opportunities for the enjoyment of recreational facilities and the development of cultural activities in which the whole family can participate.

I believe that these benefits are obvious and are known to each of us. Indeed, no one can deny that under our present holiday program we get a special enjoyment out of those holidays which now fall, by chance of the calendar, either immediately before or immediately after a weekend. The present bill would merely serve to remove the element of chance, and provide for several 3-day weekends on a regular and planned basis.

While enriching our Nation's family life, the Monday holiday program will also enrich our economic life. In this regard, our committee heard extensive testimony both from representatives of business and from labor. The evidence is conclusive that the Monday Holiday program will stimulate greater industrial production and contribute to an increase in our gross national product. It will reduce employee absenteeism and contribute to increased employee morale. Both the employer and the employee will benefit and neither at the expense of the other.

Turning now to the second feature of the bill, the establishment of Columbus Day as a public holiday, which would also fall on Monday. Let me first point out that of all the proposals before the Congress for the establishment of additional holidays, there is none which enjoys the same widespread popularity that is enjoyed by the Columbus Day proposal. Unlike any of the other proposed new holidays, a Columbus Day observance has already been established as a matter of law in some 34 of our States. As a result, it is currently being celebrated by more than 75 percent of our Nation's population.

Now there is an obvious explanation for this great popularity of Columbus Day. Our late President Kennedy often described us as a "nation of immigrants." It has been our immigrant spirit—our continuous striving to broaden our horizons in search of new experiences and new frontiers—which has given our history its distinctive flavor. This same spirit has also caused us to represent to the world prospects of new hope and new freedom. Columbus' voyage to America has come to be an important symbol of this immigrant spirit. Since this symbol has already been adopted by most of our State legislatures in State laws calling for the celebration of Columbus Day, we in the Congress ought properly to add our voices in affirmation of the significance of this occasion.

When the proposed bill is considered in its entirety, there can be no doubt that the whole program has the support of an overwhelming majority of our citizens. In this regard, I would like to point out that at the hearings we held on Monday

holidays strong support for such a program was expressed by a wide variety of associations including such diverse groups as: the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Government Employees, the National Retail Federation, the National Association of Travel Organizations, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. In addition, we received testimony favoring Monday holiday legislation from the representatives of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Under all of these circumstances, I am thoroughly convinced that the bill before us embodies a holiday program which is highly responsive to a strong public need. It is a program that preserves and reaffirms our traditions—while affording greater opportunities for a fuller participation in holiday observances by all of our citizens, I, therefore, urge all of my colleagues in this body to give this measure their complete support.

(Mr. EILBERG (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that H.R. 15951, making provisions for most holidays to fall on Mondays, should be enacted.

Much support for this legislation has already been shown. Polls of businessmen and the public both indicate that most Americans would like Congress to provide that all nonreligious holidays be celebrated on Mondays. This would mean 3-day weekends.

The support for this provision has been shown by two specific polls. One was conducted by the National Chamber of Commerce among its membership, and the other by *This Week* magazine. The chamber survey recorded 85 percent of its 10,000 respondents were in favor of making most holidays fall on Monday, while more than 180,000 readers-at-large responded in favor and only about 10,000 persons expressed opposition to uniform Monday holidays.

Why do people apparently prefer Monday holidays? They may feel that they can get more accomplished—take the family fishing or visit relatives or finish those nagging do-it-yourself chores. A midweek holiday simply does not, and never will, offer the variety of activities and creative opportunities that a longer holiday period makes available.

Monday holidays, in addition to the benefit to the worker, also offer attractions to the executives charged with getting the work completed. People seem to work better when the week is not broken up, and there are fewer sudden illnesses or time-off requests when the holidays are not interrupting normal midweek schedules.

Most of our nonreligious holidays are neither historically accurate nor traditional, so there is no reason not to change them. Why celebrate George Washington's birthday on February 22 if, under the calendar at the time, he was really

born on the 11th? Why do we celebrate Independence Day on the 4th of July? It was July 2 when the Continental Congress actually adopted the resolution of independence, and it was July 19 when Congress ordered the document engrossed.

Since few of our holidays are historically accurate, since many of them have had to be adjusted because of changes in calendar usage, let us be realistic about our approach to legal public holidays. Let us celebrate New Year's Day, as always, January 1. Let us, however, celebrate Washington's birthday the third Monday in February, and Memorial Day the last Monday in May. We should continue the celebration of Independence Day on July 4, regardless of its accuracy because the date bears such traditional significance.

Labor Day, always that eagerly awaited first Monday in September, already stands as a Monday legal holiday. Columbus Day should be made a legal holiday as well. Let us observe it on the second Monday in October, and Veterans Day on the fourth Monday of that same month.

To finish out the year's holidays, we have Thanksgiving and Christmas, both of which should maintain their traditional dates of celebration.

All holidays not bearing traditional dates for observance should be uniformly celebrated on Mondays. It is rare that Congress is called upon to approve a measure which has mustered so much support from the American public. I urge your support of H.R. 15951.

(Mr. BARRETT (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, when I first came to the Congress, 22 years ago, the first bill I introduced was to establish a national holiday to honor Christopher Columbus. Many States today already observe Columbus Day as a State holiday. I am most pleased that H.R. 15951, which provides for Monday observance of certain national holidays, establishes a national holiday in honor of Columbus which would be observed on the second Monday in October.

I would also take this opportunity to announce that I have today introduced a proposal to establish a national holiday in honor of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as a bill to establish a national holiday in honor of the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States.

The passage of H.R. 15951 would allow for the people of this great Nation to appropriately enjoy our national holidays. By celebrating them on a Monday, it provides an extended weekend so that one can completely relax from the hectic activities of the week and of daily living. A family can plan to be together and properly observe the occasion. In addition, passage of this bill should have favorable results in terms of efficiency in plant operations of our industries and improved employee morale. I urge the support and passage of H.R. 15951.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY].

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman and Members, I realize the hour is late and I do not want to take a lot of time. I am sorry that the bill is coming up at this late hour. I did not plan it that way but the bill is scheduled at this time and it is being considered.

I do not want to suggest that this is not an extremely important piece of legislation. It is important to the families of America. It is important to the businesses of America. It is important to the cultural, social, spiritual, and educational life of America. It is an important piece of legislation for us to consider at this hour. Now is the time for us to act favorably upon it.

First of all, let me express my appreciation to the chairman of our subcommittee and to the chairman of the full committee for the great amount of time that was extended to provide for hearings where support from all for this legislation was shown.

There was one witness against the uniform Monday holiday bill—just one. He was a witness representing the Lord's Day Alliance.

Now let me just say this in response to that.

I received a letter from an elder in the St. Mark's Presbyterian Church of Lubbock, Tex., which I think represents what the religious and spiritually-minded people of America think with regard to this bill.

That letter reads as follows:

St. Mark Presbyterian Church is a small congregation of approximately 125 family units, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, U.S. The officers of our congregation have authorized me to write to you and other public officials mentioned in the enclosed correspondence for the purpose of expressing our view on its content.

That is the uniform Monday-holiday bill. The letter reads further:

I would like first to say the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States is an unknown organization insofar as our congregation is concerned. We have not been able to discover upon what authority it seeks to represent our church or the views of the people of our church.

Our officers have expressed the belief that this legislation which would change certain holidays and provide for at least six legal holiday week ends a year is good legislation, and we do not consider valid the argument which the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States expresses against this legislation.

I would like to emphasize, first of all, what this legislation does, because I think there is a misconception on the part of some of the Members as to what it does. It only changes title V of the United States Code affecting holidays in the District of Columbia and with regard to Federal employees. It does nothing with regard to Christmas Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, or New Year's Day, and, of course, not with respect to Labor Day. It merely changes the dates upon which certain holidays are celebrated.

We are not changing George Washington's Birthday, although there is some doubt as to the exact date of his birth. But we are changing the date when his birthday will be observed to the third Monday in February.

We are providing that Memorial Day shall be celebrated on the last Monday in May. Memorial Day has been celebrated on a number of different dates throughout the year. It is still celebrated on dates other than the 30th of May in some States of the Union. Five or six States celebrate it on some other date. But this bill will provide that Memorial Day will be celebrated on the last Monday in May.

Veterans Day, which is now celebrated on November 11, would be celebrated on the fourth Monday in October. The bill would add one new holiday Columbus Day, on the second Monday in October.

Let me ask, first of all, why are we adding a new holiday? That is a very good question and I want to answer it specifically. We are adding a new holiday, Columbus Day, to commemorate not only Christopher Columbus, but everyone who came to this country either as discoverer, explorer, citizen, settler, or pioneer.

Thirty-four States of the Nation now observe Columbus Day. So we are not making a great change insofar as making this a national holiday.

What effect do you think it has on the Federal employees when they work in a State which observes Columbus Day where the State employees, private industry, and banks are not available to transact business? Naturally they take a holiday. So it is going to have very little effect on the Federal employees in those States. It is going to have a beneficial effect in that Columbus Day will be observed on the second Monday of October, and it will not add another midweek holiday.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I would like to know if the gentleman would explain why Veterans Day was moved from November to October. There must be a logical reason behind that proposal. Traditionally, as you know, it has been celebrated on Armistice Day, November 11, and to change months for a national holiday of this type I do not understand.

Mr. McCCLORY. I will answer the gentleman in this way: Originally a suggestion was made that Veterans Day should be changed to the spring of the year because there is a long period of time between Washington's birthday in February and Memorial Day when there is no holiday. We considered, first of all, whether we should have Veterans Day celebrated in March or April. This is a day which is to honor all of our veterans and, of course, Armistice Day relates only to World War I. It has been changed from Armistice Day to Veterans Day to commemorate all veterans. For many reasons which I will not enumerate it was not possible to change Veterans Day to the spring of the year. By designating it the second Monday in November, we would bring it very close to Thanksgiving Day and it might interfere with election day. So we made it the fourth Monday in October, which is fairly close to the present Veterans Day. It will never be

on Halloween and it will never interfere with a national election. It would still be 4 weeks, I believe in every instance, from Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. You have not affected Lincoln's Birthday, have you?

Mr. McCCLORY. We have not affected Lincoln's Birthday. There was a proposal made that we should commemorate all Presidents on a day which would be called "Presidents Day." But that was considered and was rejected. Since George Washington's Birthday is a national holiday for Federal employees now, we retained George Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, at the present time Lincoln's birthday is not a holiday, so we do not change it in any manner whatsoever. So that there will not be any question about what the gentleman from Indiana was referring to in respect to Lincoln's birthday, it is because it is not a national holiday.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Would it be possible, does the gentleman think, to put all holidays over to Tuesday and thus establish 4-day holidays?

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to answer the gentleman's question, because the gentleman is being facetious about the legislation, and this legislation merits serious and heartfelt consideration. I do know there is an attitude on the part of some to make light of the legislation. But, in my opinion, this legislation is very serious and very important. It affects the lives of all our citizens. I hope it will be considered in that light.

Let me say this. I understand there was a telegram or letter sent from an American Legion executive director. I would like to say something on behalf of the men in the service today, because I have had some communication with them. I have in my district the largest Naval training center, I believe, where we have about 40,000 men stationed all the time. From my communication with some of them I know that they want sincerely to have Monday holiday legislation. They want the opportunity, when they have a long weekend to visit their folks, to visit with their wives and loved ones. They want to have the opportunity for their families to be able to come and visit with them at Great Lakes and at Fort Sheridan, from States like Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, and other nearby States. An opportunity could be afforded them to have visitors on these long weekends. That is the overwhelming view of those I communicated with who are in uniform and in the service today.

I know it has been suggested that it is dangerous, that it is going to increase traffic fatalities. I have put statistics into

the RECORD of May 6 which emphasize very definitely that that is not the case.

According to a Federal highway study that was made, it was shown that the most critical time, the most dangerous time to be on the highway is on a single midweek holiday. A 3-day weekend holiday is much safer insofar as any one of these holidays is concerned. That is supported by the statistics.

I want to emphasize again this is something important to the young people of our country, providing an opportunity for members of families to be together. They do not have to travel. They can travel and visit the historic sites, but they do not have to. They can stay at home and work on family projects and have the benefit of the families' being together.

Mr. Chairman, I know the Members are anxious to vote on this, and I want them to vote on it, and I am anxious to have them vote on it soon.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, when does this bill become effective?

Mr. McCCLORY. This would become effective on January 1, 1971. I am glad the gentleman asked that, because the reason for postponing the effective date of this legislation is to enable the people to work out their schedules with respect to accommodating to this legislation, and to enable the State legislatures to follow the pattern which we are setting if they choose to do so. All the State legislatures will have had that chance by January 1, 1971.

Our failure to act is apt to cause some confusion with regard to Monday holidays, because one State, Massachusetts, has already enacted Monday holiday legislation, and 9 or 10 other States have legislation pending. As a matter of fact, New York State is deferring action on their Monday holiday legislation, awaiting action by Congress, so they may take similar action.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I had not completed my question to the gentleman. I know it is not the fault of the gentleman, but if this does not take effect until January 1, 1971, what are we doing here today, tonight, staying here to try to pass this bill?

Mr. McCCLORY. Let me answer that. I did not ask to have the bill called at this hour, but I repeat this is important legislation to consider at any hour and it is up now. I want it to be considered seriously and I hope favorably.

Mr. Chairman, first let me express my appreciation to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] for the thoughtful and conscientious chairing of the hearings on the uniform Monday holiday bill, as well as on the Columbus Day legislation, both of which were before the subcommittee of which he is chairman; and to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], for his willingness to understand and permit this bill to be reported favorably by the committee for consideration by this committee.

I am also grateful, Mr. Chairman, to the 15 cosponsors of this legislation, and particularly to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], for the special interest they have shown in this measure.

Let me mention at this time that this legislation has been revised substantially since it was originally introduced. Let me also point out that the bill will not affect any religious holidays. Christmas Day will continue to be celebrated on December 25, Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Thursday of November, and our Independence Day, on July 4. In addition, I would like to explain that the legislation affects only Federal employees and the District of Columbia.

Section 6103(a) of title 5 of the United States Code designates these eight Federal legal holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Of these eight, Labor Day is already celebrated on Monday, the first Monday of September.

New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day will remain as they are at present under this bill. Changes are being made only with regard to the observance of Washington's Birthday, to be celebrated on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day, to be celebrated on the last Monday in May; and Veterans Day, on the fourth Monday in October.

In addition, the measure establishes Columbus Day as a new legal public holiday, to be celebrated on the second Monday in October.

Let me emphasize that we are establishing Federal legal holidays. We are not changing any birthday or rewriting the history of any event that has occurred in the past. No one is being asked to admit that George Washington was born on any day other than February 22 under the existing Gregorian calendar. Indeed, his birthday will be celebrated frequently on February 22, which in many cases will be the third Monday in February. It will also be celebrated on February 23, just as it is at the present time when February 22 falls on the Sunday preceding.

As a matter of fact, I am informed that George Washington's birthday was celebrated for the first time on February 23, when Count de Rochambeau, who was in charge of the French forces in the Revolutionary War, decided in 1792 to designate George Washington's birthday as a time for honoring the revolutionary forces. February 22 fell on a Sunday in the year 1792, and the celebration consequently occurred on Monday, February 23. In other words, George Washington's birthday was a "Monday holiday" before it was a Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday holiday.

It is interesting to recall that George Washington was in fact born on February 11 under the calendar that was used in the United States at the time of his birth in 1732. Upon adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in 1752, all calendar dates were advanced 11 days, and George

Washington thereafter selected February 22 as his birth date.

It is interesting to note that in Canada, the Queen's birthday is always celebrated on a Monday—the first Monday preceding May 25. Indeed, Canada also celebrates two other holidays on a Monday—Thanksgiving Day, the second Monday in October, and civic holiday, the first Monday in August. These have received overwhelming support from the Canadian population.

Memorial Day has been celebrated on various dates in the spring of the year, and the date of May 30 appears to have been designated by Gen. John A. Logan in 1868 while he was serving as the first Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He designated May 30, 1868, as "Decoration Day."

Today most of the States appear to follow this pattern. However, June 3 is designated as Memorial Day in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Arkansas.

Under this bill, the last Monday in May would be designated as Memorial Day and, of course, this would occur on May 30 in a number of years, and would seem to provide an appropriate time for honoring all veterans who have fallen in line of battle.

Veterans Day is observed as a national holiday to provide recognition for veterans of all wars. Its designation on the fourth Monday of October would fall at least 4 weeks before Thanksgiving—to be celebrated on the traditional fourth Thursday in November—and this Monday holiday would never interfere with any State or National election day.

Furthermore, the fourth Monday in October will never coincide with Halloween.

Most important, the opportunity for appropriate annual observances will be greatly augmented by establishing Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October. It will certainly enable more persons to travel to Arlington National Cemetery, to Gettysburg, and to many of our other historical sites for appropriate observances.

This measure also establishes a new holiday—on the second Monday in October—Columbus Day.

The support for designating Columbus Day as a national legal holiday is borne out by the hearings of the committee, including the testimony and statements of 33 Members of this House.

Legislatures of 34 States have already established Columbus Day as a holiday. Indiana and North Dakota have designated October 12 as "Discovery Day" and the State of Wisconsin has designated it as "Landing Day."

Of course, Columbus Day will be included as a holiday for Federal employees and the District of Columbia under this bill.

It is alleged that this part of the bill may result in some expense to the Federal Government. However, the record shows that no additional Federal appropriations will be required. All except about 5 percent of our Federal employees are paid on an annual basis and observance of Columbus Day will not affect the cost of paying these employees.

I am of the opinion that in those 34 States where Columbus Day is already a holiday, a great many Federal employees already take this day off.

On the other hand, I should point out that substantial savings that will result from the designation of this holiday on a Monday. Absenteeism will be eliminated. Sick and annual leave will be reduced. The inefficiency that results when most employees stay home on a Monday before a holiday or the Friday after a holiday will be avoided. These and many other economic benefits would seem to more than compensate for the designation of Columbus Day as a holiday, just as some 34 State legislatures have already done.

There are many valid reasons why Columbus Day should be honored as a national public holiday. Certainly, the discovery of this great continent, by Christopher Columbus, is reason enough to set aside that one day for this special observance. In addition, it seems to be appropriate to honor one day in memory of all of the intrepid voyagers who journeyed to the New World as discoverers, settlers, pioneers, and citizens.

This is not intended to disparage in any way the feat of Leif Ericson in being the first to come to the New World. We may ask why we should not honor Leif Ericson instead of Christopher Columbus. Indeed, it was brought out in testimony before the committee that St. Brendan, a brave man from Ireland, may have arrived before Columbus. But, to quote from the testimony:

When Columbus discovered America, it stayed discovered.

It is reported that many nationalities were represented in Columbus' crew. So, in effect, by designating Columbus Day as a national holiday, we honor the Irish, the Spanish, Portuguese, Negroes, and others, who came to this continent in the earliest days of its discovery and settlement.

We may ask again why Columbus Day should be designated a new holiday, to be celebrated on the second Monday in October and not on October 12.

It is my strong feeling that the economic and practical advantages of celebrating a holiday such as this on a Monday outweigh the historical significance of the date of Columbus' birth, and that appropriate honor can be bestowed on Christopher Columbus and all others whom we honor on the second Monday in October of each year. Of course, this observance will be on October 12 in a number of years, and October 13 in a number of other years, when October 12 falls on a Sunday.

It seems to me that the logic of this legislation is most convincing when we consider its effect on the American home and family. If there is one reason above all others that appears to adversely affect the morals and development of families and family life, it is the modern day influences that tend to keep family members apart. Monday holidays should provide cogent reasons for members of family units to be joined together—for those who may live some distance from home to be reunited with their loved ones, for family projects around the home, for enjoyment of hobbies and other family

activities, which require time for planning and execution.

In addition, of course, the 3-day weekends will provide opportunities to visit historical, cultural and recreational sites, to enjoy the observances of Memorial Day and Veterans Day at famed battle-grounds and monuments associated with these particular national holidays. And, in my State, the opportunity for visiting the colorful and inspirational Land of Lincoln, particularly in this year of the Illinois sesquicentennial. Lincoln's home, the original restored State Capitol in Springfield, and the restored community of New Salem, will inspire our sons and daughters with the spirit of America and the great Emancipator.

Let me say emphatically that holidays take on much greater meaning and their observance is more respectful and more comprehensive when the celebration occurs on Monday, after careful preparation on the previous Saturday or Sunday. Think for instance of the Veterans Day parade or Memorial Day observance that takes place following the preparatory work of the 2 preceding days. Think also of the opportunities for honoring persons of particular significance at such observances. This, of course, applies equally to the observance of George Washington's Birthday on a Monday, and the chance to visit Mount Vernon where he lived, or Williamsburg where he served in the House of Burgesses, or Philadelphia where he served as President of the Constitutional Convention, or Yorktown where he received the surrender of Cornwallis. Treks to any or all of these places by many persons would be possible on Washington's Birthday if the celebrations could take place on the third Monday in February.

Of course, this could not occur under the present system where Washington's Birthday is observed as it was this year—on a Thursday, or on a Tuesday or Wednesday of the week.

The most frequent objection to the Monday holiday proposal appears to be that a greater number of traffic accidents and fatalities occur during 3-day weekends.

While you can establish a great many things by statistics, I want to emphasize that the record does not bear out the charge of the accident rate as alleged by some opponents of this legislation. This statistical information was inserted in the RECORD on Monday for the benefit of the membership, as compiled by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Let me say that Memorial Day appears to be an exception to the rule. In other words, a 3-day Memorial Day weekend appears to be more fatal to the person who travels by automobile than the 1-day midweek Memorial Day.

However, with regard to all other holidays for which statistics are available—including the Fourth of July, Christmas, and New Year's—the average accident rate per day is far greater on the single midweek holiday than when the holiday is part of a 3-day weekend.

The Secretary of Commerce prepared a report in 1959—which was filed in the 86th Congress, first session, as House

document 93—that embodied the automobile accident statistics relating to 1-day midweek holidays as well as 3-day weekend holidays.

The conclusion from these statistics is inescapable and unequivocal—1-day midweek holidays were the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends.

Now take for instance the statistics upon which the gentleman from North Carolina relies in his attempt to establish that 3-day weekend holidays are more dangerous for those who travel by automobile. Let us look for instance at the deaths that occurred in 1956 on the Fourth of July—a single midweek holiday—210. In the same year, 580 deaths occurred on the 3-day Memorial Day weekend. By dividing 580 by three, we find that the average per day on the 3-day weekend was 193 as compared to 210 during the midweek Fourth of July holiday. In other words, there were approximately 10 percent fewer deaths on 1 day of the 3-day weekend holiday than on the single midweek holiday.

Again, take the situation relating to the year 1957. Memorial Day—a single-day holiday—produced 145 deaths. The Fourth of July was a 4-day weekend holiday that year, and by dividing the total of 535 deaths by four, we find the single day fatalities were 133 as compared with 145 on the midweek holiday, a drop of almost 10 percent.

I would like to touch on one other aspect of this bill at this time; namely, the need for Federal legislation with regard to Monday holidays. While it is true that this legislation affects only Federal employees and the District of Columbia, it is true also that the Federal pattern tends to influence State legislatures in their designation of legal holidays.

The State of Massachusetts already has enacted a Monday holiday bill which designates three Monday holidays: George Washington's Birthday, the third Monday of February; Memorial Day, the last Monday in May; and Patriots' Day, the third Monday in April.

I am informed that a Monday holiday bill has already passed the New York House of Representatives and is being held in abeyance pending action on the bill now before this Committee. And a number of other States have Monday holiday bills pending, the outcome of which will be governed in part, at least, by the direction that the Congress provides in the pending measure.

Certainly, we have a responsibility to designate those national public holidays that will affect Federal employees and which will apply in the District of Columbia. It follows that this will be a pattern for the entire Nation.

In order that State legislatures may have time to act, the effective date of the bill is postponed until January 1, 1971. All of the State legislatures will have met by that time, to consider what, if anything, they may choose to do with regard to designation or redesignation of their own State legal holidays.

In addition, schools, business and labor organizations, clubs, calendar manufac-

turers, and others, will be granted ample time by postponing the effective date of this bill to accommodate the new Monday holiday observances.

The record shows conclusively that this is popular legislation—popular with the great cross-section of the American people; popular with American business; popular with American labor, popular with governmental departments and agencies; and popular, of course, with those who are interested in encouraging the recreational, cultural, and educational benefits that can flow from this useful legislation.

I urge an overwhelming vote in support of the uniform Monday holiday bill—H.R. 15951.

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois consumed 13 minutes.

The Chairman recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO].

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, the legislation now before the House represents the culmination of yeoman efforts by our committees and by many groups of citizens, directed toward introducing reforms into our Federal holiday calendar.

H.R. 15951 would reschedule 3 of our existing Federal holidays—Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day—to certain designated Mondays. In addition, the second Monday in October would be officially set aside as a national holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus.

The only legal impact of a given date being designated as a public holiday by the Congress is that such a date becomes a nonwork day—but without loss of pay—for the overwhelming majority of Federal employees and employees of the government of the District of Columbia. However, virtually all the States and possessions have included the existing eight legal public holidays on their own holiday calendars, and on the dates specified by the Congress. Additionally, some 64 official holidays were observed in 1967 by one or more of the several States and U.S. possessions. Of this number, one date stands out prominently in that it is observed by a far greater number of States than any of the other, primarily locally oriented, holidays. That date is October 12, Columbus Day. Thirty-four States and Puerto Rico thus pay tribute to the Grand Admiral of the Oceans. Two other States have set the day aside as a memorial day, and in all of the remainder, Columbus' achievements are heralded in suitable public celebrations and ceremonies.

The following list shows the State laws relating to celebrations of Columbus Day:

Alabama: *Code of Alabama*, title 39, § 184. Legal holiday. Is called Columbus and Fraternal Day.

Alaska: No provisions found.

Arizona: *Arizona Revised Statutes Ann.* Title I § 301. Legal holiday.

Arkansas: *Arkansas Statutes*, Title 69 § 101. Is not a legal holiday but is to be commemorated by an appropriate proclamation by the Governor as a so called "Memorial Day".

California: *West's Annotated California Codes. Government Code* § 6700. State holiday. Known first as Discovery Day then changed to Columbus Day.

Colorado: *Colorado Revised Statutes*, Title 67-1-2. Legal holiday.

Connecticut: *General Statutes of Connecticut* § 8880. Legal holiday.

Delaware: *Delaware Code Ann.*, Title I § 601. Legal holiday.

Florida: *Florida Statutes Ann.* § 683.01. Legal holiday. Known as Columbus Day and Farmers' Day.

Georgia: *Georgia Code Ann.* Title 14 § 1808. Legal holiday.

Hawaii: No provisions found.

Idaho: *Idaho Code*, Title 78 § 108. Columbus Day was a legal holiday until repealed in 1945.

Illinois: *Illinois Revised Statutes*, Chap. 98 § 18. Legal holiday.

Indiana: *Burns' Indiana Statutes* § 19-1916b. Legal holiday. Commonly known as Discovery Day.

Iowa: *Iowa Code Annotated*, § 31.6. The Governor is authorized and requested to issue an annual proclamation urging appropriate commemoration.

Kansas: *Revised Statutes* § 35-105. Public holiday.

Kentucky: *Kentucky Revised Statutes* § 2.100. Legal holiday.

Louisiana: *Louisiana Revised Statutes* § 1.55. Legal holiday.

Maine: *Revised Statutes*, Chap. 41 § 154. School holiday—upon a vote of school officials.

Maryland: *Annotated Code of Maryland* Art. 13 § 9. Legal holiday.

Massachusetts: *Annotated Laws of Massachusetts*, Ch. 4 § 7. Legal holiday.

Michigan: *Statutes Annotated* § 18.891. Public holiday.

Minnesota: *Statutes Annotated* § 645.44. Legal holiday.

Mississippi: No provisions found.

Missouri: *Vernon's Ann. Mo. Statutes* § 10.020. Public holiday.

Montana: *Revised Code of Montana* § 19-107. Legal holiday.

Nebraska: *Revised Statutes* § 62-301. Legal holiday.

Nevada: *Compiled Laws* § 8412. Nonjudicial day.

New Hampshire: *Revised Laws*, Chap. 367 § 2. Legal holiday.

New Jersey: *Statutes Annotated*, Title 36 § 1-1. Legal holiday.

New Mexico: *New Mexico Statutes*, Title 56 § 1-3. Legal holiday.

New York: *McKinney's Consolidated Law, General Con.* § 24. Legal holiday.

North Carolina: No provisions found.

North Dakota: *Revised Code* § 1-0301. Legal holiday. Called Discovery Day.

Ohio: *Pages Revised Code* § 1303.45. Legal holiday, known as Columbus Discovery Day.

Oklahoma: *Oklahoma Statutes*, Title 25 § 82.2. Additional annual holiday. Optional transaction of business.

Oregon: *Compiled Law Annotated* § 65-101. Legal holiday.

Pennsylvania: *Purdon's Statutes Annotated*, Title 44, § 11. Legal holiday.

Puerto Rico: *Session Laws*, 1913. Ex. Jt. Res. 31. Legal holiday.

Rhode Island: *General Laws* § 25-1-1. Legal holiday.

South Carolina: No provisions found.

South Dakota: No provisions found.

Tennessee: *Code Annotated* § 55-203. Duty of Governor to proclaim Columbus Day.

Texas: *Vernon's Statutes Annotated* § 4591. Legal holiday.

Utah: *Code Annotated* § 63-13-2. Legal holiday.

Vermont: *Vermont Statutes* § 19. Legal holiday.

Virginia: *Code of Virginia* § 2-19. Legal holiday.

Washington: *Revised Code*, Chap. 116. Legal holiday.

West Virginia: *West Virginia Code*, § 24. Legal holiday.

Wisconsin: *Wisconsin Statutes* §§ 256.17, 40.75. Legal holiday.

Wyoming: *Compiled Statutes* § 49-105. Public Holiday.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the Federal Government should follow the lead of the great majority of the States and of our sister republics in Latin America. The accomplishments of Columbus truly merit a "day" in his honor.

I envision Columbus Day as a multi-purpose national holiday. In honoring the Grand Admiral of the Oceans who braved the mysteries of the uncharted Atlantic to open the New World to civilization and settlement, we will simultaneously be paying equal tribute to all who came from abroad to build a strong, vital and thriving America.

George Washington is deservedly called the Father of Our Country, and we commemorate his memory by a special day. In what President Kennedy most appropriately termed "a nation of immigrants," should not the "Father of Immigration" receive equal tribute from all Americans? The distinguished historian and biographer, Samuel Eliot Morison, in his book "Admiral, of the Ocean Sea," says "the whole history of the Americas stems from the four voyages of Columbus." Let us remember that the second and later voyages of Columbus represented the first real efforts at colonization of the New World. And let us also remember that Columbus, an Italian, made his initial discovery in a Spanish fleet with a largely Portuguese crew.

Columbus Day, then, should be the occasion for Americans of all origins to reaffirm their faith in the future and declare their willingness to face with confidence the imponderables of unknown tomorrows.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUTCHINSON].

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding me a few minutes, because I am opposed to this legislation and I know he is very keenly in favor of it. I appreciate his cooperation in letting me present some views of mine.

Mr. Chairman, in this time of turmoil and social revolution when every standard of the past is being challenged it was to be expected, I suppose, that this challenge should reach even our holidays.

The promoters of this bill are usually found on the side of preserving our American heritage and I am dismayed to see them in this instance swept up in the turbulence of the time and determined to wrench our settled holidays from their historic moorings.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

They would even deny to the Father of Our Country his rightful birthday. Henceforth, if this bill becomes law, Washington's Birthday will be the third Monday in February. Never again would it be observed on February 22. The third Monday in February will always fall between the 15th and the 21st. The committee in its report excuses this by asserting some conjecture about the exact date of Washington's birth. There has never been any legitimate conjecture about it. The day George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Va., the calendar on the wall read Friday, February 11. But that was the old Julian Calendar. And when, 20 years later, the government of George the 3d adopted the corrected Gregorian Calendar throughout his realm, February 11 became February 22, and George Washington observed February 22 as his birthday from his 21st year and thereafter. Had England corrected its calendar when the Roman Catholic world corrected theirs, the calendar on the wall the day Washington was born would have read, February 22, 1732. There has never been any conjecture about it.

If, as the committee report states, the French commander of forces in America during the Revolution ordered the troops under his command to observe February 12 as Washington's Birthday one year, that mistake of the Compté de Rochameau can hardly be taken as creditable evidence of the date of Washington's birth.

A holiday to be observed on the third Monday in February to be called Washington's Birthday will not only be unfortunate in that it will never fall on his birthday; it will also happen that in those years when the third Monday is the 15th it will fall only 3 days after another holiday observed in many of our States—Lincoln's Birthday, on February 12. In the familiar cycle of the calendar where the same date falls on the same day of the week first in 6 years, then in 5, then in 6, then in 11, then in 6, and so on, this holiday inaccurately called Washington's Birthday will fall only 3 days after Lincoln's Birthday in that rotation.

In those years and in a State like Michigan where Lincoln's Birthday on February 12 is also a holiday, I suppose we will have a 4-day holiday starting on Friday the 12th and running through the following Monday the 15th. This development will probably be favored by those who support this legislation but in Northern States like Michigan February is quite inhospitable weatherwise. And a 4-day holiday in mid-February is hardly conducive to travel or for families widely separated to get together. As a result while both Washington's Birthday and Lincoln's Birthday are holidays in my State, they are largely bank holidays and I can already hear in my mind's ear the public complaint which will be heard in those years when all of the banks close on Thursday afternoon not to open until Tuesday morning.

MEMORIAL DAY

There are three summer holidays generally observed throughout the United

States today—Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day. Labor Day always falls on Monday. This bill will put Memorial Day on Monday in each year. The promoters of the legislation wanted to change the Fourth of July too, but fell short of their goal. Quite likely, once this bill becomes law, the push will be on to make Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day, Monday holidays as well.

For an even hundreds years May 30 has been observed as Memorial Day or Decoration Day. In 1868, just a century ago, Gen. John A. Logan, then Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, designated Saturday, May 30, as the day when the thousands of Civil War veterans who then comprised the GAR should strew with flowers or otherwise decorate the graves of their departed comrades, and that day, May 30, has been observed for 100 years as a day of mourning for our soldier-dead. It has been so recognized in most of our States, in my own State of Michigan since 1875. On that day, ceremonies are held in cemeteries in nearly every community. They are usually under the sponsorship of veterans organizations and the flag of our country flies at half staff until noon as a sign of mourning.

The proponents of this bill would tear this holiday from its historic moorings and set it adrift as it floats between the 25th and the 31st of May. During the last hundred years there has always been precisely 5 weeks between the day we observe in mourning our loss on the field of battle and the day we celebrate our country's success in battle—our national independence. This legislation will destroy the historic time relationship between these two holidays.

VETERANS DAY

When Congress chose a national holiday to honor the Nation's living veterans it set aside for the purpose the World War I Armistice Day. The cease order effected at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918 is peculiarly meaningful to the veterans of World War I, and the congressional selection of that day was a tribute to them. Now comes this bill to thoughtlessly cast them aside. It will abolish the World War I Armistice Veterans Day as a holiday and instead will create a holiday on the fourth Monday in October, moving between October 22 and 28 called Veterans Day without any historical significance whatever. They would even change the month.

I think that it is significant that we are asked to abolish the November Veterans Day exactly 50 years after the event it memorializes—the end of fighting in World War I. I say it is significant because it appears to me these changes in our holidays are really a rejection of our historic past, so the timing is significant. May 30 as Veterans Memorial Day is being destroyed on the centenary of its founding and November 11 as a living Veterans Day is being destroyed exactly 50 years after the first Armistice Day—still within the lifetime of some who went through it. While those who promote this change in holidays will deny any such purpose, the destruction of Armistice Day during the year of its

half century observance is at least an unfortunate coincidence.

COLUMBUS DAY

I think it is generally known in the House that this bill would not have survived the Judiciary Committee had it not been for a coalition of Columbus Day and Monday holiday advocates. So we are to have another day in October when all Government offices including the Post Office will be closed. It will be called Columbus Day.

I do not know what schoolchildren are taught these days about dates in history, but I can well predict that the new generation may be under the impression that George Washington was born on the third Monday in February and Columbus discovered America on the third Monday in October. As a matter of fact October 12, 1492, fell on the Lord's Day, Sunday, and it was considered a propitious omen to Columbus.

Like February 22 and November 11, Columbus Day is largely a bank holiday. A few years ago the Michigan Legislature designated the Saturday nearest October 12 as a holiday. The banks in my part of Michigan are still apologizing to the people that they must be closed for business on that day. They even advertise that they would like to stay open but the State law requires them to close. When, assuming the State adheres to the provisions of this bill, the banks will have to be closed on the second and fourth Mondays in October, think what public outcry may arise over that.

If Congress is determined to create holidays tied to a day of the week rather than an historic event, we ought not to do it under the pretext that we can change a great man's birthday or the date of a great event in history.

We now have 3-day holidays more than half the time. In a span of 28 years our present holidays fall on Friday, Saturday, Sunday or Monday in 16 of those years. At no time does more than 3 years elapse between a weekend observance of the same holiday. Out of the 12 years in the cycle when the holiday falls on either Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, there are two spans of 3 years and three spans of 2 years between weekend observances. I insert a table showing the days of the week on which Memorial Day, May 30, and Independence Day, July 4, will fall during the 28-year cycle beginning in 1968:

1968	Thursday.
1969	Friday.
1970	Saturday.
1971	Sunday.
1972	Tuesday.
1973	Wednesday.
1974	Thursday.
1975	Friday.
1976	Sunday.
1977	Monday.
1978	Tuesday.
1979	Wednesday.
1980	Friday.
1981	Saturday.
1982	Sunday.
1983	Monday.
1984	Wednesday.
1985	Thursday.
1986	Friday.
1987	Saturday.
1988	Monday.
1989	Tuesday.

1990	Wednesday.
1991	Thursday.
1992	Saturday.
1993	Sunday.
1994	Monday.
1995	Tuesday.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote for this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote for this bill. I have long sought legislative action which would make Columbus Day a legal public holiday and I am pleased that the House this evening is taking the first step to bring this about. This proposal to give honor on a national basis to the intrepid Italian, Christopher Columbus, is completely justified as a reminder of the debt we owe this great navigator. In honoring the memory of Columbus, we make of his virtues a noble inspiration to our youth.

On Wednesday morning, August 12, 1964, I had the privilege of appearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Charter for Holidays and Celebrations of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on pending legislation making Columbus Day, October 12, a national holiday. When I testified before the Senate subcommittee I was the sole Member of the House present. The following is the statement I submitted that morning:

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, members of this distinguished committee of the Senate, I am pleased to have this opportunity to submit for your consideration my views relative to the importance of making Columbus Day October 12 a national holiday.

The proposal to give honor on a national basis to the intrepid Italian, Christopher Columbus, who was the first from across the sea to set foot on the shores of this continent is completely justified as a reminder of the debt we owe this great navigator. As Americans, we cannot recall the historic voyages of Columbus without also recalling the deeds of scores of other great explorers and early pioneers and the debt we owe each of them.

We are reminded of great heroes who came here before our nation came into being—the men of many nationalities who braved the wilderness in their explorations. When we think of Columbus we think of Vespucci, of Raleigh and Drake, of de Gama and Cortez, of Champlain and Frontenac, of Hudson and de Soto, of Magellan and scores of others. We think, too, of the veritable parade of heroes from other lands who march across the pages of our history—Lafayette and Steuben, L'Enfant and Shurz, Pulaski, Fermi, Sikorsky, Einstein and the hundreds of other great people to whom this country owes so much.

Although Christopher Columbus did not find it possible to remain on these shores in the true sense of a migrant, even in spite of three bold visits, he is responsible for initiating the steady flow of migrants from Europe. His charting the sea way to America permitted and stimulated the wave of explorers of many nationalities, English, French, Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian. On the heels of the explorers came the settlers. With the arrival of these colonists the pattern for American citizenship was established—a nation of many nationalities, of many traits, and of many beliefs—yet a

people dedicated to the principle of one nation, independent, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Among these settlers—the farmers, the merchants, the printers, the preachers, the bankers, the fishermen, and the craftsmen of all kinds came the men who became in America's hour of need the great soldiers and the great statesmen who fought for her independence and planned for her survival as a nation.

The debt we owe these outstanding men of history, and the saga of their deeds should be kept constantly before us and preserved for posterity.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that without in any way minimizing the honor which we seek to do to the memory of Columbus and without in any way depreciating the honor we pay him as an Italian, but because of him and because he was Italian we consider Columbus Day as national Immigrant Day.

What greater honor could we pay to the discoverer of our Country than to pause each October 12 as we commemorate his birth date and think, too, of our other forebearers for whom he opened the door of America.

Columbus Day has long been proclaimed a holiday in some states and in many localities. I believe the time has come when all Americans in every state and in every locality—Americans of all faiths and descendants of all nationalities should observe Columbus Day as a national holiday to be observed with fitting ceremonies.

Americans—native born and adopted—all have reason to be reminded of the historic deeds and actions of our immigrant forefathers. All of us need to be reminded of Christopher Columbus' bravery, his tenacity and his courage of convictions which established him as an example for all the multitude of not only his fellow countrymen but the men and women of other nations who would follow him to these shores.

We speak reverently of George Washington as the "Father of our Country." We may speak equally as reverently of Christopher Columbus as the "Father of our Continent."

It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that your committee will adopt my suggestion and that favorable action will be taken by the Congress to enact the necessary legislation to give all Americans an official national holiday to commemorate the birth date and pay homage to Christopher Columbus and to honor the succession of great foreign born heroes who because of his explorations and discoveries could add their noble deeds to his.

On August 15, 1964, the Senate passed that legislation designating Columbus Day, October 12, as a legal holiday but the House failed to take action and the bill died in that 88th Congress.

Last October in testimony before a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, I stated that I believed that it was only a question of time until we in the Congress heeded the voice of the people and gave this day its due recognition. I hope that before another October 12 rolls around the Members of Congress will have seen fit to perfect legislation which will make Columbus Day a legal holiday.

Mr. Chairman, we could go on and on delivering words of praise for Christopher Columbus and words of justification for making Columbus Day a legal holiday. However, I think that I would have trouble in doing it as eloquently as Harry H. Schlacht did on October 12, 1949, in an article entitled "Honor to Columbus, Discoverer of America" published in the New York Journal American. Under leave to extend my remarks

I include that article at this point in the RECORD.

HONOR TO COLUMBUS, DISCOVERER OF AMERICA

(By Harry H. Schlacht)

"O glorious city of Genoa!
Lost in the midst of the ages
Is the record of your birth.
But you gave to fame immortal
One whose praises now fill the earth."

Today we honor Christopher Columbus on the four hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the discovery of America.

Today we honor one of the greatest souls that ever wore the clay of earth about him.

Today we honor ourselves by remembering to honor him.

The great souls of history who have conquered in the face of adversity, who have hitched their chariot to the star of hope, achieved victory and snatched immortality from the ruins.

Thus did Columbus.

We can see backward across the centuries of the past a few sunken mountain peaks jut out of oblivion's sea.

We can see through the telescope of time the historical horizons.

We can see great stars whose magnitude is unabating through the ages.

Among them is Columbus.

His supreme confidence, his heroic endurance, and his unflinching faith in providence combated the superstitions of his day and made him the benefactor of the ages.

Columbus was a man of faith.

He acted by faith.

He achieved by faith.

He lived by faith.

He became by faith in Providence the divine instrument to blaze the pathway that marks the destinies of the centuries.

We know that the silent stars must have looked down with wonder upon the strange sight of three crude ships struggling with death on the briny deep of an angry unplowed sea.

We know that the God who rules over the winds and waves looked down upon him with his approving smile.

A great miracle occurred upon the earth.

A new continent was discovered.

A new civilization was born.

A new race was to rise.

This land was called America.

It was named after an Italian—Americus Vesputius.

It was to become the birthplace of democracy.

It was God's country.

Columbus brought to humanity a treasure trove of God-given gifts, surpassed only by the blessings flowing from the miracle of Bethlehem.

Here was a world with endless plains richer than the Nile.

Here was a world with cascades that sparkled in the sunlight.

Here was a world with majestic mountains that rose in towering grandeur to the very feet of the Creator.

Here came the blended blood of the best people of every land.

Here came the pillars of all races and of every creed.

Here they brought the finest fruits of their nations.

Here they have become the defenders of American civilization.

Let us today tender our loving tribute to Columbus and his people.

The Italian people have contributed to the greatness of our country.

The Italian people have fought with heart, head and hand for the country they love—for the institutions they cherish, and for the principles that gave it birth.

Italy has given us her theme of freedom.

She has given to exploration, a Columbus.

She has given to sculpture, a Michelangelo.

She has given to painting, a Titian.

She has given to science, a Marconi.

She has given to military art, a Garibaldi.

She has given to theology, a St. Thomas Aquinas.

She has given to music, a Toscanini.

She has given to the world a code of laws that will stand as a sheet anchor for all mankind.

Let us thank God that Italy has been liberated from her oppressors.

Let us pray that the golden morning of peace and freedom will shine forever o'er the world.

We send our greetings across the sea.

We shout, "Long live liberty-loving Italy."

Viva Italia Libera.

(Mr. DANIELS (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951, a bill to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal holidays.

I think all Members ought to support this bill because it is clear that the people of America are solidly behind the concept of the 3-day weekend. I know that the people of the 14th District of New Jersey support this measure. While the overwhelming majority of my constituents are working men and women, the business and professional classes are also supporters of the concept of the 3-day weekend.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be one of those happy pieces of legislation which has the support of both organized labor and organized business.

Mr. Chairman, there is one provision in this bill which is dear to my heart and to millions of other Americans of Italian extraction. I am happy that the Judiciary Committee followed the lead of the beloved dean of the New Jersey delegation in the House, Congressman PETER W. RODINO of the 10th District, by including Columbus Day as a national holiday, to be observed on the second Monday in October. I commend my good friend from New Jersey who is truly the people's Representative.

Mr. Chairman, Columbus has special meaning to Italian-descended Americans because he symbolizes the deep ties which exist between those of us whose ancestors came from Italy and the United States. To every Italian-descended person this day underscores not our Italianness but rather our love of this country and its traditions. The contribution of Columbus gives every Italian-descended person a sense that we too have done our share toward the greatness of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to give you and other Members of this House the idea that this bill is only worth supporting because it declares Columbus Day a national holiday. While this is a goal which I have supported in the House since first taking the oath of office 9 years ago, there are other reasons why I support H.R. 15951.

Mr. Chairman, this bill also moves to Monday the observance of Washington's Birthday. This holiday will be observed annually on the third Monday in February. Memorial Day will be observed on the last Monday in May and Veterans Day will be observed on the fourth Monday in October.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard the arguments against this bill and I am not impressed with the notion that 3-day holidays will result in national bacchanals. I think there is nothing in this bill which precludes the spiritual nature of these holidays. I deeply reject the notion that our God is a God of gloom.

Somehow, I do not think the Sabbath of the New England Puritans of the 17th century is part of the divine plan.

Because I represent a district where a great many of the residents are of modest means, I know what 3-day holidays mean. I know of hundreds of families in the 14th District who use these long weekends to take short trips to the mountains or the Jersey Shore. I also know that the churches along the Jersey Shore are packed when vacationers are in town. I think Almighty God has no objection to a workingman and his family enjoying a brief respite from the workaday world. I am sure that the God whom I worship does not look down with displeasure upon such scenes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill, and it deserves the support of every Member of this House.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON] who has worked so hard and long and who has labored for so many hours in bringing forth his thoughts in support of this legislation.

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS], my good friend, for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate and understand the temper of the House tonight. I hope it means a favorable response to the effect that this legislation that is now pending before us will be passed.

I sympathize with my friend, the distinguished minority whip, although I too had nothing to do with the scheduling of the consideration of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise for just a moment or two for one reason, and one reason only, and that is because I suppose I might be regarded as the father of Monday-holiday legislation.

I have introduced this bill ever since I came to this Congress 10 years ago. Last year we suddenly began to get some attention to the subject, both in this House and over in the other body, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY] is to be congratulated for his action within the House Judiciary Committee.

Even though the hour that we are finally beginning to act on this bill is a late one, and this makes it difficult, I just want to express my support for this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I said that I was the father of this legislation. Perhaps this is being a little bit immodest because actually I found in an issue of the Reader's Digest of May 1937—31 years ago—an article by Henry Morton Robinson pro-

posing exactly the same thing. And in the beginning of his article is a complete endorsement of the idea signed by James Truslow Adams, Margaret Cushman Banning, Bruce Barton, Walter Damrosch, Lloyd C. Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Booth Tarkington, Deems Taylor, Lowell Thomas, Dorothy Thompson, William Allen White.

Let me just make one further point, Mr. Chairman. This is probably not the most popular session of Congress that any of us will have had the pleasure to serve in. We are being asked to vote this year on a number of difficult and unpopular pieces of legislation, not the least of which will be the conference report which the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] will be bringing before us in the next few days. But here in this bill we have something that I believe we all desperately need in this Congress, a bill that is overwhelmingly supported by the majority of the American people, broadly supported by labor, broadly supported by business. And the gentleman from Texas, my good friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. MAHON], will be happy to know that it is not going to cost the taxpayers a single cent. This is the kind of rare legislation we need in the 90th Congress, and we ought to get it enacted.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman who has made reference to me yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I have been disturbed because I have heard it reported that this bill, because it establishes Columbus Day as a national holiday, will cost us an annual sum of \$90 million additionally.

I understand there is some explanation of that, but I do not know how valid the explanation is, and I would like to understand that.

Mr. STRATTON. Strictly speaking, the Monday holiday proposal itself, which seems to be the one to which the bulk of the opposition is being addressed, is not going to cost anything.

Now, I am personally very happy that the recommendation of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] has been included, because, like many other Members of this body, I too have been pushing for Columbus Day to be added to our holiday roster. It is true that this action may cost something, but I would like to point out to the gentleman from Texas that whatever it is—and I do not know exactly what it will cost—the fact of the matter is, as the gentleman from New Jersey has already pointed out, that 34 of our 50 States already celebrate this holiday, so it is not going to cost anything there.

But let me also point out to my friend from Texas that whatever the cost may be, and I believe it will be very small, it will be more than made up by the loss of absenteeism and the added costs that are required when a business starts up its plant on a Monday, and then has to shut it down on Tuesday when that is a holiday and then start it up again on the following Wednesday. So we are going to be saving money, with holidays

established on a Monday. And I believe it will more than make up for any cost incurred by our opportunity to celebrate the birthday of the great discoverer, that great Italo-American, Christopher Columbus.

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will yield further, my main problem is that there are many of us who do not like to vote for a bill that probably would cost an additional \$90 million because of the Columbus Day holiday aspect.

I believe we are entitled to a very clear, convincing and well-documented explanation of this problem.

Mr. STRATTON. Let me yield to my good friend from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO], who is an expert on that aspect of the legislation.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, I am not an expert, but I understand my proposal.

John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, testified on this bill, to whom this \$90 million figure was attributed.

He states further:

Later, in a letter of September 25, 1967, to Honorable Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, in response to a request by a staff member of the Committee, I estimated that the additional cost of making Columbus Day a national holiday would be around \$90-million a year for the Federal civilian work force.

Granted that a new holiday for the Federal work force would cost about \$90-million a year, I believe that the proposal for uniform observances of three or four holidays on Mondays, by avoiding disruption of normal business operations, would clearly offset the added cost of the extra holiday.

Mr. MAHON. Then it would cost \$90 million, but more efficiency would be promoted by the uniformity which would tend to offset it; is that the idea?

Mr. RODINO. That is correct.

Mr. STRATTON. That is why the chamber of commerce is overwhelmingly for the legislation.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STRATTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCLORY. In further explanation, I would like to point out that most of the civil service employees are paid on an annual basis and the \$90 million estimated comes from computing what 1 day of that total annual payroll would cost.

As I mentioned in my statement, when you are in a State where you celebrate Columbus Day—and there are 34 States that have a Columbus Day—there is apt to be lost time anyway.

This further statement which has been presented by the Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission today demonstrates that the cost would be more than offset by a uniform Monday holiday bill in the Federal service. This, it seems to me, completely negates any loss that the Federal Government might incur.

Mr. STRATTON. In other words, as has already been brought out, this cost will actually be a bookkeeping cost.

As Mr. Henry Morton Robinson said back in 1937 in his article in the Reader's Digest of that date, the Monday holiday legislation would do so much to re-create and refresh and restore the spirits and the energies of the Federal and private

employees involved that their production when they go back to work again would be so much greater it would more than make up for any bookkeeping losses.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FINO].

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINO. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McCLODY. I want to point out that Monday holidays are observed in other countries such as Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

In those countries they have designated as one uniform Monday holiday the Queen's birthday which is celebrated on the Monday nearest to May 24.

I am sure that there is no irreverence intended toward the Queen of England when they celebrate the Queen's birthday in that way. As a matter of fact, it is a day of great respect. The 3-day week provides the opportunity for a great celebration with appropriate observances because they have 2 days preceding the day of observance in which to prepare for the celebration of the birthday.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in full support of this bill which calls for the observance of three of our national holidays on Mondays and the addition of Columbus Day as a new national holiday to be observed on the second Monday in October.

I am very happy to say that proper recognition of Columbus Day as a national holiday is a longtime objective of mine, and during my 16 years in Congress I have introduced many bills in this respect. I am delighted, finally, to see this measure before us today.

I might add at this point, in answer to the gentleman from Michigan, who is complaining about celebrating Washington's birthday on a Monday, I think someone mentioned sometime ago that Washington was born on a Monday so we are doing proper justice to his birthday by celebrating it on a Monday.

My own State of New York, Mr. Chairman, first made Columbus Day a State holiday in 1908. Many other States have done likewise.

I believe, however, that Columbus Day should not just be a State holiday; it should be a national holiday.

Consider our other national holidays. Veterans' Day is important to us because it commemorates the veterans of all of the Nation's wars.

Memorial Day commemorates the sacrifice of those of our soldiers who have died to keep America strong and free.

February 22, of course, is the birthday of America's first President and Founding Father, George Washington.

I further believe that Columbus Day is equally important because it marks the discovery of a new world—the American continent.

Now there will be those who dispute Columbus' claim to discovery. And I suppose if we were really precise, we would have to admit that the Indians were first. What I am talking about, however, is the

discovery and exploration by which the New World became open to the European settlement which ultimately built the present-day United States. This, beyond doubt, was Columbus' discovery. His efforts and no others resulted in permanent European settlement of the New World. It is all very well and good to talk about the Vikings, but if Columbus had not made his 1492 voyage, nobody would even know about the Vikings. When Columbus arrived in the Western Hemisphere, there was nothing left of Viking efforts save a few dubious rocks and relics. To use contemporary language, Columbus was the man who got the job done, and I think that the opening of the New World to European settlement is as much of a milestone in our history as the events celebrated by our other holidays. Today there is little doubt that Columbus Day should accordingly be made a national holiday.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a telegram that I have received from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller concerning Columbus Day:

New York State has long appreciated the tremendous inspiration, deeds and daring of Christopher Columbus. We in the Empire State are especially thankful for the countless contributions this dauntless explorer's fellow countrymen have made and continue to make to the development of our culture. Their love of liberty means much to the steady growth of our state and nation. In recognition of the contribution of Christopher Columbus, Columbus Day is a legal holiday in New York State.

I would hope that the federal government would accord similar appropriate national recognition to Columbus Day.

NELSON ROCKEFELLER.

Of course, the Columbus Day holiday is just one aspect of the bill before us today, but I feel that it is the most important. I urge the Members of this House to support H.R. 15951 not only as a way of beneficially rearranging the schedule of national holidays, but as a means of finally giving national recognition to the great achievements of Christopher Columbus.

The legislative action this House takes today will not only be popular with a majority of our people but a very significant one.

In closing, I might mention that in the State of New York we are concerned about industry and what effect it might have on industry and labor. The New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc., in a letter to the Members of Congress, said:

On behalf of the members of the New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc. and on behalf of their employees, we urge that you vote in favor of this measure in order that industry may function more efficiently and that the tremendous numbers of employed workers in New York State may have the privilege of enjoying a number of long weekends.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, after many years of effort, we have at last an opportunity to give our affirmative votes to a measure which will bring some commonsense and uniformity to our observance of national holidays.

The measure before us today, H.R. 15951, establishes that certain nonreligious legal holidays—Washington's

Birthday, Memorial Day, Labor Day, and Veterans Day—shall all fall on specified Mondays. Certain other traditional holidays—New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas—remain to be celebrated on their customary dates. The result is, of course, the creation of four new official 3-day weekends, like our present weekend observance of Labor Day.

I am delighted to have had a part in the sponsorship of this measure, and I also heartily commend my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Congressman ROBERT McCLODY, for his tireless and effective work in obtaining prompt Committee approval of it. I want to congratulate Chairman EMANUEL CELLER of the House Judiciary Committee and his committee members for their expeditious and favorable consideration of H.R. 15951. The committee, by its action, has demonstrated its wisdom and foresight in bringing about some uniformity to our observance of national holidays.

In asking for the support of the House Members for our bill, I put the question—What could be more reasonable and logical? Opponents have argued that we would somehow be tampering with history to alter the day of celebration of certain holidays. Yet if we look closely at our traditions, we see that many of our holidays are presently celebrated on dates that were originally fixed arbitrarily.

For example, George Washington was born on February 11. With the introduction of the Gregorian calendar during his lifetime, however, his birthdate became February 22. He himself accepted this change, and celebrated his birthday on February 22. It would hardly dishonor the memory of the Father of Our Country to pay homage to him on a date other than February 22.

Memorial Day was originally fixed in 1868 as a day to honor those who had died in the Civil War. Since there is little or no historical significance to the date, May 30, our deepest respect might as readily be paid, with proper reverence, on another day.

Veterans Day, customarily celebrated on the anniversary of the Armistice of World War I, honors veterans of all wars. Again, would our honors be regarded as insincere if we were to fix a different date?

And finally, the measure before us provides that Columbus Day shall at last be made a legal holiday—elevating to the highest level of respect our observance of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World. It is a goal that I have worked many years to attain and I am thoroughly delighted that it may now come to pass.

The proper observance of Columbus' epic voyage and discovery ought to be the right and privilege not only of Italian-Americans, but of all Americans. For, in a very real sense, Columbus and his crew were the first immigrants in what has been called a nation of immigrants. They discovered America which became a haven of hope and peace for generations of downtrodden people from all over the globe. They opened a land where men could live in freedom from oppression—a land which grew and be-

came richer with each new wave of immigration from abroad. And so, it is only right that we should offer our highest tribute to Columbus, the man who started it all.

There are, of course, other compelling reasons for establishing these holidays on Mondays. A 3-day weekend offers the general public wider latitude for planning vacation and recreation activities than do holidays in midweek. Monday holidays will cut down on lost work time and will increase production in goods and services by minimizing the disruption in work schedules caused by a mid-week holiday.

Opponents to H.R. 15951, and to the idea of celebrating certain of our holidays on Mondays, have failed to make this case. In the face of the logic of the favorable arguments, and in the face of overwhelming public opinion in support of this measure, I say we have no alternative but to pass this bill.

Editorials have appeared in the Chicago press, as well as newspapers across the country, endorsing this measure. In addition, it has merited the support of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Association of Travel Organizations, the National Retail Federation, the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees Council of the AFL-CIO, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, and the National Association of Letter Carriers, as well as many other business groups and organizations.

In addition, the Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission have submitted official views supporting the passage of this legislation.

The House Judiciary Committee, during extensive hearings, also conducted opinion polls on the bill, and found that almost 93 percent of the persons polled supported the concept of Monday holiday legislation, while little more than 7 percent were opposed.

Our national holidays are significant and symbolic events—and our reverence shall not be diminished by celebrating them in a sensible manner. The significant advantages to establishing these four holidays on Mondays far outweigh the traditional arguments which have been offered in opposition.

I am pleased to cosponsor this measure, and I ask my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 15951.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951, the Monday holiday bill. By the scheduling of Veterans Day, Memorial Day, and Washington's Birthday on Mondays, Americans will gain 3-day periods for recreation, travel, and visits every year, businesses will have an unbroken workweek, and widespread absenteeism will be avoided. At the same time the commemorative purposes of the holidays would be preserved with even more time available for the planning of proper ceremonies and observances.

The bill we are now considering also would designate the second Monday in October, to be known as Columbus Day,

as a national holiday. I have sponsored legislation to honor the great explorer and adventurer with a national holiday since I entered the Congress in 1963. In view of my ancestry this is a cause that is close to my heart, but the celebration of the anniversary of Columbus' landing in the New World is by no means of interest only to Americans of Italian descent. All of us owe our civilization and way of life to Christopher Columbus who opened the door to the New World and thus all Americans would wish to pay honor to him. Without Christopher Columbus there might not be a Veterans Day, a Memorial Day, or a Washington's Birthday.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 15951 calls for the observance of Columbus Day as a day for honoring the United States as a nation of immigrants. By commemorating the voyage of Columbus to the New World we will be paying fitting tribute to the courage and resourcefulness which enabled generation after generation of immigrants from every nation to broaden their horizons in search of new hope and a renewed affirmation of freedom.

A practical aspect of this issue is that it is a convenience for any form of interstate business if the holidays in our country at least approach uniformity of observance. Today almost every State observes Columbus Day in one form or another, ranging from a complete shutdown of commerce to the closing of State agencies or public schools. Since the majority of our States do assign October 12 the status of a legal State holiday, I think it would contribute to the general well-being and convenience if the holiday were made uniform across the entire country. We have an opportunity today to do our part toward that end.

Lastly, I would stress that at no time were Columbus' singular virtues of daring and determination more necessary than today, as we face new worlds of space, new worlds of scientific discovery, new world of human relationships. The time is long overdue for us to extend to Columbus the official and permanent recognition he receives in this legislation. I urge passage of the Monday holiday bill with its Columbus Day provision intact.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Chairman, on October 4, 1967, I spoke here on the floor of the House in support of H.R. 8443 and related measures which would have declared Columbus Day a national holiday. I was also privileged that same day to appear before the House Judiciary Committee in support of my bill.

Today, 7 months later, I am happy to rise in support of the bill before us which will provide for uniform annual observances of holidays on Mondays. The instant measure contains the basic objective of my bill introduced last year, to pay honor to the memory of Christopher Columbus.

I am pleased and gratified that the House Judiciary Committee has seen fit to call this bill up for consideration, and I call upon my colleagues to respond with a resounding vote of confirmation.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman, we have before the House this afternoon a bill to change the official date of certain

legal holidays and to make the customs of the country more uniform by establishing Columbus Day as a fourth legal holiday. Some have opposed this act, feeling that holidays in some manner are sacrosanct from tampering by Congress once they are enacted.

I say what Congress has done, it can do better.

Holidays, of course, have a purpose—to honor certain persons and causes as a day of rest. With the growth of our great society, however, and the great surge on weekends and holidays to camps, national parks, the Federal highways and the great outdoors, these days of rest have been turned into days of recreation and leisure.

This secondary purpose by long experience by both business and labor is much more meaningful, economic and pleasurable if the holiday falls on a weekend.

The Judiciary Committee has done an excellent job with the pending bill, which really should be labeled the "Guaranteed Four Holiday Weekend a Year" legislation. The bill will do more to help more people than anything we do in the Congress this session.

The committee has determined to include Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Columbus Day, and Veterans Day as the four equally spaced guaranteed weekend holidays.

Columbus, a great Italian, with Spanish fortune, discovered this New World which today generates two-thirds of the economic power in the free world. Columbus should be honored and I am pleased that the committee has chosen to formally make uniform and national the annual celebration tribute to this great Italian.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that at long last we are recognizing the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, by declaring a national holiday in his honor. I have long advocated this step, and wholeheartedly endorse this measure.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, when we had the rule under consideration, I made some brief remarks evidencing my opposition to this bill and the total concept of the bill. The committee report contains dissenting views which I wrote which set forth in greater detail than I will undertake today here my opposition to this legislation.

I am quite interested in some of the argument that is made. Originally the Commerce Department and the Civil Service Commission sent forward their letters of complete opposition to Monday holiday legislation. Later, under the pressures of some of the business community these two agencies of the Government changed their views. Now today we have the rather remarkable argument that Mr. Macy, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has decided that, after all, another holiday would not cost in excess of \$90 million.

These are rather strange doings that we have here. To comment briefly on the argument made by my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY], I

do not understand what the relevancy of holidays in other countries is to the question we are considering. Other countries have many practices that I hope our country never adopts, and it comes with little persuasiveness to me that some country elsewhere might take a different view on matters from ours.

I take the view that instead of being concerned about profit, some of these gentlemen who are so concerned with profit should be thinking about prayer.

Instead of being so concerned about profits, perhaps some of them should be concerned about patriotism. So much concern is expressed about traveling, that I wonder if we should not be giving a little attention to tradition.

The American Legion has said that their executive committee opposes a change of the date of Veterans Day and of Memorial Day. The churches—the only organization testifying before the committee in behalf of the churches—say the holiday program proposed by this legislation would be disastrous to the program of education in the religious institutions of our Nation.

I am not going to belabor the matter. There will be amendments offered which will seek to change some of this proposal. I just hope when my grandchildren and great-grandchildren look at the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for this day, they will not have to say that the one mark their forebear left was to change the legitimate birthdate of George Washington to another date, and that when the Nation was concerned about tax increases and about her financial condition and about the international relations which seem about to destroy the world, their grandfather was up there on the floor of the House concerned about whether folks would have more fun and pleasure, and that a few business organizations would make more profit on Mondays, and disregarded all of the tradition and background of our Nation.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. I think it makes good sense to have order in our holidays. I must say all of the people back home to whom I have spoken about this particular legislation seem to be in favor of it.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HUNGATE].

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNGATE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I may say I hear a great deal of talk about precedent, but I think in this body there is ample precedent for Monday holidays.

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor I favor this legislation and rise in its support.

Mr. Chairman, the officers and members of the chamber of commerce in my district, and the labor unions and members of the labor unions have communicated with me in support of this bill. I think when we get that much agreement between labor and management, that in itself calls for a holiday.

Mr. Chairman, in the 88th Congress in 1964 a Columbus Day bill was introduced by over 30 Senators, and passed the Senate, so we would not break new ground there.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. I am happy we are going to recognize Columbus with a national holiday for there is no question that Columbus was the first to colonize America. But I would like this committee to know that when Columbus arrived on these great shores, he was greeted by the Indian chiefs with great pomp and ceremony. He was very overcome, when the Indian chief told Columbus that he was the first white man to come here to settle permanently. Columbus was deeply moved and said, "Thank you very much. But I am somewhat puzzled, because if I am the first white man to settle here, I would like to ask who are those white people up there against the mountain?"

The Indian looked back and said, "Oh, those are our good Polish friends who come here every year to pick mushrooms."

This legend demonstrates the warm friendship that has always existed between the Polish people and those of Italian descent.

I am pleased to support this legislation because certainly a grateful nation ought to declare as a national holiday the day we honor Columbus—the discoverer of America.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MESKILL].

(Mr. MESKILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support with enthusiasm the Monday holiday bill, H.R. 15951, of which I am a cosponsor. This measure is a modern legislative rarity: it will improve the lot of all our citizens, smooth the paths of commerce, benefit the working man, save money for the country, and possibly lives, and it will not cost the government a penny.

Furthermore, by establishing Columbus Day as a new national holiday, it will accomplish a goal which I have personally sought to bring proper recognition to the Great Discoverer and his valiant countrymen.

The bill provides that three of our present national holidays will be observed on Mondays: Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February; Memorial Day, last Monday in May; and Veterans' Day, fourth Monday in Octo-

ber. The new holiday, Columbus Day, will be observed on the second Monday in October.

It should be noted that this legislation technically affects only Federal employees and residents of the District of Columbia. The States, however, traditionally follow the Federal Government in enacting State holidays.

Initially, I had great concern that an increase in long holiday weekends would increase the fearful toll of traffic deaths. During the course of the hearings before my committee, however, very interesting figures were produced to show that this is not likely to be the case.

The Judiciary Committee, of which I am a member, was given data on this point by the Department of Commerce. The Department's study conclusively showed:

On the basis of duration, the one-day, mid-week holidays were the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating (holiday death divided by non-holiday death rate) of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day weekends and 1.16 for 4-day holiday weekends.

Another study prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress compared the number of traffic fatalities over 1-day, 2-day, 3-day and 4-day holidays for five major holidays. Figures for the years 1957-66 were used. This report concluded:

On the Fourth of July, Christmas and New Year's holidays, more people died per day on a 1-day holiday than on a 3-day holiday. Labor Day is always a 3-day holiday but it is significant that the average number of deaths per day for that holiday is lower than the average for most of the other 1-day holidays.

It was also suggested that, as 3-day holidays become more frequent, our inclinations to travel on any particular holiday may be reduced. If this is so, that fact would reduce the number of Americans on the highways at any given time. I think this is quite likely to happen. The pressure to visit Aunt Sadie over Washington's Birthday, when the weather is not so nice, would be considerably reduced if you know there is another 3-day holiday coming along pretty soon. We will have to see. But it is on the basis of these studies that I feel this bill will save lives and reduce accidents.

The effective date of this measure is very wisely put off until January 1, 1971, however, to give the legislatures of the States sufficient time to adopt the Federal schedule.

The delay is also necessary in order to permit calendar manufacturers to adjust their schedules as well as other businesses and organizations.

The bill promises to reduce the heavy rate of absenteeism among workers which is currently an expensive characteristic of holiday periods. For many industries, it will eliminate costly shut-downs and start-ups caused by mid-week holidays.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have been associated with the progress of this legislation, as a cosponsor and as a member of the distinguished

Committee on the Judiciary. I recommend it to the House wholeheartedly.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I want to emphasize, before we close the debate on this legislation, that I hope the membership will resist and will not support any amendments to this legislation. The reason for my request and hope is that we have considered various other holidays. We have considered various alternative dates. We have taken a great deal of time considering this in committee.

This does seem to be the best we can come up with.

It is true that other legislation recommended a Monday holiday for the Fourth of July and for Thanksgiving Day, but those were rejected. Those changes did not seem to be popular. The legislation came out in this form.

I believe it would weaken the effect of the legislation if amendments eliminating one or more of the holidays were approved.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This is a great economy measure, as it was pictured here a little while ago. Why have you left out New Year's Day, on January 1, and Christmas on December 25, and Independence Day on the 4th of July? If this is the great economy measure, why not go all the way?

Mr. McCLODY. Let me say that Christmas Day, the date of the Lord's birth, was celebrated on different dates until, I believe, the year A.D. 300 to 400, at which time one of the Popes designated December 25; so now all Christian sects recognize December 25. But that was an arbitrary date set by the Pope.

I might say that not all sects have followed this, because the Armenian sect still celebrates the Lord's birthday on January 6.

There would be support for that, but it is a religious holiday. I believe that people want to keep it that way.

The 4th of July is an important date, because we recognize Independence Day as the Fourth of July. The committee did not want to support any changes there. I go along with the committee. I believe this is good legislation as it is.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman have some comment with respect to January 1?

The CHAIRMAN. The time yielded by the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH], the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. It will serve a useful public purpose and it will be in the best public interest.

I have been amused and entertained—and I do not say that in any derogation whatsoever of this debate—by the importance we give to names and dates.

If Gertrude Stein were alive and were here she would probably say, "A rose is a rose."

And Shakespeare did say to us, if I can claim a little bit of deviation from the exact quotation, that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

I repeat, I support this legislation.

This bill would establish that Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans Day would be observed on appropriate Mondays. The bill would also establish a national holiday, Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday in October.

I cosponsored H.R. 15951 because I believe that it will allow employees to use their leisure time efficiently. Those who will be most affected by this bill—both labor and management—have indicated their overwhelming support for this legislation.

Hearings were held on the Monday-holiday bill, and the witnesses who testified indicated their enthusiastic support for this legislation. Several privately conducted polls have been taken. The results of these polls, printed on page H3386 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 6, indicate strong support for a Monday-holiday bill.

Several arguments have been raised against this worthwhile legislation.

First, it is argued that this bill would increase the slaughter on our Nation's highways. But the facts are to the contrary. A report by the U.S. Department of Commerce relying on data supplied by State highway departments and the Bureau of Public Roads conclusively indicated that the 1-day, midweek holiday is the greatest nemesis for the Nation's motorists.

Taking the danger rating for a typical nonholiday as 1.00, the report indicated that the danger rating of a midweek holiday was 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for a 3-day holiday weekend and 1.16 for a 4-day holiday weekend.

Furthermore, it is just plain common-sense that people will not take long trips on every 3-day weekend. So if more 3-day holiday weekends are provided, the traditional family outings will be spread over several holidays, rather than being concentrated in one or two.

Second, it is argued that the observance of the new holiday on Columbus Day will cost the Federal Government some \$90 million. This is untrue.

The figure represents the productivity value of the typical workday for those covered by this legislation.

But Columbus Day is not a typical workday. At present, it is a day where absenteeism is high and productivity and efficiency are low. The Federal Government does not work in a vacuum. It works in conjunction with State and local governments and private industry. When the employees of State and local governments and of private industry are celebrating the Columbus Day holiday—as is true in 34 States—it becomes very difficult for the Federal Government to get its work done.

This bill simply recognizes a loss that has already occurred, it does not create a new one.

Third, it was argued in committee that this legislation should not take effect until a majority of the States have indicated their advance consent to the Mon-

day holiday proposal. However, that argument overlooks the fact that this legislation, as a matter of law, applies only to employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia. Of course, it is true that the cosponsors of this bill hope that the State legislatures will decide, in their wisdom, to follow this Federal legislation. That is one reason why the effective date of this bill is January 1, 1971, some 2½ years away.

We have every reason to believe, as the Governors of the States have indicated to the gentleman from Illinois, that the States do like the Monday holiday proposal. However, the bill yields ample time for a second look at the matter, if such indications were incorrect.

Moreover, this is good legislation. It would be psychologically improper to require that the States take the lead in this area.

Fourth, it is argued that Washington's Birthday should be changed to President's Day. It was the collective judgment of the Committee on the Judiciary that this would be unwise. Certainly, not all Presidents are held in the same high esteem as is the Father of our country. There are many who are not inclined to pay their respects to certain Presidents. Moreover, it is probable that the members of one political party would not relish honoring a President from the other political party while he was in office, no matter how outstanding history may later find his leadership.

Fifth, it is argued that we should not add Columbus Day to the list of Federal holidays. It is said that we should not disain Leif Ericson and St. Brendan and others who also lay claim to discovering America. But the purpose of recognizing Columbus Day is not to decide as a matter of law who discovered America, but rather to give expression to our well-settled and longstanding cultural tradition of celebrating Columbus Day.

I have tried to answer some of the arguments that are made against this legislation.

I support this legislation because I believe that it will enrich the spirit of our people. I urge the Members of the House to lend their support to this legislation.

(Mr. McCULLOCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEIGER].

(Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation. I want to pay tribute to both the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLODY] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON], for their leadership in bringing this bill to the House. It was my privilege to testify on behalf of similar legislation before the Committee on the Judiciary. I had hoped that certain other holidays would be brought into line with the uniform Monday holiday approach.

Nonetheless, I support this bill to provide uniform observance of certain na-

tional holidays on Monday and believe the Congress would do well to act favorably on it. The holidays to be established are: Washington's Birthday, to be observed on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day, to be observed on the last Monday in May; and Veteran's Day, to be observed on the fourth Monday in October. An additional purpose of the bill is to establish a national holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus—a holiday which would be observed on the second Monday in October.

There are, Mr. Chairman, some significant reasons why this bill is worthy of passage.

First. It would help to build real family life by giving our families greater opportunities to relax and vacation for longer periods of time throughout the year.

Second. It would, I believe, cut down traffic fatalities. The National Safety Council has said that the 1-day mid-week holiday, such as we will have this year on the Fourth of July, has the highest highway kill rate. Our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY], inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some very pertinent material on this matter to which I would call your attention.

Third. As the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce has pointed out:

It would help the economy by cutting down on absenteeism at work. Split-week holidays also drive-up production costs.

I have received a substantial number of letters from businessmen in the Sixth District of Wisconsin endorsing this principle, Mr. Chairman.

Fourth. In line with my first point, this plan would benefit the important recreation and tourist industry in a State like Wisconsin. Tourism is rapidly becoming one of our Nation's largest industries and its importance cannot be minimized when discussing this bill.

It seems to me that the 3-day holiday idea makes sound, reasonable sense in the years ahead as leisure time becomes more important. The week is not broken up, the working men and women of this country would benefit, and business and industry would not be disrupted.

I first became interested in the uniform Monday holiday concept as a member of the Wisconsin Legislature. A good friend and constituent, Erbin Harenburg, of Oshkosh, called my attention to this matter and has been a consistent supporter of the idea.

In addition, the proposal has substantial nationwide support.

The Oshkosh Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce in the Sixth District found that 75 percent of those responding to its membership questionnaire in March of last year favored the uniform Monday holiday plan.

The Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce surveyed 259 Wisconsin communities and found that 76.7 percent of the people who responded were in favor of this plan.

A number of newspapers and radio stations in the Sixth District and Wisconsin have indicated their support for legislation of this kind. They include the Hartford Times-Press, radio station

WHBL in Sheboygan, and both WTMJ-TV and WITI-TV of Milwaukee. In addition, many citizens of the Sixth District have written urging adoption of this bill. The Sheboygan Chamber of Commerce has wired me today stating:

We respectfully urge your support for passage of this measure.

Radio station WHBL of Sheboygan summed up very nicely the reasons for this legislation in its editorial of March 27, 1967, when it said:

We believe there are several good reasons for this change. First, the three-day weekend would make more time available for family vacation trips and outings which cannot be done so easily when the holiday is observed on a single day in the middle of the week. This, we think, we would make holidays more meaningful.

Second, it would reduce the absenteeism and disruption on adjoining days which business and manufacturing plants report always occurs when holidays fall in the middle of the week.

Some (opponents) also assert that changing the dates of national holidays would be improper because of the historical precedent. But history shows that most holidays are not observed on the day of the event which they honor, such as the Fourth of July. The Declaration of Independence was actually signed on July 2.

This bill, of course, does not affect the July Fourth holiday.

I believe the case is clear in favor of making these changes. I trust my colleagues will act favorably on this legislation today.

(Mr. DULSKI (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD).

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951, a bill to set observance of certain national holidays on Mondays.

I particularly support the proposed designation of Columbus Day as a national holiday. Under this bill, Columbus Day would be observed as a national holiday on the second Monday of each October.

This is long overdue national recognition for Christopher Columbus, although he already is honored officially each year in 34 of the 50 States. I have sponsored legislation for a national holiday repeatedly since I came to Congress.

In this Congress, I introduced H.R. 512 to designate October 12, Columbus Day, as a legal public holiday. Hearings were held last October 4 and 5 by House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 4.

There were 51 individuals or groups who offered testimony, including 35 Members of Congress, strongly supporting establishment of Columbia Day as a national holiday.

My indicated preference and that of most all sponsors in the past has been to designate October 12 for the holiday.

But I am not wedded to that particular date, and I am assured by many of those who have supported my bill that they likewise are not insisting on the October 12 date. What we seek to accomplish is recognition for Columbus with a national holiday.

Thus, I am supporting wholeheartedly the proposal in this bill to designate the

second Monday in October as Columbus Day.

There is much to be said for changing as many holidays as possible to Mondays. I recognize that there are some people who have different views and I respect their beliefs.

However, in these days of shorter work weeks and a greater mobility by our population, it seems to me that there would be less disruption to commerce, to education, to family life, if more holidays were added to weekends.

Mr. Chairman, I support, without amendment, the pending bill, H.R. 15951, as reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chairman, the National Columbus Day Committee is headed by Mariano A. Lucca, a resident of my home city of Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONER].

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, since we know so much about how these holidays began and the part played by the different races of people, I believe we ought to afford the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI] an ample opportunity, since time did not allow him to do so, to explain to the House how the Indians knew the people they faced were white people, when the first settlers got here.

You know, I sit here and listen to this discussion and I am reminded of a story that perhaps many of you have heard from time to time, which involves a conversation on one occasion between an architect, a doctor, and a politician. They sat discussing among themselves which of their professions was first and which of their professions was the oldest. The architect said he was sure his profession was older than any of the others because somebody had to bring order out of chaos and nobody but an architect could do that. The doctor attempted to justify his belief that his profession was the oldest by saying that in the beginning it took the rib from one to help make another. Nobody but a doctor could have done that. The politician responded to the question, "Well, who do you think created the chaos that made it necessary to bring some of the order to this world you talk about?"

It is no wonder that this country is in the shape it is when this Congress in these critical days spends the time that they spend arguing about such trivial matters as changing the dates of holidays. There are better things that this Congress could do. Some people attempt to justify the need for establishing Monday as a uniform holiday as being one which will reduce the cost of these holidays to the Government. Well, if it will reduce the cost of the holidays to the Government, why do we not go all the way and make every holiday fall on Monday, if this is a logical, legitimate, and factual argument? It is not. That is the answer. It will not reduce the cost of the holidays to the Government.

But I will tell you what it will do. By adding a Monday holiday like Columbus Day, it will cause the Federal Government to declare an additional Federal holiday when it will pay time and a half

or double time for an additional holiday. Now, if you can tell me how that reduces the cost, you are good with arithmetic and figures, but you cannot prove the point. You can say it until hell freezes over, but it does not make it so.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I will be glad to.

Mr. McCLODY. I thank the gentleman for yielding, because the testimony before the committee was that the most disruptive effect on the civil service was a Tuesday or a Thursday holiday, because of the absenteeism and because of the inefficiency which occurred when people were not there and when they take a 4-day weekend holiday because of the holiday not falling on Monday or Friday. It is to overcome that as well as to provide this opportunity for people to be together with their families on the holiday 3-day weekend that we favor this legislation.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Will the gentleman answer me this question: Are the same people who furnished him that information the same people who have been preparing estimates of the financial status of the Government for these many years? Would it not be just about as accurate to say that they are wrong here as they have been in so many of the other instances?

Mr. McCLODY. If the gentleman will yield further, I will answer his question in this way: Private industry, it seems to me, recognizes what the problem is when you have Monday and Friday holidays. The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York estimates that 40 percent of New York's business will close down on the Friday after Memorial Day and on the Friday after the Fourth of July this year because those days both fall on Thursday this year. They figure these as complete losses. It is that sort of a situation that private industry is trying to overcome and that sort of a situation which we in the Federal Government also want to overcome.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I will be happy to yield to my friend from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. If this bill is such an important bill, I wonder how this great Nation has not taken this action before. Nobody in this Nation today seems to be giving enough time and thought to work. The result is that we are in the worst financial crisis that we have ever been in and we have spent beyond our income. We continue to tear down the traditions of the American people and make light of the holidays that should be held sacred by every loyal American. I think it is one of the most ridiculous bills that has ever been brought before the Congress of the United States, and I hope it is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Will the gentleman yield me some additional time?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I shall be happy to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. I think it may be well for the RECORD, although I know the gentleman from Louisiana is familiar with it, to read a sentence or two from a letter addressed the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER from Mr. John D. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The letter is dated May 16, 1967. Bear in mind that this letter was addressed to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He said that the cost of an additional holiday would differ under various circumstances and that there are different considerations to be taken into account. He points out the question about overtime for certain employees, a question which has already been pointed out by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WAGGONNER]. His observation is that it would run roughly \$4 million or \$5 million and that the man-days lost each year would be extremely heavy and that the question of premium pay would become involved in the situation which would run the total to around \$90 million. This was before the latest pay raise for Federal employees.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman I ask what was the purpose of establishing any holiday to commemorate any individual or any occasion? It was to make meaningful that event or something about that individual. To record it for history. Holidays and commemorative events were not created for the purpose of trade or commerce. They should not be so used.

And, Mr. Chairman, if we through this legislation here today take any of these specific holidays from their long accepted observance as they have been so recognized, then we will have abandoned the principle for which the holiday was established in the first place and you have made it a tool of trade and commerce. This was never intended to be.

You have further commercialized and made further meaningless something that has the respect of the people of this country. You have helped to destroy history for future generations.

Now, you talk about the chamber of commerce supporting this proposal. This means, because no other has been mentioned, the Chamber of Commerce in New York. But there are other chambers of commerce which do not support it. You have forgotten that the American Legion opposed it; you have forgotten that many of the churches oppose it, because you talk about what it is going to do by having a long holiday. The churches are not for having these long holidays because some of the preachers of the Nation know that it is going to take some of the people from the churches on Sunday, and this is the truth.

Mr. Chairman, this will open the door and it is just the foot of the Federal Government intruding into an area into which we should not intrude. What you are doing is making it a tool for the Congress to assume unto itself the responsibility of establishing by whim for example a uniform Sabbath under the guise of aiding and abetting commerce.

I call upon those who support this legislation to convince me that we ought to pass it. If you cannot do so, then you have forfeited your right to support this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Your own State of Louisiana recognizes Columbus Day as a holiday.

Mr. WAGGONNER. That is right.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Is that wrong in the State of Louisiana?

Mr. WAGGONNER. Not if they want to do it.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Well, what is wrong then if we want to do it?

Mr. WAGGONNER. But they do not do it on Monday and you are telling the State of Louisiana what to do from now on. We have already gotten in enough trouble doing what you say we ought to do.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I am sure that the State of Louisiana would not lose anything if you did put Louisiana on a uniform Monday holiday system.

Mr. WAGGONNER. But, would they gain anything?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes, they certainly would.

Mr. WAGGONNER. What?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. First of all, they would gain because, as has been pointed out here, if the holiday fell in the middle of the week you have absenteeism workers and you lose certain economic benefits.

In addition, under a Monday holiday program if the gentleman wanted to come out to my State he would have 3 days in which to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. McCLODY, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I know that the gentleman would not deny to any of the State legislatures the right to enact Monday holiday legislation if they so chose, and I might point out to the gentleman from Louisiana that the State of Massachusetts has already enacted Monday holiday legislation. The State of New York is considering it. A bill has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

There are nine or 10 other States that have legislation pending.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the great value we have in having Federal legislation is that it would set a pattern for the States to follow.

Let me say further that the committee sent communications to Governors of the various States, and of those who replied 15 of them indicated their support for the legislation, and only four of them indicated opposition to the legislation.

Mr. WAGGONNER. In other words, the committee had less than one-third of the Governors of the States supporting the legislation, 15 out of 50? That is not very much of a percentage, that is a rather weak percentage, it seems to me.

Also, the gentleman spoke of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has tried to lead us in some other things. They have a young man who, I believe, originally came supposedly from Massachusetts who now wants to be President of the United States. Does the gentleman mean to follow him because he is from Massachusetts?

The gentleman is not responding. He is a member of the other party, it would be easy for him to reply.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. Chairman, I did not hear the question asked by the gentleman.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I said that the gentleman made reference and much to do about the fact that Massachusetts—one State, only one, out of 50—had taken some official action in this direction. So now 49 other States are to be herded in line.

But the point I want to make: There is a young man who is supposed to be leading us who originated in Massachusetts. Does the gentleman want to follow him, too?

Mr. McCLORY. I do not know to whom the gentleman is referring. I come from Illinois, and I can answer only for our great patriots in Illinois.

Mr. WAGGONNER. He has had a haircut lately, if that will be of help.

Mr. McCLORY. There were more Governors who have indicated that it is up to Congress, for they did not want to interfere with our prerogatives. But 15 of those Governors did indicate that they were in favor of it; only four of them indicated opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER].

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this legislation, and have introduced companion legislation and publicly indicated my approval of the pending bill. Change will always be disturbing to some who revere tradition, yet all of us realize that this bill does not in any way affect tradition and in fact it enables the people of this Nation to honor and observe these holidays in a more appropriate fashion.

How many times have we asked "Why do holidays have to come in the middle of the week, when we have to rush within a short period to observe them in a frantic fashion?" Many people have raised the question why it is not possible to schedule the observance of holidays when they are the least disruptive of the average person's work schedule and the regular business which the Nation must carry

on. To interrupt a regular work schedule during a week, at odd times, is not conducive to a meaningful tribute to the day or person we honor. It also disturbs the momentum of a week's work.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps it may seem strange for a bachelor to extol the virtues of family life, yet I honestly feel that this is a family bill which will help weld the families of our Nation closer together. The uniform observance of these holidays on Mondays will enable families to be together, to travel together, and for members of the family from faraway spots to return home to their loved ones.

I believe that this is sound legislation which will meet with the approval of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of our Nation. It will enance the pride and patriotic feeling which all of us demonstrate in honoring these observances.

I certainly hope that the bill will pass without amendment.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, we in the House will act today on a bill calling for changes in the dates of three national holidays to make them fall on Mondays and for the establishment of a new national holiday honoring Christopher Columbus.

I want to express my support for this bill—H.R. 15951—and to urge its prompt enactment into law.

The bill would change the date of Memorial Day from May 30 to the last Monday in May, of Washington's Birthday from February 22 to the third Monday in February, of Veterans Day from November 11 to the fourth Monday in October. These changes are identical to the ones proposed in H.R. 12771—a bill I introduced on September 11 of last year. The benefits of such changes, Mr. Chairman, are legion. Aimed at creating three new extended weekends, the bill we are considering today would give this country's millions of working men and women more time to spend with their families. It would grant them greater opportunities to travel, to pursue hobbies, to take part in cultural and educational activities. The bill, moreover, would clear away a significant barrier now standing in the way of industrial and commercial efficiency—midweek holidays that snarl production schedules. H.R. 15951 has earned support from a wide range of organizations throughout the United States. Groups advocating the bill range from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, to the National Association of Travel Organizations, to the Government Employees Council of the AFL-CIO. Public opinion polls, furthermore, indicate that an overwhelming 93 percent of the people are squarely behind this legislation.

The dates on which the three holidays are now celebrated are not of great historical significance. The dates, in fact, are highly disputable. The precise date of Washington's birth is a matter of conjecture. Memorial Day has been celebrated on several diverse dates in the past, and, since this holiday now commemorates the dead of all our wars, there is no valid reason for retaining the May 30 date established a century ago as a Decoration Day honoring the Civil War dead. Similarly there is no valid historical reason for retaining the November

11 date for Veterans Day. Originally known as Armistice Day, its date determined by the cease-fire that brought World War I to a close, the holiday now honors all this country's veterans instead of just the veterans who fought in World War I.

I am particularly delighted, Mr. Chairman, that H.R. 15951 calls for a national holiday honoring Christopher Columbus. A national Columbus Day, as the gentleman from New Jersey, Congressman RODINO, has pointed out, would constitute "an annual reaffirmation by the American people of their faith in the future, a declaration of willingness to face with confidence the imponderables of unknown futures." Columbus, the 15th century mariner who risked his life searching out new worlds for his homeland, stands as an exemplar of the kind of courage and faith the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] has cited. The holiday, moreover, would serve as a reminder to our citizens that the United States is a "nation of immigrants"—a phrase used often by our late President John F. Kennedy. In opening up the New World to exploration and colonization, Columbus inaugurated a tradition of immigration to the Americas that has continued to the present time.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I urge swift passage of H.R. 15951.

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951, as amended, which provides for the uniform annual observance on a Monday for the national holidays of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Columbus Day, and Veterans Day. With the passage of this legislation, five of our nine national holidays including Labor Day will be observed on a Monday thus giving greater opportunities for families to get together and for commercial and industrial business to operate more efficiently.

I am particularly pleased that the Judiciary Committee has recommended that Columbus Day be established as a national holiday. My congratulations go out to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] for his perseverance and diligence over the last 20 years in seeking to have Christopher Columbus so honored.

All of us are immigrants and we derive our strength as a nation from all nationalities. Surely, the opening of the New World was one of the greatest milestones in the history of mankind. By honoring Columbus, we recognize the many contributions made by those of Italian ancestry who followed Columbus to America. Columbus Day as a national holiday will give all Americans an opportunity to pause and remember the great achievements accomplished by men such as Columbus and a chance to reflect on the courage and spirit of the discoverer of the New World.

As a Knight of Columbus and as a citizen of Rhode Island, one of the 38 States that officially honors Columbus with a State holiday, I feel that we can do no less to remember this brave adventurer than by the establishment of a national holiday in his honor.

The Monday holiday bill will encourage greater participation by more citizens

in civic cultural or educational endeavors. It will also improve commercial and industrial production by minimizing disruption of production schedules by midweek holidays. Employee absenteeism should also be reduced as a result of this legislation because the temptation to stretch a midweek holiday into a long weekend will be eliminated in at least four instances.

My mail has been overwhelmingly in favor of this change and I believe this to be the case with most of my colleagues. I am convinced that the people want a change and I believe we have a responsibility to them to heed this reasonable request. Mr. Speaker, I urge speedy passage and enactment of this legislation.

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the passage of H.R. 15951.

This bill does exactly what many ordinary citizens across the land have been suggesting for years: To set the observance of three national holidays on Monday. These holidays are Washington's Birthday, which would be observed on the third Monday in February, Memorial Day which would be observed on the last Monday in May, and Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October. In addition, the bill provides for a long overdue additional holiday, Columbus Day, to be observed on the second Monday in October.

There is a double thrust to this bill, for it makes holidays into 3-day weekends and also promotes Columbus Day to the position of a nationally recognized holiday. I support both these objectives.

The observance of holidays on Mondays is more convenient. It seems to me that the important thing is the observance, not the date. To me, the best holiday is the one that is observed and enjoyed by the most people. Midweek holidays prevent many people from joining their families and friends for celebrations. The popularity of 3-day holidays is evident, I think, in some of our own offices, where many of our staff people prefer to work the day of the holiday and take a Monday or a Friday instead.

I would like to mention one objection that I have heard voiced—that 3-day holidays are an occasion for more highway accidents, since they would encourage more traveling. According to all the statistics that I have been able to accumulate, just the opposite is true. With 3 days in which to travel, people do so at a more leisurely pace, knowing that they do not have to make the trip and return all in 1 day. Drivers are therefore more rested and more alert.

I consider the second part of the bill to be equally important as the first. Columbus Day has too long remained a helter-skelter holiday—here it is, there it is not. If we can have a national holiday to honor our independence, the ends of our wars, and our working men and women, surely we owe one to the remembrance of the man who discovered our land and took the news of it back to Europe, thus beginning our whole history.

The time is long overdue to honor this brave and farseeing Italian navigator, and I applaud this move to give him the official recognition he deserves. For both

of these good reasons, I endorse H.R. 15951.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Chairman, I enthusiastically support the bill that would change the observance of four Federal holidays to Mondays: Washington's Birthday; Memorial Day; Columbus Day; and Veterans Day.

I support the measure for several reasons, because it would: Enable families to spend more extended time together; eliminate interruptions in the school curriculum; prevent expensive midweek factory shutdowns; furnish additional revenue for the resort industry—one of the most important in New Jersey.

Although traditionalists may object to the proposed changes, hearings conducted by the House Judiciary Committee showed that the idea is "a popular one." Support at the hearings was "broad and varied."

For instance, among those supporting the bill were: the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; the National Association of Manufacturers; the National Retail Federation; the American Federation of Government Employees; the Government Employees Council, of the AFL-CIO; and the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Hearings also noted that public opinion polls showed that most Americans support Monday celebrations for the four holidays.

The bill, of course, covers only Federal employees. However, there is strong hope that all 50 States will eventually pass similar legislation. Massachusetts has already passed such a law and eight other States may do so in the near future.

One of the outstanding daily newspapers in the congressional district I represent—the Evening News of Perth Amboy, N.J.—recently published an editorial supporting the bill we will vote on today.

It is called, "Holiday Bill Has Merit," and the contents of the editorial follow:

HOLIDAY BILL HAS MERIT

The effort continues in Congress to have more holidays fall on Monday.

Among those supporting a bill to provide for the holiday changes is Rep. Edward J. Patten, D-Middlesex. The bill he favors calls for observing Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans' Day and Columbus Day on Mondays.

If enacted it would benefit both workers and businessmen. Businessmen would be able to set up more efficient work and production schedules. Travel agencies also favor the bill for obvious reasons.

The plan would enable families to spend more time together, eliminate interruptions in school calendars, reduce the number of mid-week plant shutdowns and give the state's resort industry an opportunity to attract more patrons—and more revenue.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Retail Federation, the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees of the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Department of Labor and Commerce want the bill passed.

There does not seem to be any valid reason why these four holidays cannot be observed on a Monday.

Washington's Birthday would be on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day on the last Monday in May and Veterans' Day on the fourth Monday in October.

Columbus Day as a national holiday is proposed for the second Monday in October. Many states observe Oct. 12 as Columbus Day.

Although Lincoln's Birthday and Independence Day are not mentioned in the pending bill, there is no valid reason why both holidays also could not be observed on a Monday.

The bill on Congress has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

Although the bill would apply only to federal employees, the expectation is that eventually all 50 states would pass a similar measure.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Chairman, a number of Members hold to the historic argument that America was first discovered by Leif Ericson. Others support the historic view that Irish monks were the first to reach the shores of the New World.

However, I direct to your special attention the fact that there is a very strong historic argument that Jan z Kolna, a Polish sea captain, reached the New World in 1476.

The following historic account is from "Polska w kulturze powszechnej: dzieło zbiorowe, pod red.," published in 1918:

Jan z Kolna . . . heard the call of Christian II, the Danish King, and set sail to save the remains of the Danish settlements in Greenland, where the first brilliant period of Norse colonization came to a tragic end at the close of the fourteenth century. Jan z Kolna did not reach Greenland, but discovered, on the other side of the ocean, lands which Lelewel in his analysis interprets as Labrador, Baffin Land and the Hudson Straits. Jan z Kolna's voyage took place in the year 1476, thus preceding the voyages of the Cabotto Brothers and of Cortereal to the same region by twenty years.

This is in accordance with an account in the standard Polish encyclopedia of 1900:

A Pole, Jan z Kolna, serving in the Danish Navy, discovered in 1476, the Anjun (Anian) Straits and the coast of Labrador . . . ; (he) is considered therefore one of the predecessors of Columbus.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, the French Jesuit Charlevoix—circa 1750—referred to "Jean Scolve, a Pole" as having reached America in 1476.

Many Members have expressed to me the belief that Columbus Day should be designated "Discoverers of America Day." This will do historic justice to the Irish monks, Leif Ericson, and above all Jan z Kolna. In addition to providing a more practical designation honoring the various explorers who reached the Western Hemisphere, long overdue recognition of the achievement of this great Polish sea captain will put an end to the Polish jokes which have swept the country in recent years.

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951—the so-called Monday-holiday bill. Nearly a year ago I introduced a bill similar to the one presently under consideration which would have provided that Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Veterans' Day should be observed on Monday. The bill we now have before us has added Columbus Day as a national holiday while continuing the observance of Independence Day on the 4th of July—regardless of the day of the week upon which it falls. I accept this compromise and believe that the bill should pass.

The observance of these four holidays on Monday will provide added oppor-

tunities for families to plan and to carry out family-type activities; whether traveling to be with others in the family or visiting one of the various historic sites associated with each holiday or just enjoying three uninterrupted days of one's favorite leisure activity.

Substantial economic savings will also be realized by observing these holidays on Monday. These would manifest themselves in improved production schedules resulting from reduced midweek shut-down time and in greatly reduced personal absenteeism on the days immediately proceeding or following a holiday. Experience has shown that when a holiday comes in the middle of the week, absenteeism rises sharply.

Mr. Chairman, the support for this legislation is widespread, bearing the support of business, business groups, labor, government, and most importantly the general public.

But this is not to say that there is no opposition to this bill. There is, and this opposition is sincere.

Those who oppose the observance of these holidays seem to fall into two general categories; those who fear for the loss of historic or patriotic or religious significance, and those who are concerned from the standpoint of safety that these long weekends will bring about additional highway deaths.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that these arguments are compelling. Memorial Day, of course, was originally observed as a day to honor those who gave their lives during the Civil War. However, that day is no longer set aside to honor the war dead from that war alone, but to honor those who have made the supreme sacrifice in all wars—and I believe that there will be no loss in significance if this day does not happen to fall on May 30. The same argument, I think, can be successfully applied to Veterans Day. Originally this was known as Armistice Day and its date determined by the cease-fire that was arranged between Germany and the Allies bringing World War I to a close. But it is no longer a day honoring the veterans of that war alone. Rather it is now a day to pay tribute to our veterans of all wars and its observance can be appropriately celebrated on a day other than 11 November without any loss of historical association.

As for the safety aspects of added 3-day weekends, my understanding is that midweek 1-day holidays have a higher incidence of accidents than 3-day weekends, which in turn has a higher incidence than a 4-day weekend. It seems to me that added time in which to travel will greatly reduce the numbers of those on the highways trying to rush too much into too little time and hence will bring about an actual reduction in the number of accidents involving holiday travelers.

H.R. 15951 is a good bill, with widespread support across the land, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, with the arrival of Columbus in the New World, the history of America as we know it begins. And with that arrival also begins the history of Italian contributions to the growth of the American colonies—first Spanish, later English—and to the subsequent American Republic.

The countless Italians who have contributed substantially to American history and progress are perhaps best epitomized in the person of Filippo Mazzei, who first penned the phrase, "All men are by nature created free and independent," later so eloquently paraphrased by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence. Filippo Mazzei was well acquainted with Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Patrick Henry, and other famous Revolutionary patriots. He came to Virginia at the invitation of Jefferson and Franklin in 1773, after having lived in England for 18 years. He continued, after the Revolution, to serve his adopted country in a variety of capacities—including those of foreign minister and purveyor of valuable art.

Italians helped to explore the Southwest long before the English ever settled the east coast. In 1539 Fra Marco da Nizza led Coronado's famous expedition beyond the Grand Canyon into what is now the State of Kansas.

Italians were also prominent among the early settlers of Colonial America:

A glass factory was being operated by Italians in Virginia before the Pilgrim Fathers had colonized Plymouth.

A group of Italians, who, on Christmas Day, 1656, had set sail from Holland, founded New Castle, Del., in 1657; these were Protestant Piedmontese who previously had suffered persecution throughout Europe. Other Italians subsequently settled in Staten Island, N.Y., North Carolina, and Georgia.

In 1679, an Italian, Enrico Tonti, built the *Griffon*, the first ship to sail the Great Lakes, and accompanied LaSalle on his exploration of the Mississippi.

Records indicate that a large number of persons of Italian blood died in the American War for Independence.

In 1779 an Italian friend of Filippo Mazzei was appointed as the first teacher of modern languages in America, at the College of William and Mary in Virginia.

And it is perhaps not widely known that the influence of Francesco Vigo, a prominent Italian fur trader in the West, assisted the victory of General George Rogers Clarke at Fort Vincennes in 1779, which preserved American sovereignty over the area which was to include the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Italians continued to serve the United States as it developed its national identity. It is estimated that over 200 Italian officers fought in the Civil War, and that nearly a million men and women of Italian extraction were members of the U.S. Armed Forces during each of the world wars.

The list of Italo-American names figuring prominently in the rise of contemporary America is as impressive as it is long. I mention, only by way of example, the names of men such as Louis Amateis, who sculpted the bronze doors of the west entrance of the Capitol; and Constantine Brumidi, who painted the walls in the Capitol corridors. The contributions of these men to the visible symbol of our national unity is indicative of Italy's place in the American spirit.

Let us consider the 20th century:

In politics, the name of Fiorello la Guardia is immortal.

In science, the name of Enrico Fermi is an enduring testament to the spirit of discovery that we admire in Columbus.

The American opera stage has been dominated by men and women of Italian origin: Enrico Caruso, Rosa Ponselle, Antonia Scotti, Renata Tebaldi, and Anna Moffo are representative.

The name of the master conductor—Arturo Toscanini—is synonymous with music itself.

It is altogether fitting that we pay tribute to a man who embodied the best qualities of Italy. For, in Columbus was incarnate the study determination which led Italy first to rule the world by force of arms, and then, later, by the power of her intellectual heritage. He is a symbol of his countrymen's finest qualities.

It is also true, however, that Columbus, though the special son of Italy, belongs to all Americans.

Columbus was an altogether exceptional man, one of the few human beings whose actions changed the course of world history. He was a man of restless energy, who dared to defy the convention of prevailing prejudice for the sake of conviction. He was the first American. And all Americans honor him.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to add my support to the bill now being considered, the Monday holiday bill.

This bill, H.R. 15951, is similar to the bill I cosponsored to establish uniform Monday holidays, and thereby create 3-day weekends. H.R. 15951 would move three of our present legal holidays to Monday—Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans' Day—thereby establishing 3-day weekends.

In addition, this bill will establish a new national holiday in honor of Columbus. It seems only fitting that we set aside one day to remember the courageous man who discovered America and introduced our continent to the Western World.

Several polls have been conducted which have indicated strong public feeling in favor of these changes to provide for 3-day holiday weekends. One such poll was conducted by *This Week* magazine. The results clearly showed that the public had a definite preference for 3-day weekends. In another poll, conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 85 percent of the membership indicated that they preferred the principle of the uniform Monday holiday and 90 percent indicated that they believed their employees would like the idea.

The uniform Monday holiday proposal has also been endorsed by many public and private groups in my own State of Florida. This includes an endorsement by the Governor and the entire State cabinet. In addition, the Monday holiday proposal has the enthusiastic support of the Miami-Dade County Chamber of Commerce and other local business organizations. It also has enjoyed widespread editorial support throughout Florida.

The only substantial objection to the uniform Monday holiday plan, that has come to my attention, has been on the grounds of the heavy traffic fatality toll

on holiday weekends. This objection, it seems to me, is satisfactorily answered by the statistics taken from a report of the National Association of Travel Organizations based on figures supplied by the National Safety Council. The report says:

One-day midweek holidays are the most potent producers of accidents, with an average danger rating of 1.83, as compared with 1.18 for 3-day holiday weekends and 1.16 for 4-day weekends.

The American public has repeatedly shown its interest in having additional 3-day holiday weekends. This bill would accomplish that goal without decreasing the number of workdays each year and with a probable increase in worker efficiency.

I urge that this proposal be adopted by the House of Representatives.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, as a result of the enactment of the legislation we have under consideration here on the floor of the House of Representatives this afternoon, the official recognition so long overdue Christopher Columbus will at last be provided by the designation of national holiday in his honor.

As every school child in America knows, though Columbus died believing he had merely found a new passage to the East Indies and never dreamed he had found a New World, the credit for the discovery of the American continents belongs to him. It was Columbus' courage and his deep faith that sustained him and drove him to continue to seek a way to prove his theory. After securing the financial backing of the King and Queen of Spain and after more than a month at sea, on October 12, 1492, his faith was vindicated and his theory proven as a member of his crew spotted land ahead. The land undoubtedly was one of the islands of the Bahamas and a new page in the history of mankind was written.

The poet, Santayana, very aptly observed:

Columbus found a world, and had no chart,
Save one that faith deciphered in the skies;
To trust the soul's invincible surmise
Was all his science and his only art.

Over the years I have worked closely with the grand lodge of the State of Illinois, Order of the Sons of Italy, and its Grand Trustee Miss Mary Misuraca of Rockford, Ill., in a continuing effort to secure the establishment of this holiday. We are thus delighted that at long last this dream has been realized.

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Chairman, for many years I have sponsored legislation to make Columbus Day a holiday. I am glad that the House is finally moving to make such legislation a reality.

The bills which I have introduced repeatedly in the past years would have established October 12 as a nationally recognized holiday in the same category as New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

There is every reason why the Federal Government of the United States should act in conformity with the overwhelming majority of the States of our country

in recognition of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The declaration of Columbus Day as a holiday will give recognition at once to one of the greatest events in history, the discovery of the New World; to one of the noblest characters in history, Christopher Columbus; and to the vast contributions made by the Latin element, and particularly the Italian, in the discovery, exploration, and total development of America.

The Italian Americans have made a tremendously rich contribution to the United States and it is high time that we take action to recognize their contribution, along with that of Columbus, in making Columbus Day a holiday. I am proud to have played a small part in this.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951 to provide uniform annual observances of four legal public holidays on Monday and to include Columbus Day by declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday.

H.R. 15951 as reported recommends that these four legal holidays be celebrated on a Monday: George Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Columbus Day, and Veterans Day. This bill, if enacted, would apply to observances of holidays by employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia. The States would then have until January 1, 1971, to enact similar legislation if they wished, since H.R. 15951 is designed to go into effect in 3 years.

On September 18, 1967, I introduced H.R. 12957 declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday. The introduction of a number of similar bills and resolutions in the 88th, 89th, and 90th Congress is indicative of the continued interest and support in declaring October 12 a national legal holiday. In the 88th Congress, 31 bills and resolutions were proposed; in the 89th Congress, 43; and in this Congress, the 90th, at least 37 such measures have been introduced.

Recent scholarly studies of North America's history now tell us that Columbus might not have been the first explorer to reach these shores. However, his voyage to the New World is deserving of commemoration by our Nation. To everyone regardless of descent, Christopher Columbus was the real discoverer of America and a significant contributor to world development, economy, and science.

As a young man, Columbus studied maps, charts, and books of travel. In his youth he traveled from Genoa to England. His convictions, often scorned by his contemporaries, were that the earth was spherical as well as circumnavigable. Columbus worked for 8 years to convince Ferdinand and Isabella, the King and the Queen of Spain, of the necessity for them to finance his voyage, to find a westward passage to Asia, a shorter route than was known at that time.

On October 12, 1492, Columbus landed in the New World, with three small ships and his company of 120 men. Thus, he opened the door to the Western World.

In the Western Hemisphere, 13 Latin American countries celebrate Columbus Day. In Canada the discovery of the New World is celebrated by practically every

province. In our own country, 34 of our 50 States, plus Puerto Rico, join in the observance of this day.

In order to pay tribute to the courage and the determination of Christopher Columbus, discoverer of the New World; to join our Western Hemisphere neighbors; to unify the individual holidays of 34 of our States with the Federal Government; and to unify our heritage with Spain and Italy, I respectfully urge favorable consideration of H.R. 15951 which includes declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15951, a bill which has great support among the people, industry, and labor. This legislation has been discussed for many years and there are many arguments in its favor.

The observance of the three national holidays, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day on Mondays will in no way detract from the meaning of the days. We will still revere the dates, but we will have uniform days for commemoration. Under present practice, when a holiday falls on a Sunday, it is celebrated on Monday, and when the holiday falls on a Saturday, it is celebrated on Friday. This bill will simply give us a uniform day for the commemoration of the event.

A preponderant number of the States now commemorate the birth of Christopher Columbus, and the Federal Government owes no less a debt of recognition to this great explorer and to those who have followed him to the shores of this hemisphere. The commemoration of his birthday on the second Monday in October will lead the way for the States to bring their commemoration into line with the Federal date of recognition and give uniformity to it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this is a good bill and urge my colleagues to give it their support.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to approve this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6103. Holidays

"(a) The following are legal public holidays:

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the Record and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I believe that at this hour of the day this is so important that it had better be read in full.

Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

"New Year's Day, January 1.

"Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

"Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

"Independence Day, July 4.

"Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

"Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

"Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

"Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

"Christmas Day, December 25."

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a).

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POFF

Mr. POFF. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POFF: On page 1, line 8, after the comma, strike out the remainder of line 8 and line 9 and insert "February 22".

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Poff] is recognized.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Chairman, the temper of this House can be a terrible tyrant. I want to say that I admire the gentlemen who took the well of this House and voiced a dissent. I admire those who will not be intimidated by the temper of this House.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered, I think is self-explanatory. It would simply reaffirm what has been a historical reality now for the life of this Nation, so that we will continue to observe Washington's birthday on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan has already eloquently addressed this subject and I will try not unnecessarily to repeat what he said, but in order that the matter might be in proper focus, let me explain that under this bill the birthday of the Father of our Country hereafter will be observed on the third Monday of February.

Now what that really means is never again will the birthday of the Father of our Country be observed on February 22 because the third Monday will always fall between the 15th of February and the 21st of February.

As the gentleman from Michigan pointed out, when the 12th day of February which we celebrate as Lincoln's birthday falls on a Friday, we will under this legislation hereafter observe a 4-day holiday weekend.

Parenthetically, at that point let me inquire how anyone can be so sure that the passage of this legislation will solve the problem of absenteeism? I suggest that it is reasonable, Mr. Chairman, that the same employees who would seize the occasion of a national holiday to absent

themselves from their work under the present system would be even more tempted to do so under the system that this legislation proposes.

As they approach a 3-day weekend, would not the temptation be greater to absent themselves on a Friday or on a Tuesday and make a 4-day weekend of it?

The day of February 22, I suggest, does hold a very special significance for the people in this country. Perhaps it is not so for those who are not sentimental about such things. It is said that it is not sacred; that it is not even certain; it is true that the calendar on the wall when George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Va., read February 11. But 20 years later the Gregorian calendar was substituted for the Julian calendar and that advanced the nominal date 11 days, making Washington's birthday not February 11, but February 22.

After his 21st birthday, George Washington celebrated February 22 as his birthday, and notwithstanding the unfortunate mistake of LeCompte de Rochambeau we have celebrated the 22nd of February as Washington's Birthday ever since.

Mr. Chairman, for the sake of some small fidelity to tradition, do you not think that the birthdate of the Father of our Country ought to be celebrated on the anniversary of his birth—that is, February 22?

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I do so not out of any disrespect for George Washington, and I do not think any of us are undertaking in this legislation to change George Washington's birthday. We could not possibly do that.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. The gentleman from Virginia has made the point that although George Washington was born on the 11th day of February, now his birthday is celebrated on the 22d because of a change from the Julian to the Gregorian Calendar. What the gentleman from Virginia did not point out—and I have this from the highest authority—is that to make a completely proper switch from the Julian to the Gregorian Calendar, you not only have to add 11 days, but every 100 years you have to add one more day; so that if we really wanted to go back to February 11th when George Washington was born, we would have to celebrate that day in 1968 on February 24 rather than the 22d. I think this shows the weakness of this kind of argument.

Incidentally, if the gentleman from Illinois will yield to me further, the gentleman from Virginia was also pointing out that we would have all kinds of absenteeism if we put this system into effect. I would like to point out that George Washington's birthday was celebrated on Thursday this year, just as Memorial Day will be celebrated on Thursday in a few days. That means that for those of us in privileged positions, such as Mem-

bers of this House, we can observe a holiday on Thursday and then we do not have to worry about coming back to work on Friday. We can take a real long weekend. But the little fellow who is working for wages has got to go back to work again on Friday. He cannot take his family away for a vacation. That is the kind of discrimination that this bill would eliminate. It would be the working girls' bill, and the little fellows' bill. And this Congress can become the working girl's friend by passing this bill.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I do feel that George Washington's birthday is important. But I want to point out that celebrating George Washington's birthday on Monday will provide many visit Mount Vernon, Washington's historic sites associated with George Washington. People in greater numbers would visit Yorktown, where the surrender of Cornwallis took place. There would be many who would take the opportunity to visit Williamsburg, where the House of Burgesses in which Washington served is located. They could go to Philadelphia, where Washington served as President of the Constitutional Convention. Of course, many more opportunities would exist to visit Mount Vernon, Washington's historic home. It seems to me that this bill would afford many enriching and cultural advantages which we could have through the proposed Monday holiday legislation.

We are not changing George Washington's birthday. We would make George Washington's birthday much more meaningful to many more people by having it observed on a Monday.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. POFF. I would like to have a brief opportunity to respond to the gentleman from New York, who made a valid mathematical point. It is true that in the course of a century another day must be taken into account. Yet between the time of Washington's birthday in 1732 only 20 years expired before the change to the Gregorian Calendar in 1752. Except to the extent the entire calendar is now 2 days slow, I suggest that February 22 is indeed the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am quite sure that my constituents would not forgive me if I failed to take the floor in support of the amendment of my colleague from Virginia [Mr. Poff]. George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, which is in my congressional district; he grew up in Fredericksburg, which is also in my district; he lived his adult life and is buried at Mount Vernon, also within my congressional district.

I submit that if we pass this bill without the amendment that Mr. Poff has offered, we are going to run into just as much of a hornet's nest as the one during President Roosevelt's regime when he changed the date of the observance of

Thanksgiving Day. I do not think the people of this country are concerned about what calendar was in effect during the lifetime of George Washington because there is nobody alive today that lived when the calendar was other than it is today.

People are accustomed to commemorating the birth of George Washington on the 22d of February. I think it should remain the 22d of February for that reason alone. This is the day when we happen to have George Washington's Farewell Address read in this Chamber. He is known not only as a Virginian but as the Father of his Country. I am fully confident and hope that the House will adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Poff].

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

I point out that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Poff] stated that we had no assurance that absenteeism would be any greater or any less if and when we adopt the four uniform Monday holidays.

I am usually not accused of reading statements of the National Association of Manufacturers, but, nevertheless, any Members who are interested can turn to page 123 of the hearings which were conducted on August 16 and 17, 1967. I will read one paragraph:

NAM endorses 3-day holiday week ends because a midweek holiday necessitates an additional production shutdown and start-up. Reduction of work and interruption represents an important step toward improved productivity in industry. Further, Monday holiday observance would lead to increased employee income and improve production efficiency by reducing employee absenteeism on days preceding and following midweek holidays.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that we reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, there are 434 Members in the House presently who normally anticipate that their Friday will be free, added to a Saturday and Sunday weekend. I think in a moment, when we have a vote on this proposition, the gentlemen will see that even though there is normally a Friday and Saturday provided for a weekend along with Sunday, some individuals perhaps have had a few extra hours by leaving on Thursday. I think this in itself proves the argument which the gentleman just made.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the full 5 minutes. I think there are probably quite a few Members of this House who are concerned about this one particular holiday. I know that with the gentleman's amendment I shall support this bill, and without it, I shall not.

But in our manipulation of the dates, I think it quite interesting that those who call themselves members of the Christian faith, and all of us who recognize the so-called Christian calendar have not chosen to dabble with the birthday of Christ on Christmas Day. We do

not even know that this was the right month, and we certainly know that the birthday of the founder of the Christian faith was not 1,968 years ago, but was 4 years before then. Yet, this date is accepted.

I think possibly next to the date of December 25, the accepted birthday of the founder of our country is to this Nation almost as sacred.

The idea of interjecting commercial matters into this, the idea of trying to cloud the issue by trying to cloud the calendar a little is foreign to what I believe the real birthday of the founder of our country should be.

If we do this, 10 years from now our schoolchildren will not know what February 22 means. They will not know or care when George Washington was born. They will know that in the middle of February they will have a 3-day weekend for some reason. This will come.

I strongly urge the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia be accepted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Poff].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Poff) there were—ayes 50, noes 49.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. Poff and Mr. ROGERS of Colorado.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 59, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

PREFERENTIAL MOTION OFFERED BY
MR. WAGGONNER

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WAGGONNER moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] who is the floor manager for this legislation, a question or two.

Is it true that when the Committee on the Judiciary considered this legislation that the committee voted by a vote of 15 to 2 to pass this legislation to the floor for action?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Is it true that the committee did?

Mr. WAGGONNER. Yes. Was the vote 15 to 2 in the committee to approve this legislation?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. No. As I remember it, it was about 25 or 30 to 4 or 5.

Mr. WAGGONNER. What does the gentleman mean, as he remembers it? Is there no record?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I do not have the committee records before me.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Was there a roll-call vote?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes, I think there was. However, I do not know whether it was a voice vote or whether it was tallied.

Mr. WAGGONNER. The gentleman says in one breath it was a rollcall vote and then in another he says he does not know whether it was a voice vote.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Let me say to the gentleman that when this bill was submitted to the House Committee on the Judiciary for consideration the appropriate procedures were followed necessary for its report from the committee. As to the exact number, and who voted for which and what, I do not know. I was present at the time it was reported, and it met all the requirements. The report was filed. It went to the Committee on Rules, and it is now before the House. So your question, whatever it may be, is immaterial to the issue now before us.

Mr. WAGGONNER. The gentleman is right in that it is a little bit late to ask the question, but I am told—

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Why did you ask it, then?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I have the time now.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I know, but why do you ask the question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Louisiana yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I do not yield further at this point, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I do not yield further at this time.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. A point of order. The gentleman said he wanted to ask me questions.

The CHAIRMAN. But the gentleman from Louisiana has refused to yield. The gentleman from Louisiana refuses to yield further.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I know it is late to raise this question, but a member of the Committee on the Judiciary has, since this debate began, and since the beginning of the 5-minute rule, told me that he was there and that there was not a quorum present and that the vote was 15 to 2 to pass this legislation to the floor. Now, with a cloud of doubt like that hanging over this legislation, when we think back and consider that we claim great support for it because 15 Governors out of 50 support it, I think this House needs to know beyond a doubt whether a quorum was present and whether or not this vote was 15 to 2.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I would be glad to yield if I can get an answer from the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I gave you one answer heretofore and I shall repeat it.

Mr. WAGGONNER. The gentleman did not have a rollcall vote. He said there was a rollcall vote and then in the next breath he said he did not know whether it was by voice vote or not.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I did tell the gentleman that a quorum was present, that it was regularly passed out of the committee and the report filed in the House without any objection having been made to it. We then went to the Committee on Rules and got a rule and

no objection was raised. Hence, the gentleman's question is irrelevant.

Mr. WAGGONER. No; the question is not irrelevant; but a point of order would be out of order and I know that the gentleman knows and understands the rules of the House better than that.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The Judiciary Committee reported it properly out of the committee. It now comes to the House under a rule and it is now before the House for consideration.

Mr. WAGGONER. Does the gentleman contend that my question is irrelevant and out of order?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes; I do.

Mr. WAGGONER. Upon what basis?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Upon the basis that if it were not proper when it was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary since no objection was filed within the proper period of time anything connected with the procedures that may have occurred heretofore is irrelevant. We are now considering the bill by a vote of the House of Representatives and any objection which the gentleman may have to it comes too late.

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. McCCLORY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion. It is a motion to strike the enacting clause which, of course, if the Members support it, would effectively defeat the bill. I think this bill deserves an opportunity to be voted upon in the manner in which it is presented to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, it is true that we have only affected holidays that are already holidays for Federal employees and employees in the District of Columbia. And, I want to emphasize again the fact that this legislation only affect those employees. It only affects employees in the civil service, it only affects employees in the District of Columbia. We do not undertake to affect non-Federal employees in Louisiana or any other State.

It is true that in some cases the States have followed the pattern of the Federal Government, but they do not always do that. But generally they do, as in the case of George Washington's Birthday.

Mr. Chairman, in regard to the question as to whether a quorum was present, I can assure the gentleman from Louisiana that it was a regularly called meeting; that there was a quorum present, and that it was overwhelmingly supported and reported out.

And, Mr. Chairman, I ask that this motion be defeated and that this bill be voted upon by the full membership of this House of Representatives. I hope it will be voted upon in the form in which it has been presented to the House.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois indicated you are changing no dates in Louisiana. When is Columbus Day commemorated now in Louisiana?

Mr. McCCLORY. This legislation does not affect Louisiana with regard to any day which is commemorated at the present time. It only affects holidays for

Federal civil service employees and employees of the District of Columbia. It does not establish any State holidays. The States designate their own holidays.

I have been trying to emphasize that this bill sets a pattern which may be followed in the States, although it does not establish a fixed pattern. There is a groundswell rising for Monday holiday legislation throughout the country. That in my opinion is why it is important that we provide direction and guidelines to establish a pattern for the States to follow for the benefit of the total population of the country.

Mr. WAGGONER. The gentleman from Illinois talked about establishing patterns in the various States as, for instance, my State of Louisiana. However, if the State of Louisiana does not wish to celebrate Columbus Day on the day that this legislation calls for, does this make it mandatory or does the State have the option to follow what they have been doing in the past?

Mr. McCCLORY. Yes, they do.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WAGGONER) there were—ayes 31, noes 76.

So the preferential motion was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROUDEBUSH

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROUDEBUSH: On page 2, line 4, strike out "Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October," and insert "Veterans Day, November 11".

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, I repeat that I know the hour is late, and I do not intend to take the 5 minutes.

I believe the purpose of this amendment is redundantly clear. It merely strikes the language of the bill and inserts "November 11," and allows Veterans Day to be reinstated to the traditional holiday on which it has been celebrated for many, many years.

Mr. Chairman, I have been relatively active in veterans' organizations over the past few years, as the Members of this body know, and I will tell the Members—and I believe it is a matter of record—that the American Legion, that great veterans' organization, absolutely and unalterably opposes the change in Veterans Day. I am aware that the legislative Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars when this matter was discussed, and likewise that committee was opposed to changing Veterans Day.

I would like to point out another thought, if I might, that so very many of our Federal employees are veterans, and to change the date and thereby affect the lives and traditions of some 20 million men and women who have served this Nation from celebrating the day which they have commemorated for many years in honor of the veterans of this Nation I believe is very, very wrong.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I commend the distinguished gentleman from Indiana for the position that he has taken, which is consistent with that of the executive committee of the American Legion. This is true not only of the national organizations, but the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCCLORY] will be interested to know that his own State Legion executive committee took that position also.

Mr. Chairman, all of us know of the very able work and the results of the work of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROUDEBUSH] in veterans' affairs. He has served as national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in which so many of us are members. I commend him. I hope that the House will follow his lead in preserving Veterans Day on November 11.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his comments.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in commending the gentleman from Indiana for offering this amendment.

As the gentleman has said, Veterans' Day has been observed for years but November 11 has a special meaning for the veterans of World War I.

Again, I commend the gentleman for his amendment.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALEY. I, too, want to commend the gentleman for offering this amendment to this bill.

I think those who have served in World War I, of which I am one, think of Veterans' Day or Armistice Day as the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. I think if this were submitted to the veterans of this Nation, 20 million of them would say—Do not change it.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I think the gentleman is so right and I thank him for his comments.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL. The observation was made a moment ago by some other Member that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROUDEBUSH] happens to be on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. That may be an error but we should not neglect to mention that our colleague from Indiana is a past national commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

I do not know about the rest of you, but over the Easter recess I received several protests from members of the VFW and other veterans saying "Please do not let Congress tamper with the date we observe Veterans' Day."

Mr. Chairman, I do not know who is in favor of this bill but I know many groups that are against it. This bill should be defeated.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to pay tribute to the gentleman from Indiana. He is a distinguished veteran and also a distinguished leader of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a past national commander.

I also want to point out that all of the sponsors of the uniform Monday holiday legislation themselves are veterans of one war or another.

I also would like to point out that on Veterans' Day we are not just honoring the veterans of World War I. We are honoring all veterans of all wars including the veterans of World War II and of the Korean war. The Korean war happened to have ended in July; and World War II, in August.

I would like also to point out now, if November 11, Armistice Day, happens to fall on a Sunday, then we celebrate it on Monday, November 12.

I do not think we do any disrespect if that happens. We are not changing Armistice Day; we cannot do that. Armistice Day at the time when World War I ended will always be November 11. We cannot change that. Under this bill we are going to honor veterans on Monday, the fourth Monday in October.

Let me just add this: I have talked to some servicemen; many are still in the service today. Men who can enjoy the opportunity of a 3-day veterans' holiday on Monday appreciate this. Their families appreciate this. If we want to do something for the men in the service, we will provide this uniform Monday holiday legislation for their benefit and the benefit of their families. That is the logical thing and it seems to me to be much more important as a service by our country to the men who are in the service of our country.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. I would just like to observe if I might that the gentleman refers to the observance of holidays and so forth and how the families would enjoy this extra day of no work.

To me Veterans' Day means honoring those who have borne the brunt of battle for this Nation. That has been observed on November 11 and I hope this amendment is adopted.

Mr. McCLODY. Let me say this, when this day or the Fourth of July or any other day is observed on a Monday, the opportunities for appropriate observances are much greater because of the preparations that can be made on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the day of observance. Hence, the observance is much more spectacular, much more appropriate and much more impressive than it could be if it happened to fall on some day in the middle of the week.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROUDEBUSH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROUDEBUSH) there were—ayes 53, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GROSS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 2, after line 7, insert the following:

"Every Friday when the Congress is in session shall be observed as a holiday by the House of Representatives."

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The amendment is not germane to the legislation we are now considering.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GROSS. No; except I would like to know why.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order of the gentleman from Colorado. The bill before the Committee deals with national holidays, and the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa deals with holidays of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and is, therefore, in no way, in the opinion of the Chair, germane to the issue before us, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offered the amendment simply to make official the unofficial holidays in which the House indulges itself almost every Friday when Congress is in session.

It is designed to lend respectability to the "T and T Club"—the out-on-Thursdays, back-on-Tuesday operation. It is also designed to make it uniform—a word we have heard so much in connection with this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I have no intention of voting for this bill, and if I thought the amendment had the slightest chance of being adopted I would not have offered it.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WHITENER

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITENER: On page 1, line 10, strike out "Memorial Day, the last Monday in May."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is self-explanatory. It would eliminate as a Monday holiday Memorial Day, and would say, in effect, that hereafter Memorial Day will be observed on May 30, just as it has been since May 30, 1868. There is nothing else to the amendment. I merely point out that Memorial Day was established by General Logan, a general of the Northern Army, as a result of the example set by the fine ladies of Ohio, who had for some 2 years adopted a practice on May 30 of taking flowers to the graves of those who had fallen in battle on both sides in the War Between the States.

Mr. Chairman, my good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON], and my equally good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLODY], say we should take Memorial Day and make it a day of frivolity rather than a day of mourning. They say this, along with those witnesses who testified and who filed statements, about this day of mourning, which resulted from the American spirit of good women in Ohio, who had been on the side of the war on which my forebears did not happen to be. They felt men who had fallen were entitled to have tribute paid to them once a year.

My friends who propose that we do away with Memorial Day on May 30 say that, because the travel people said it would increase travel, we should do away with the significance of this day.

They further say that, because it would meet the convenience of certain segments of our American industry, we should do away with this meaningful observance on May 30. They say we should not be concerned about tradition. They say that we should not be concerned about these emotional feelings which have made this country so great.

But let us not peg everything to the dollar. Let us not peg everything to pleasure. Let us not put more people on the highways on long weekends to destroy themselves and their neighbors.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITENER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman mentioned my name.

Mr. WHITENER. I yielded to the gentleman.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

The gentleman said Memorial Day was first celebrated on the 30th of May I would like to point out to the gentleman a fact.

Mr. WHITENER. It was called Decoration Day.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the gentleman that last year, in the gentleman's own committee, that committee reported a bill favorably and the bill was enacted inot law, legislation which I introduced, declaring that Waterloo, N.Y., in my district, was the birthplace of Memorial Day. I would like to advise the gentleman that the first celebrated date of Memorial Day was on May 25 in Waterloo, N.Y., in 1866, and the gentleman supported that legislation.

Mr. WHITENER. Happy days are here again.

Mr. GROSS. There ought to be some end to this tinkering and gimmickry. This bill is designed to provide that Memorial Day be made a shoppers' day, a bargain basement day. That is what is being attempted here.

Mr. WHITENER. And a "See America Day" is the main burden of the testimony.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Let me say that until Memorial Day was designated by General Logan on

May 30, Memorial Day was celebrated on May 25, on April 26, and on June 9. It is now celebrated in most of the Southern States in June. It is one of the national legal holidays.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that if the amendment is adopted, we will have no Memorial Day at all.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard stated repeatedly this evening in the course of this debate that there is overwhelming support for this legislation throughout the country. We heard the same statement made when we held hearings on this bill before our Rules Committee.

In questioning the witnesses, to prove that statement, we had only a very, very general platitudinous reply.

Let me give some information from a Harris poll which was published in the Washington Post on January 1 of this year.

64% Do Not Want Monday holidays.

I quote from the article:

Although Americans this holiday season are enjoying long weekends because both Christmas and New Year fell on a Monday, a law requiring most national holiday to be celebrated on Mondays would meet with public disfavor.

The argument made in behalf of the proposal is that people would consistently be able to enjoy longer and more enjoyable holidays if the Monday rule were enacted.

However, the Harris Survey results clearly show that observance of Memorial Day, Veteran's Day, Washington's Birthday, Independence Day and Thanksgiving—as well as Christmas and New Year—all have special meaning in their own right and are not looked upon as merely "another day off."

Let me give the results:

Opposed, 64 percent; in favor, 31 percent; 5 percent not sure.

In the East: 55 percent opposed, 41 percent in favor, and 4 percent not sure.

In the Midwest: 63 percent opposed, 30 percent in favor, and 7 percent not sure.

In the South: 77 percent opposed, 18 percent in favor, and 5 percent not sure.

In the West: 64 percent opposed, 32 percent in favor, and 4 percent not sure.

Among the men those opposed were 56 percent, 38 percent were in favor, and 6 percent not sure.

And mark this, for the women. Do not overlook the power of the women in this country. Among the women surveyed, 72 percent opposed this legislation, with only 23 percent in favor, and 5 percent not sure.

Now let me give some other figures specifically on the days included in this legislation before us.

As to changing Memorial Day to a Monday holiday, 59 percent were opposed, 38 percent in favor, and 3 percent were not sure.

As to Washington's Birthday, 60 percent were opposed, 35 percent were in favor, and 5 percent not sure.

As to Independence Day, 64 percent were opposed, 33 percent were in favor, and 3 percent not sure.

Mr. Chairman, I am currently receiving replies to my annual questionnaire. I asked a question with regard to these Monday holidays. The information has not been completely compiled as yet, but the results we have tabulated up to this afternoon are running over 3 to 1 in opposition to a change to Monday holidays.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the people of the United States are opposed to this legislation, and I hope it will be defeated here this evening.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and move to strike the requisite number of words.

I would hope that the Members would use a little bit of judgment on the matter of changing the date of Memorial Day.

The previous speaker pointed out the strong opposition in his district to touching the date customarily and traditionally held to be May 30.

During the recent recess I had the experience of speaking to many people in my district, and they were quite upset about these proposed changes, and particularly about Memorial Day.

I realize there are those in this country, who are interested in the almighty dollar. But I believe we should put ahead of this type of thinking a reflection of the spirit of the day. Let us forget about the money changers. Let us think of this day as the day it really is, a sacred day when those people of the South and of the North joined hands together to decorate the graves of fallen heroes on both sides.

If you tinker with Memorial Day, you tinker with one of the most sacred days in our Nation's history.

Mr. Chairman, I say to you I am supporting the bill to make Columbus Day a national holiday, but I do not think you should clutter up that bill with a provision that will change Memorial Day from what has been our custom and tradition down through the years. I can tell you in my district all of the veterans organizations, have contacted me and asked me to oppose this bill. Every responsible person that knows about this proposed change does.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. The gentleman says he feels strongly about Memorial Day. Is he aware of the fact that if the pending amendment is carried, Memorial Day will be eliminated? So if the gentleman from Massachusetts wants to retain Memorial Day as a national holiday, the pending amendment should be defeated.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. That is not my understanding. It is my understanding of the gentleman's amendment that May 30 will continue to be a national holiday. However, if the gentleman from New York is correct then the amendment should be changed.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. Of course, the gentleman from Massachusetts is correct.

The present law says "the following are legal public holidays," and among those it says "May 30, Memorial Day." My amendment is to strike from the bill now before us the words "Memorial Day, the last Monday in May." If we do that, we will leave the present law which says, "The following are legal public holidays." They do not indicate striking the "The following are legal public holidays," and May 30 Memorial Day would still be in.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. If the gentleman from North Carolina reads the legislation carefully, he will see that this legislation strikes out and replaces that part of the United States Code which deals with national holidays. Therefore, if the gentleman's amendment carries, we would have no Memorial Day in the United States included.

Mr. WHITENER. If the gentleman will yield to me further, my reply to that is that if the gentleman from New York is correct in his statement, that then consideration of this bill is subject to a point of order, because the Ramseyer Rule has not been complied with. The report shows that those sections of existing law that are to be stricken are those which come after the words "Subsection (a) The following are legal public holidays." If the gentleman is saying that the Ramseyer Rule has not been complied with, I would like to hear from the gentleman from Colorado so that we might make a point of order.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. First of all, may I say that the objection, if any, to be made, which has not been made, would come too late. Secondly, the gentleman from North Carolina and any other Member would be interested to know that so far as the Ramseyer Rule is concerned, on pages 4 and 5 we outline the amendment to section 6103, "Holidays," wherein we show those that are going to be destroyed or taken away from the present set-up and substitute in place thereof "Memorial Day, the last Monday in May."

Now, if you want to strike out "the last Monday in May," the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, then you have taken it out of this bill completely and out of the law, because we have set forth the same in the Ramseyer Rule, and hence the amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman for yielding. It is quite apparent that there is a great deal of confusion here as far as the committee is concerned as to just what this amendment does.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I will be happy to yield.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I have the time.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I have yielded to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I choose to continue to yield to him at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes, and he yields to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. This shows how ridiculous it is and how far we can go when you come in with legislation of this type tinkering with Memorial Day.

You know, Mr. Chairman, some Members take this subject of Memorial Day as a laughing matter, some laughed that way at the time we had the rat bill under consideration in this House of Representatives. However, a few weeks later they stopped laughing.

I say here that if we are going to preserve those things we hold sacred in this Nation and what it stands for, we will not tinker with Memorial Day.

However, I say to the members of the Committee that this would be a serious mistake on the part of the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I hope we at least have an opportunity to adopt this amendment and then have a rollcall vote thereon. That is what I want. I want to see you stand up and be counted.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS] just a few moments ago while involved in a colloquy with the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from North Carolina, referred to pages 4 and 5 of the report and said that we would find a listing of the holidays that would be "destroyed." Now, this is a word upon which I would like for the gentleman to enlarge, having said that it would "destroy" certain holidays, or does the gentleman want to attempt to clarify his answer?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of clarification?

Mr. WAGGONNER. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. May I read from page 2 of the bill:

* * * section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a).

Mr. WAGGONNER. But does the gentleman from Colorado stand by his position that we are "destroying" some holidays? The gentleman made this statement just recently during the colloquy and it will show in the RECORD.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. We are removing some of the days upon which certain activities have been observed as holidays.

Mr. WAGGONNER. You refuse to apparently answer the question or have been unable to get through to me.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I have in days past not been able to get through to the gentleman nor to convince him.

Mr. WAGGONNER. You have been through this procedure a lot more than I have been through it and you have never as yet convinced me of anything.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The point I raise is that if we adopt the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from North Carolina, we would effectively remove Memorial Day as a national holiday.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Would not that, in effect, be "destroying" a legal holiday?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Yes; it certainly would.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Then the gentleman from Colorado advocates destroying Memorial Day?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. No; and this bill certainly would not destroy the observance of Memorial Day.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. I suppose in order to answer that question and to retain the date on which Memorial Day is observed is for every single man to vote for my amendment and then to support an amendment writing in May 30.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLODY. I want to mention this fact: The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BURKE] in a very impassioned plea with regard to Memorial Day made certain relevant statements. However, I wish to call the attention of the Members to the fact that the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts has adopted a uniform holiday system designating Memorial Day on Monday.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inform the gentleman that the legislature did that, but the people of Massachusetts and the people throughout the United States of America will observe Memorial Day on May 30 of this year and that they will ignore the legislature.

Mr. Chairman, there are thousands of people in Massachusetts who have signed protest petitions against it.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KYL

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KYL as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. WHITENER: On page 1, line 10, after the comma, strike the remainder of the sentence and insert "May 30."

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, this constitutes an amendment to the Whitener amendment, and the Whitener amendment is to strike the whole line. Therefore you cannot offer a substitute when you change it in the manner in which the gentleman does.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado makes the point of order that

the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina is to strike out. The Chair feels that the proposed substitute of the gentleman from Iowa to the motion to strike out offered by the gentleman from North Carolina is not in order as a proper substitute.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, then I raise the question that that would take unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Colorado suggest that the motion to strike which is inherent in the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina should be disposed of before there are any amendments to line 10?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. That is my contention, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado is correct; that it is not in order to offer a substitute amendment for a motion to strike out and the Chair will rule that the point of order is valid. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment in order that the gentleman from Iowa may now offer his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no objection, the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KYL

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KYL: On page 1, line 10, after the comma, strike the remainder of the sentence and insert "May 30."

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I certainly did not intend to precipitate any parliamentary discussion. I originally offered this amendment as a substitute simply to accomplish the task that the gentleman from North Carolina sought to accomplish and to expedite our business at this late hour.

This amendment would preserve Memorial Day on the date it has traditionally been observed, and I shall not take any further time on it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF GEORGIA

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. On page 1, line 8, strike "Washington's Birthday" and substitute in lieu thereof "Uniform Holiday No. 1".

On page 1, line 10, strike "Memorial Day" and insert "Uniform Holiday No. 2".

On page 2, line 2, strike "Labor Day" and insert "Uniform Holiday No. 3".

On page 2, line 3, strike "Columbus Day" and insert "Uniform Holiday No. 4".

On page 2, line 4, strike "Veterans Day" and insert "Uniform Holiday No. 5".

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. THOMPSON] is recognized.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I need to take much time on this. But this is basically and precisely what we are doing.

We state on line 8, Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February. Certainly, the third Monday in February is not Washington's birthday.

What we are attempting to do is to establish a system of uniform national holidays.

Now why do we not just recognize this fact? If that is what we want to do, if we want to disregard the day on which the event actually occurred or which has been traditionally recognized as being on those particular dates, why are we not forthright about it and simply designate them uniform national holiday No. 1, uniform national holiday No. 2, uniform national holiday No. 3, uniform national holiday No. 4—and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize that all of us who are supporting this legislation are just as dedicated to these patriots and to these days that we are commemorating, as are any other Members of the House. I truly believe that through the adoption of a uniform Monday holiday bill, we can pay more respect and make more appropriate observance and recognition of these historic days.

We are not changing George Washington's birthday—we are retaining it but we are providing here for celebrating it on the third Monday of February every year.

Mr. Chairman, that is the purpose of this bill.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCCLORY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITENER. I have observed how sensitive the gentleman is about this and I just wonder how sensitive he will be a year from now when he sits on a service station bench and moves about out in Illinois and hears these folks he represents talking about these holidays.

Mr. McCCLORY. I think we have a great opportunity to pay a fitting tribute to all of the people of the Nation by this legislation, and to the service men and women.

I think that above all we are making a great contribution to the families of America through this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. THOMPSON].

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PICKLE

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PICKLE: On page 2, line 3, strike out "Columbus Day, the second Monday in October".

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE].

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me in including in this bill the creation of a new national holiday, we are going beyond what was apparently the initial intent of the legislation—namely, to establish Monday—uniform Monday holidays in three particular instances.

I do not share the strong feelings of some in the committee that havoc will be wreaked if we move some of these holidays to Mondays.

I suggest that you are creating a new national holiday here.

I would like to make two or three points. In the first place, this is going to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$90 million to \$95 million. This is the testimony of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Macy. They can give you some other kind of interpretation—that this might result in the saving of money by better efficiency, but that is just slicing it in a different way and it comes out exactly the same still, in the neighborhood of some \$90 million. Perhaps it would be less, and we all hope so.

Second, you are including two Mondays in October and that means in the month of October, you are going to have two periods of three days each or six days, and if you get a long month, and sometimes October is, you are going to have anywhere from four to six additional holidays in October. You are just not going to get to work before you have another holiday.

I do not think this is something that businessmen want with respect to October. I admit that some of my business people have said that moving some of these dates would be favorable to them, but I have not found that the majority of them wanted to include Columbus Day in this. I think they have gone beyond the intent of the bill in this particular instance.

We do not need to interfere with the way the States want to celebrate Columbus Day. I, for one, would want to see them continue it because it is a great day in our history. To all American immigrants Columbus Day is vitally important to us, but we can observe that day as we are—and should—and it would not have to be made a national holiday.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I thank my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Texas, for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the gentleman since he mentioned the \$90 million figure that I have had the opportunity to serve as commissioner of labor in my State and there were in my State 4,000 employees in the department of labor; 3,800 of those employees were civil service employees and 200 were temporary employees.

For your information, when a holiday fell in the middle of the week, those employees that were civil service used up their sick time and did not report to work the following day, and they had a long weekend.

I should also like to point out to you that we are talking about employees who are on a yearly salary, and I agree with the conclusion of the Chairman of the

Civil Service Commission, that it will not cost the taxpayers of this country a dime, and that we are going to have more efficiency in our Government offices.

Mr. PICKLE. I appreciate the gentleman's views. In reply to the gentleman, I should like to observe that I have also served as State commissioner of the Texas Employment Commission, which is a division of the bureau of employment and a part of the department of labor. We do not have this problem in Texas. It caused no difficulty whatsoever. We still observe the spirit of Columbus Day in its fullest sense. The gentleman must surely admit that there has apparently been a conflict in testimony as to what has actually occurred, but the report clearly shows it would probably cost a considerable amount of money. I do not think these are the times when we need to create a new holiday. I think my amendment is valid and does not violate the spirit of what the committee originally intended.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I recognize that the gentleman offers the amendment in good faith. However, I would like to point out, first of all, what has already been indicated, but which I believe needs reemphasizing, that the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who originally was supposed to have made the statement that this new holiday would have added a certain amount of money, stated explicitly that he believed the proposal for a uniform observance of three or four holidays on Monday, by avoiding disruption of normal business operations, would clearly offset the added cost of the extra holiday.

What are we talking about? We are talking about October 12. We are talking about celebrating a day which is already being celebrated in 34 States. I believe this Congress certainly recognizes the greatness of Christopher Columbus. I need not reemphasize here or take the time of this Congress to tell about Christopher Columbus' exploits and what we owe to this man of whom it has been said by historians that "the whole history of America stems from the four voyages of Columbus." That is a quote that comes from Samuel Eliot Morison in his "Admiral of the Ocean Sea"—a noted historian and biographer.

I would also remind the gentleman that there are over 50 bills in the House declaring Columbus Day a national holiday, and that this holiday bill was considered in the Senate of the United States and was passed by that body in 1964. There is presently a bill under consideration now. For that reason I oppose the amendment and urge its defeat.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RODINO. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. In view of the fact that I earlier referred to the statement of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, it is only proper that I call to the gentleman's attention page 15 of the hearings conducted by Subcommittee No. 4 of the Judiciary Committee on Columbus Day legislation. The Chairman of that Commission, Mr. John W. Macy, Jr.,

sent a letter to the committee, dated September 25, 1967, saying that Columbus Day would cost the Federal taxpayer \$90 million. There is no "supposed" about it. It is in the record.

Mr. RODINO. The gentleman, however, has to agree that in a later letter the Chairman states:

I believe the proposal for a uniform observance by avoiding disruption of normal business operations would clearly offset the added cost of the extra holiday.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me if the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission can say it is going to cost \$90 million on 1 day, and then almost on the next day say it is not going to cost anything, we badly need a change of administration in the Civil Service Commission, because if \$90 million mistakes are made that easily and that speedily, it really deserves some attention.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Chairman, in view of that, perhaps we should make every Monday a legal holiday and make money for the Government.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WAGGONNER. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I should like to make this observation, that I believe there is a march being made on Washington, and if my history is correct—and it may not be—the day before Richmond fell, the Confederate Congress spent all day debating how many newspapers should be placed on each member's desk.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Well Nero fiddled while Rome burned.

I think it needs to be said since we seem to be so proud of Columbus, that when he left for this country he did not know where he was going, and when he got here, he did not know where he was, and when he got back, he did not know where he had been.

I think we should amend this and call it General Dayan Day. General Dayan did not have much to do with discovering America, but he sure did learn how to fight a war, did he not?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair [Mr. GIALMO], Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State

of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15951), to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 1149, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. POFF. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. POFF moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 15951) to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House with the following amendment: On page 1, line 8, after the comma, strike out the remainder of line 8 and line 9 and insert "February 22."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 141, nays 153, not voting 139, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—141

Abbitt	Devine	Jones, N.C.
Adair	Dole	Kee
Andrews,	Dorn	Kleppe
N. Dak.	Dowdy	Kuykendall
Arends	Downing	Kyl
Aspinall	Duncan	Langen
Baring	Edmondson	Lennon
Battin	Evans, Colo.	Lipscorn
Belcher	Felghan	Long, La.
Bennett	Findley	McCloskey
Berry	Fisher	McMillan
Blackburn	Ford, Gerald R.	Mahon
Blanton	Fountain	Marsh
Bow	Fulton, Pa.	Martin
Bray	Fuqua	Mathias, Calif.
Brinkley	Galifianakis	Mathias, Md.
Brock	Gathings	Mayne
Broomfield	Goodling	Miller, Ohio
Brown, Mich.	Gray	Montgomery
Brown, Ohio	Griffin	Morton
Broyhill, N.C.	Gross	Myers
Broyhill, Va.	Gubser	Natcher
Buchanan	Haley	Nelsen
Burke, Fla.	Hamilton	O'Neal, Ga.
Burke, Mass.	Hammer-	Passman
Burleson	schmidt	Patman
Cabell	Harvey	Pepper
Carter	Henderson	Perkins
Chamberlain	Herlong	Pettis
Clawson, Del.	Hull	Pickle
Collier	Hutchinson	Poage
Colmer	Jarman	Poff
Cramer	Jonas	Pool
de la Garza	Jones, Mo.	Price, Tex.

Quile
Randall
Rarick
Reid, N.Y.
Relfel
Reinecke
Rhodes, Ariz.
Robison
Rogers, Fla.
Roth
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Satterfield
Scott

Shriver
Sikes
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Okla.
Snyder
Springer
Staggers
Stanton
Steiger, Ariz.
Stuckey
Thompson, Ga.
Thomson, Wis.

NAYS—153

Adams	Hathaway	Philbin
Addabbo	Hechler, W. Va.	Pike
Anderson, Ill.	Heckler, Mass.	Price, Ill.
Annunzio	Helstoski	Pucinski
Bates	Hicks	Railsback
Bell	Howard	Reid, Ill.
Bieber	Hungate	Reuss
Blatnik	Irwin	Riegle
Boggs	Jacobs	Rodino
Boland	Joelson	Rogers, Colo.
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Ronan
Brown, Calif.	Johnson, Pa.	Rooney, N.Y.
Button	Kastenmeier	Rooney, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Kazen	Rosenthal
Byrnes, Wis.	Keith	Rostenkowski
Carey	Kelly	Roush
Casey	King, N.Y.	Roybal
Clark	Kupferman	Ryan
Cleveland	Kyros	St Germain
Conable	Leggett	St. Onge
Conte	Long, Md.	Sandman
Conyers	McClary	Scheuer
Culver	McClure	Schneebeli
Daddario	McCulloch	Schweiker
Daniels	McDade	Schwengel
Delaney	McDonald,	Shipley
Diggs	Mich.	Smith, Iowa
Dingell	McEwen	Smith, N.Y.
Donohue	McFall	Stafford
Dow	Macdonald,	Steiger, Wis.
Dulski	Mass.	Stratton
Eckhardt	Machen	Sullivan
Edwards, Calif.	Madden	Taylor
Erlenborn	Mailliard	Teague, Calif.
Eshleman	May	Tenzer
Fallon	Meeds	Thompson, N.J.
Fascell	Meskill	Tiernen
Fino	Minish	Udall
Flood	Mink	Ullman
Foley	Minshall	Van Deerlin
Ford,	Monagan	Vander Jagt
William D.	Morgan	Vanik
Friedel	Morris, N. Mex.	Vigorito
Fulton, Tenn.	Mosher	Walker
Gallagher	Murphy, Ill.	Whalen
Garmatz	Nix	Whalley
Gialmo	O'Hara, Mich.	Williams, Pa.
Gibbons	O'Konski	Wolf
Gonzalez	O'Neill, Mass.	Wyman
Green, Pa.	Ottlinger	Yates
Halpern	Patten	Young
Hanley	Pelly	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—139

Abernethy	Dawson	Hawkins
Albert	Dellenback	Hays
Anderson,	Dennery	Hébert
Tenn.	Dent	Holifield
Andrews, Ala.	Derwinski	Holland
Ashbrook	Dickinson	Horton
Ashley	Dwyer	Hosmer
Ashmore	Edwards, Ala.	Hunt
Ayres	Edwards, La.	Ichord
Barrett	Eilberg	Jones, Ala.
Betts	Esch	Karsten
Bevill	Everett	Karth
Bingham	Evins, Tenn.	King, Calif.
Bolling	Farbstein	Kirwan
Bolton	Flynt	Kluczynski
Brademas	Fraser	Kornegay
Brasco	Frelinghuysen	Laird
Brotzman	Gardner	Landrum
Burton, Calif.	Gettys	Latta
Burton, Utah	Gilbert	Lloyd
Bush	Goodell	Lukens
Cahill	Green, Oreg.	McCarthy
Cederberg	Griffiths	MacGregor
Celler	Grover	Matsunaga
Clancy	Gude	Michel
Clausen,	Gurney	Miller, Calif.
Don H.	Hagan	Mills
Cohelan	Hall	Mize
Corbett	Halleck	Moore
Corman	Hanna	Moorhead
Cowger	Hansen, Idaho	Morse, Mass.
Cunningham	Hansen, Wash.	Moss
Curtis	Hardy	Murphy, N.Y.
Davis, Ga.	Harrison	Nedzi
Davis, Wis.	Harsha	Nichols

O'Hara, Ill.	Ruppe	Waldie
Olsen	Saylor	Watts
Pirnie	Schadeberg	Whitten
Podell	Scherle	Wiggins
Pollock	Selden	Willis
Pryor	Sisk	Wilson, Bob
Purcell	Steed	Wilson,
Quillen	Stephens	Charles H.
Rees	Stubblefield	Wright
Resnick	Taft	Wyatt
Rhodes, Pa.	Talcott	Wydler
Rivers	Teague, Tex.	
Roberts	Tunney	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Kirwan against.
Mr. Abernethy for, with Mr. Celler against.
Mr. Ashmore for, with Mr. Brasco against.
Mr. Roberts for, with Mr. Gilbert against.
Mr. Quillen for, with Mr. Dent against.
Mr. Betts for, with Mr. Ellberg against.
Mr. Denney for, with Mr. Hollifield against.
Mrs. Bolton for, with Mr. Kluczynski against.

Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Gude for, with Mr. Murphy of New York against.

Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Podell against.

Mr. Andrews of Alabama for, with Mr. Bingham against.

Mr. Flynt for, with Mr. Corman against.

Mr. Gettys for, with Mr. Farbstein against.

Mr. Hagan for, with Mrs. Green of Oregon against.

Mr. Kornegay for, with Mr. Matsunaga against.

Mr. Stephens for, with Mr. Charles H. Wilson against.

Mr. Whitten for, with Mr. Barrett against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Albert with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Karsten with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Dellenback.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Burton of California with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Brademas with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Bevil with Mr. Morse.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. King of California with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Selden with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Goodell.

Mr. Waldie with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Everett with Mr. Brotzman.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Moore.
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Latta.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Horton.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Watts with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Grover.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Pryor with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Scherle.
Mr. Fraser with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Ruppe.

Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Rees with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Wiggins.
Mr. Olsen with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. Lloyd with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Schadeberg with Mr. Mize.
Mr. Hansen of Idaho with Mr. Wydler.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Holland.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 83, not voting 138, as follows:

[Roll No. 130]

YEAS—212

Adair	Gialmo	Pettis
Adams	Gibbons	Philbin
Addabbo	Gonzalez	Pickle
Anderson, Ill.	Goodling	Pike
Andrews,	Gray	Price, Ill.
N. Dak.	Green, Pa.	Pucinski
Annunzio	Griffin	Quie
Aspinall	Halpern	Railsback
Ayres	Hamilton	Reid, Ill.
Baring	Hanley	Reid, N.Y.
Bates	Harvey	Reifel
Battin	Hathaway	Reinecke
Bell	Hechler, W. Va.	Reuss
Berry	Heckler, Mass.	Ricgle
Bieber	Helstoski	Robison
Blanton	Hicks	Rodino
Blatnik	Howard	Rogers, Colo.
Boggs	Hull	Rogers, Fla.
Boland	Hungate	Ronan
Bray	Irwin	Rooney, N.Y.
Brinkley	Jacobs	Rooney, Pa.
Brock	Jarman	Rosenthal
Brooks	Joelson	Rostenkowski
Broomfield	Johnson, Calif.	Roth
Brown, Calif.	Kastenmeier	Roush
Brown, Ohio	Kazen	Roybal
Broyhill, Va.	Keith	Rumsfeld
Burke, Mass.	Kelly	Ryan
Button	King, N.Y.	St Germain
Byrne, Pa.	Kleppe	St. Onge
Byrnes, Wis.	Kupferman	Sandman
Carey	Kyros	Scheuer
Casey	Leggett	Schneebell
Clark	Lipscob	Schweiker
Cleveland	Long, Md.	Schwengel
Conable	McClary	Shipley
Conte	McCloskey	Shriver
Conyers	McClure	Skubitz
Cramer	McCulloch	Smith, Iowa
Culver	McDade	Smith, N.Y.
Daddario	McDonald,	Snyder
Daniels	Mich.	Springer
de la Garza	McFall	Stafford
Delaney	McDonald,	Stanton
Diggs	Mass.	Steiger, Wis.
Dingell	Machen	Stratton
Dole	Madden	Sullivan
Donohue	Mailliard	Taylor
Dow	Mathias, Calif.	Teague, Calif.
Dulski	Mathias, Md.	Tenzer
Eckhardt	May	Thompson, Ga.
Edwards, Calif.	Mayne	Thompson, N.J.
Erlenborn	Meeds	Tiernan
Eshleman	Meskill	Udall
Evans, Colo.	Minish	Ullman
Fallon	Mink	Van Deerlin
Fascell	Minshall	Vander Jagt
Feighan	Monagan	Vanik
Findley	Morgan	Vigorito
Fino	Morris, N. Mex.	Walker
Flood	Morton	Whalen
Foley	Mosher	Whalley
Ford, Gerald R.	Murphy, Ill.	Widnall
Ford,	Myers	Williams, Pa.
William D.	Nix	Winn
Friedel	O'Hara, Mich.	Wolff
Fulton, Pa.	O'Konski	Wyman
Fulton, Tenn.	O'Neill, Mass.	Yates
Fuqua	Ottinger	Young
Gallifanakis	Patten	Zablocki
Gallagher	Pelly	Zion
Garmatz	Pepper	Zwachs

NAYS—83

Abbitt	Haley	Perkins
Arends	Hammer-	Poage
Belcher	schmidt	Poff
Bennett	Henderson	Pool
Blackburn	Herlong	Price, Tex.
Bow	Hutchinson	Randall
Brown, Mich.	Johnson, Pa.	Rarick
Broyhill, N.C.	Jonas	Rhodes, Ariz.
Buchanan	Jones, Mo.	Roudebush
Burke, Fla.	Jones, N.C.	Satterfield
Burleson	Kee	Scott
Cabell	Kuykendall	Sikes
Carter	Kyl	Slack
Chamberlain	Langen	Smith, Calif.
Clawson, Del	Lennon	Smith, Okla.
Collier	Long, La.	Staggers
Colmer	McEwen	Steiger, Ariz.
Devine	McMillan	Stuckey
Dorn	Mahon	Thomson, Wis.
Dowdy	Marsh	Tuck
Downing	Martin	Utt
Duncan	Miller, Ohio	Waggonner
Edmondson	Montgomery	Wampler
Fisher	Natcher	Watkins
Fountain	Nelsen	Watson
Gathings	O'Neal, Ga.	White
Gross	Passman	Whitener
Gubser	Patman	Wylie

NOT VOTING—138

Abernethy	Farbstein	Miller, Calif.
Albert	Flynt	Mills
Anderson,	Fraser	Mize
Tenn.	Frelinghuysen	Moore
Andrews, Ala.	Gardner	Moorhead
Ashbrook	Gettys	Morse, Mass.
Ashley	Gilbert	Moss
Ashmore	Goodell	Murphy, N.Y.
Barrett	Green, Oreg.	Nedzi
Betts	Griffiths	Nichols
Bevill	Grover	O'Hara, Ill.
Bingham	Gude	Olsen
Bolling	Gurney	Pirnie
Bolton	Hagan	Podell
Brademas	Hall	Pollock
Brasco	Halleck	Pryor
Brotzman	Hanna	Purcell
Burton, Calif.	Hansen, Idaho	Quillen
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Wash.	Rees
Bush	Hardy	Resnick
Cahill	Harrison	Rhodes, Pa.
Cederberg	Harsha	Rivers
Celler	Hawkins	Roberts
Clancy	Hays	Ruppe
Clausen,	Hébert	Saylor
Don H.	Hollifield	Schadeberg
Cohelan	Hollan	Scherle
Corbett	Horton	Selden
Corman	Hosmer	Sisk
Cowger	Hunt	Steed
Cunningham	Ichord	Stephens
Curtis	Jones, Ala.	Stubblefield
Davis, Ga.	Karsten	Taft
Davis, Wis.	Karth	Talcott
Dawson	King, Calif.	Teague, Tex.
Dellenback	Kirwan	Tunney
Denney	Kluczynski	Waldie
Dent	Kornegay	Watts
Derwinski	Laird	Whitten
Dickinson	Landrum	Wiggins
Dwyer	Latta	Willis
Edwards, Ala.	Lloyd	Wilson, Bob
Edwards, La.	Lukens	Wilson,
Ellberg	McCarthy	Charles H.
Esch	MacGregor	Wright
Everett	Matsunaga	Wyatt
Evins, Tenn.	Michel	Wydler

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Abernethy against.
Mr. Brasco for, with Mr. Ashmore against.
Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. Denney against.
Mr. Gude for, with Mr. Quillen against.
Mr. Lloyd for, with Mr. Betts against.
Mr. Gilbert for, with Mr. Roberts against.
Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Rivers against.
Mr. Ellberg for, with Mr. Andrews of Alabama against.
Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Flynt against.
Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Gettys against.
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Hagan against.

Mr. Murphy of New York for, with Mr. Kornegay against.

Mr. Podell for, with Mr. Stephens against.
Mr. Farbstein for, with Mr. Whitten against.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Dickinson against.

Mr. Ruppe for, with Mr. Gardner against.
Mr. Mize for, with Mr. Edwards of Alabama against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Albert with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Latta.
Mr. Bingham with Mr. Hunt.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Karsten with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.

Mr. Burton of California with Mr. Talcott.
Mr. Brademas with Mr. Esch.
Mr. King of California with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Cohelan with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Bevill with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Clancy.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
Mr. Selden with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Moore.

Mr. Waldie with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Horton.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Brotzman.

Mr. Landrum with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Everett with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Wylder.
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Schadeberg.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Dellenback.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Grover.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Pryor with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Scherle.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Fraser with Mr. Wiggins.
Mr. Rees with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Resnick.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Olsen.
Mr. Holland with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Watts.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on the bill, H.R. 15951, which was just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

CONGRESSMAN DOMINICK V. DANIELS WELCOMES ARMENIAN PATRIARCH

(Mr. DANIELS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, in welcoming His Holiness Vasken I, we pay homage to the Armenian Church and its faithful in America and to the millions of martyred Armenians who have given their lives because of their faith.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to again call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues the resolution I introduced, House Joint Resolution 1151, which asks that the President, each year, proclaim April 24 as Armenian Martyrs' Day to commemorate the 2 million Armenian martyrs of 1915.

The cathedral that his holiness consecrated in New York City on April 28 will stand as a majestic symbol in America of the revitalization of the Armenian faithful after the tragedy of the massacres of 50 years ago.

His holiness honors us with his presence today. I hope that his journey throughout the United States will be as successful as his just completed visit to the New Jersey-New York area.

Mr. Speaker, I include after my remarks the message of his holiness upon the occasion of the consecration of the Armenian Cathedral:

MESSAGE OF HIS HOLINESS THE CATHOLICOS ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE ARMENIAN CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1968

"Return, we beseech thee, O God of Hosts: look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted." Psalm: 80:14-15.

Holy is the hour for us all, as the Patriarch of the Armenians opens the doors of this newly built temple with prayer and praise and offers the first Divine Liturgy before this holy altar.

Under the magnificent vaults of this church we see you, dear faithful, a true image of a living church. As we watch your faces we are aware of the wave of sacred emotions with which your souls are filled and rendered radiant with the light invisible. This is an admirable picture of spiritual grace; this is a rare moment of spiritual bliss, of which we all are witnesses.

Glory to God the Omniscient who has enabled us to live these hallowed moments.

How consoling, how significant, especially in our day, is the powerful glow of religious fervor, the glow of the light of victorious Christianity.

Thou, O Lord God our Saviour, thou art truly, yes truly, the light of the world, the hope of the world.

Observe, dear faithful, observe with the eyes of your soul the blessed hand of Christ which descends upon us all. Let us unite and bow before that hand which is the preserver, guide and Saviour of our faithful ancient people and our Holy Church.

Many centuries ago, since the times of the Apostles, the Armenian people saw and believed in Christ, especially through the historic vision of St. Gregory the Illuminator of Armenia. For nearly seventeen centuries the Armenians remained faithful to the Gospel of Christ, remained faithful to the

great hope of salvation, consistently, throughout their history, despite the heavy blows of fate. The last and greatest tragedy of the Armenian nation, in 1915, is well known throughout the world. Our people became the victim of the first genocide of the twentieth century, on its native soil, in Western Armenia, with the martyrdom of nearly two million Armenians.

The history of the Armenian people and their church has been an authentic witness for the Christian faith and martyrdom in the name of Christ and of freedom. Nevertheless the Armenian spirit, vitalized by St. Gregory's historic vision has had life and abundant life, creating the marvelous treasury of its distinctly original culture and has left to the centuries to come the book of its heroic history.

Today, on the fourth week of the fourth month of the year of our Lord, 1968, when Armenians everywhere are commemorating the martyrs of the nation, here on the soil of this great and magnificent city, you are gathered in your newly erected house of worship to confess once more your Christian faith and your national and cultural traditions.

We came in response to your invitation from the distant land of Armenia, from Holy Etchmiadzin, the center of Armenia's Christian faith, so that by praying together in this temple we may bear witness that the Armenian people remain loyal to their two thousand year vow, and continue to keep alive God's word and their Christian mission in our day, in Armenia and throughout the world.

This thought presents itself especially today, for every time a Christian church is built, we are reminded of our mission to rebuild the world through the Gospel of Christ. We believe, especially in our day, that Christian churches, together in a new spirit, should come to a full realization of their mission relative to the facts and issues of life in contemporary world.

Dear faithful, God is not dead, neither is humanity in man. We believe that men are destined to know God and immortality. Let us, therefore, preach Christ's Gospel with renewed faith in a new spirit, as though it were written especially for the men and women of our day, for their spiritual guidance, and their active participation in the solution of the great issues which confront the world today. Individual men and peoples are all in the midst of crisis today and are directing their gaze to the horizon searching for the shores of a new life "where mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Ps. 85:12.

As the Patriarch of the Armenian Church we will always pray for the peace of the world, the brotherhood of men, and harmonious cooperation of nations.

We also pray that your great and glorious land, Christ-loving America, exist in peace and prosperity through the continued flowering of the spiritual vitality, moral virtues, and constructive genius of its people.

On this memorable hour, we deem it a duty of conscience to express our gratitude for all the benefits which the sons of our church have been enjoying here, whose duty, of course, it is to duly appreciate those benefits as virtuous Armenian Christians and as honest and loyal American citizens.

Along with these thoughts, we greet cordially and gratefully the distinguished representatives of our sister churches, all our true brothers in Christ who prayed with us today in the holy temple. May the Lord accept our prayers and further strengthen our unity.

We fervently greet and congratulate your industrious Primate and the clerical order, the dedicated members of the Building Com-

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 15951

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 10, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AN ACT

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) section 6103 (a) of title 5, United States Code,
4 is amended to read as follows:

5 **“§ 6103. Holidays**

6 “(a) The following are legal public holidays:

7 “New Year’s Day, January 1.

8 “Washington’s Birthday, the third Monday in Feb-
9 ruary.

10 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

11 “Independence Day, July 4.

1 “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

2 “Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

3 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

4 “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in No-
5 vember.

6 “Christmas Day, December 25.”

7 (b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in
8 effect on the effective date of the amendment made by sub-
9 section (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal
10 public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for
11 the observance of such holiday by section 6103 (a) of title 5,
12 United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on
13 and after such effective date be considered a reference to the
14 day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such
15 amended section 6103 (a).

16 SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the
17 first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

Passed the House of Representatives May 9, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

MAY 10, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Senate

June 29, 1968

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p. H5333

4. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17989, to assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families, and to extend and amend laws relating to housing and urban development (p. D581). The committee was given until midnight Tues., June 25, to file its report (p. H5219).
5. MANPOWER; HUNGER. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15045, amended, to extend certain provisions under the Manpower Development and Training Act; and H. R. 17144, amended, to establish a Commission on Hunger. p. D581
6. VEHICLE SAFETY. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to repeal Public Law 88-515"; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. p. H5333
7. POVERTY. Rep. Berry spoke in support of the bill to grant a tax incentive to any industry which would move onto an Indian reservation and provide employment for the Indian people. p. H5219
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon. the House will consider bills on National Wildlife Refuge land disposals and use of the metric system, and on Tues. and the balance of the week the farm bill, the federal-aid highway bill and the Labor-HEW and legislative branch appropriation bills. pp. H5320-1
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 24. p. H5333

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968, which includes items for defense, increased pay costs for Federal employees, and grants to states for public assistance, was reported by the Appropriations Committee June 19, during adjournment (S. Rept. 1269). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the committee action on the bill.

11. HOLIDAYS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays. p. D579

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

12. FEDERAL AID. Rep. Dellenback inserted portions of Gov. Rockefeller's address in which he proposed a "totally new system for distributing Federal funds to States and localities." p. E5649
13. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Joelson expressed hope that the Senate would restore funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. pp. E5658-9
14. INFLATION. Rep. Berry inserted an article which shows that inflation has boosted taxes to the highest levels in history. pp. E5661-2

15. CENSUS. Rep. Nelsen proposed drastically cutting down the mandatory questions in the 1970 census. pp. E5663-4
16. MONETARY PROBLEMS. Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., commended and inserted a speech which presents a "perceptive analysis" of this Nation's monetary problems. pp. E5674-7
17. OPINION POLL. Rep. Minshall inserted the results of a questionnaire, including items of interest to this Department. pp. E5682-3

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. PERSONNEL. H. R. 18023 by Rep. Denney, to protect the civilian employees of the executive branch of the U. S. Government in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and to prevent unwarranted governmental invasions of their privacy; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author p. E568.
H. R. 18025 by Rep. O'Konski, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide a minimum civil service retirement annuity of \$100 a month; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 18035 by Rep. Tiernan, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion of accredited service of certain periods of sick leave; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 18036 by Rep. Tiernan, to equalize the cost of survivor annuities for spouse survivors, to base survivor annuities on amount of retiree annuities on date of death, to provide minimum annuities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
and H. R. 18042 by Rep. Pepper,
19. TAXES. H. R. 18022 by Rep. Reuss/ to provide that the tax surcharge and the expenditure control provisions of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 shall terminate as of January 1, 1969; to the Ways and Means Committee.
20. HONEY. H. R. 18024 by Rep. Harrison, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments to honey producers for losses sustained by reason of the application of Government-approved insecticides on adjoining croplands; to Agriculture Committee.
21. DAIRY. H. R. 18029 by Rep. Stratton, to prohibit deceptive packaging or display of nondairy products resembling milk; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author p. H5325.
22. WEATHER. H. R. 18030 by Rep. Vander Jagt, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research and development programs to increase knowledge of tornadoes, squall lines, and other severe local storms, to develop methods for detecting storms for prediction and advance warning, and to provide for the establishment of a National Severe Storms Service; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
23. LANDS. H. R. 18033 by Rep. Miller, Ohio, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the State of Ohio; to Agriculture Committee.

June 21, 1968

- 3 -

- and control of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest (S. Rept. 1273). H. Con. Res. 413, without amendment, to endorse the concept of World Farm Center (S. Rept. 1271). p. S7555
10. COTTON. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 1975, to prohibit importation of extra long staple cotton from countries which have severed diplomatic relations with the U. S. (S. Rept. 1277). p. S7556
11. HOLIDAYS; FLAG. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays (S. Rept. 1293) and with amendment H. R. 10480, to prohibit desecration of the flag (S. Rept. 1287). p. S7556
12. ANIMAL RESEARCH. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3639, to assure the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs (S. Rept. 1308). p. S7556
13. TRADE. The Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 3065, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for temporary injunctions or restraining orders for certain violations of that act (S. Rept. 1311). p. S7556
14. SUPERGRADES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported an original bill, S. 3672, to provide for additional positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18; to promote the efficient use of the revolving fund of the Civil Service Commission (S. Rept. 1306) and the bill was placed on the calendar. p. S7556
15. HEALTH. Sen. Muskie commended the creation of a Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service in HEW. p. S7573
16. POLLUTION. Sen. Muskie inserted an article "Water Pollution Control Is Tough." pp. S7574-5
17. MIGRATORY LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., inserted a letter and an excerpt from the Humphrey survey of the studies of the migratory labor problem. pp. S7576-8
18. OCEANOGRAPHY. Sen. Pell inserted two statements "outlining in general terms this country's position on the principles that should guide exploration, exploitation, and research in the oceans." pp. S7578-80
19. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Percy stated "enactment of the Special Drawing Rights Act represents a modest step toward the ultimate solution to the reform of the international monetary system...Our responsibility now is to build on this innovative first step." pp. S7580-3
20. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 24. p. S7583

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

21. HUNGER. Sen. Young, N. Dak., stated that propaganda about starvation in N. Dak.

is a "hoax" and inserted an article to that effect. p. E5697

22. ECONOMY. Sen. Tower inserted an article on the difficulties confronting the economy of the U. S. pp. E5697-5698
23. HOUSING. Sen. Sparkman inserted a letter in opposition to two sections of the proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. p. E5703
24. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Muskie inserted a study "trends in International trade of the United States" that suggests more "realism" and "tough-mindedness" are required in our foreign policy. pp. E5708-24

BILL INTRODUCED

25. PERSONNEL; SUPERGRADES. S. 3672 by Sen. Monroney, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for additional positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18; to promote the efficient use of the revolving fund of the Civil Service Commission; to be placed on the calendar.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

26. APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 1268, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1968 for highways and certain claims. Approved June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-352).
27. EXTENSION SERVICE. S. 1999, to provide an extension service program for the District of Columbia. Approved June 20, 1968 (Public Law 90-354). For provisions see Digest 91.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JUNE 24:

Farm program, S. Agriculture (Secretary Freeman to testify)
Road authorizations, S. Public Works (exec).
Redwoods National Park, H. Interior (exec).

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MONDAY HOLIDAYS

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 19), 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SMATHERS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 15951]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 15951) to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and to establish a legal public holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus, a holiday which would be observed on the second Monday in October.

STATEMENT

Under present Federal law Washington's birthday is observed as a national holiday on February 22; Memorial Day on May 30; and Veterans' Day on November 11. Present Federal law does not provide, however, for the observance of Columbus Day as a legal public holiday, even though a day honoring Columbus has been established under the laws of 34 of the 50 States.

By calling for the observance of three of the present national holidays on Mondays and by creating an additional holiday to be observed on Monday, the proposed legislation would bring about substantial benefits to both the spiritual and economic life of the Nation. It would afford increased opportunities for families to be together, especially those families of which the various members are separated by great distances. It would enable our citizens to enjoy

a wider range of recreational facilities since they would be afforded more time for travel.

In addition, by affording more time to our citizens for travel, the Monday holiday program would increase the opportunities for pilgrimages to the historical sites connected with our holidays, thereby increasing participation in the commemoration of historical events. At the same time, the program would also afford greater opportunity for leisure at home so that our citizens would be able to enjoy fuller participation in hobbies as well as educational and cultural activities. Finally, the Monday holiday program would stimulate greater industrial and commercial production by reducing employee absenteeism and enabling workweeks to be free from interruptions in the form of midweek holidays.

A bill introduced by the Honorable George Smathers, U.S. Senator from Florida, similar to the instant proposal, was the subject of a public hearing conducted by the standing Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations on August 1, 1967. At that hearing the subcommittee heard the testimony of 16 public witnesses; 15 of those witnesses testifying in favor of S. 1217.

S. 1217 proposes the present observance dates of five major U.S. holidays so they will regularly fall on Mondays, thus creating five additional 3-day holiday weekends such as are already observed on Labor Day, which in 1894 was set by Congress for the first Monday in September.

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held public hearings on August 16 and 17, 1967, on a wide variety of similar proposals for Monday holidays. The House hearings made it clear that the Monday holiday proposals were responsive to the needs and desires of a great majority of our population. Support for these proposals was expressed by such major business groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Association of Travel Organizations, and the National Retail Federation. There was likewise substantial support from the labor community, expressed by such organizations as the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees Council of the AFL-CIO, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. In addition, the subcommittee received testimony favoring the legislation from representatives of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission. During the course of the hearings the subcommittee also took note of a number of public opinion polls which had been conducted in connection with the proposals. The combined effect of these polls indicates that almost 93 percent of the persons polled supported the concept of uniform Monday holiday legislation, while little more than 7 percent were opposed.

A large number of proposals to establish Columbus Day as a national holiday were also introduced in past sessions of Congress, both on the Senate and House sides, and public hearings were held by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on October 4 and 5, 1967. During the course of those hearings the House subcommittee received testimony and statements from 51 individuals or groups, including 35 Members of Congress, strongly in support of establishing Columbus Day as a national holiday.

On August 12, 1964, the standing Subcommittee on Federal Charters Holidays, and Celebrations, of the Committee on the Judiciary, held a public hearing on S. 108, making Columbus Day a legal holiday. S. 108 was subsequently reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary to the Senate and on August 15, 1964, S. 108 passed the Senate.

The instant bill is the combined outgrowth of both the House Judiciary Committee's deliberations and this committee's with respect to proposals for uniform Monday holidays and proposals for the observance of Columbus Day as a national holiday. With respect to the Monday holiday proposals in particular, H.R. 15951 represents a refinement of both committees' judgment as to the holidays that may be observed on Monday without doing violence to history or tradition. It is the committee's view that each of the holidays affected by H.R. 15951 may be appropriately observed on a Monday rather than on a day certain without in any way detracting from the historical significance of the person or occasion being honored.

In recommending that Washington's birthday be observed on the third Monday in February, the committee took note of the fact that the exact date of Washington's birth is subject to conjecture. He was reported to have been born on February 11 according to the calendar in effect at the time of his birth. However, when the United States adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1752 all dates were advanced 11 days. Yet, according to Douglas' "American Book of Days," Washington's birthday was first celebrated on February 12 at the direction of Compte de Rochambeau, commander of the French forces during the American Revolution.

In recommending the observance of Memorial Day on a Monday, the committee is cognizant of the fact that in the past Memorial Day has been celebrated on such diverse dates as April 25, April 26, June 9, and May 30. The present May 30 date appears to have originated with Gen. John A. Logan, who, as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, ordered the initial nationwide observance of a "Decoration Day" on May 30, 1868, to commemorate the fallen of the Civil War. Under these circumstances, since our present Memorial Day commemorates the fallen of all of our wars, it is the committee's judgment that the date of May 30 is of limited importance.

In recommending the observance of Columbus Day, it is the committee's judgment that such a holiday would be, as has been suggested by Representative Rodino, "an annual reaffirmation by the American people of their faith in the future, a declaration of willingness to face with confidence the imponderables of unknown tomorrows." It is also the committee's judgment that the observance of Columbus Day is an appropriate means of recognizing the United States as a "nation of immigrants"—as we were described by the late President Kennedy. By commemorating the voyage of Columbus to the New World, we would be honoring the courage and determination which enabled generation after generation of immigrants from every nation to broaden their horizons in search of new hopes and a renewed affirmation of freedom.

In recommending that Veterans Day be observed on the fourth Monday in October, the committee is cognizant of the fact that the present holiday was formerly known as Armistice Day with its date determined by the cease-fire that was arranged between Germany and

the Allied Nations bringing the First World War to a close. The committee feels that inasmuch as Veterans Day commemorates the veterans of all of the Nation's wars, its observance can appropriately take place on a Monday without in any way detracting from the historical significance of the close of the First World War.

As has always been the case in the past with respect to national holidays, the legal effect of the proposed legislation would be limited to the observance of holidays by employees of the Federal Government and observances in the District of Columbia. However, in view of the widespread support from every quarter of the Nation for the program embodied in the bill, the committee anticipates that the States generally will follow the lead established by H.R. 15951 by enacting consistent legislation. In this regard, it is significant to note that the bill does not go into effect until January 1, 1971. This advanced effective date would afford State legislatures an opportunity to act. In addition, it will permit ample time for labor-management contracts to take the new holidays into account and for calendar manufacturers to make the necessary adjustments in their production. It will also enable countless thousands of public schools and private organizations, as well as individuals, to plan their future progress in accordance with the newly designated Monday holidays.

Accordingly, the committee is of the opinion that this bill has a meritorious purpose, and therefore recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 15951, without amendment.

Attached hereto and made a part hereof is the report submitted by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission to the chairman of this committee, commenting on a somewhat similar bill, S. 1217, by Senator Smathers, of Florida.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1967.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Commission has looked again into the proposal incorporated in S. 1217, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes, on which the Commission reported to you on July 12. In the light of additional information and understanding of the purpose of this proposal, the Commission would not object to enactment of legislation for this purpose.

At the time of our earlier report on S. 1217, it appeared that the principal effect of the legislation would be on Federal establishments, because the actual legal impact of Federal legislation in this area is confined to Federal activities. Thus it appeared that Federal activities would be observing several holidays on days different from those observed in the national economy generally if the legislation were enacted.

A groundswell of support for Monday holidays has emerged, however that makes clear that the States and industry will likely follow Federal practice in this matter. In these circumstances, the Commission would have no objection to this proposal.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, Jr., *Chairman.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 5.—UNITED STATES CODE

CHAPTER 61.—HOURS OF WORK

§ 6103. Holidays.

(a) The following are legal public holidays:

[January 1, New Year's Day.

[February 22, Washington's Birthday.

[May 30, Memorial Day.

[July 4, Independence Day.

[The first Monday in September, Labor Day.

[November 11, Veterans Day.

[The fourth Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day.

[December 25, Christmas.]

New Year's Day, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

Christmas Day, December 25.



90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

Calendar No. 1269

H. R. 15951

[Report No. 1293]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 10, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 19), 1968

Reported by Mr. SMATHERS, without amendment

AN ACT

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) section 6103 (a) of title 5, United States Code,
4 is amended to read as follows:

5 “§ 6103. Holidays

6 “(a) The following are legal public holidays:

7 “New Year’s Day, January 1.

8 “Washington’s Birthday, the third Monday in Feb-
9 ruary.

10 “Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

11 “Independence Day, July 4.

1 “Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

2 “Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

3 “Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

4 “Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in No-
5 vember.

6 “Christmas Day, December 25.”

7 (b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in
8 effect on the effective date of the amendment made by sub-
9 section (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal
10 public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for
11 the observance of such holiday by section 6103 (a) of title 5,
12 United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on
13 and after such effective date be considered a reference to the
14 day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such
15 amended section 6103 (a).

16 SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the
17 first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

Passed the House of Representatives May 9, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 15951

[Report No. 1293]

AN ACT

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

May 10, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

June 21 (legislative day, June 19), 1968

Reported without amendment

Senate

June 24, 1968

- 3 -

11. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 16429, to provide for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior of certain lands and interests in lands in Grand and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado, in exchange for certain lands within the national forests of Colorado. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S7601-2
12. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 16703, the military construction bill, which includes funds for payment of the debt to the Commodity Credit Corp. for foreign currencies used in prior years to construct military family housing overseas. pp. S7618-53, S7655-8
13. HOLIDAYS. Passed without amendment H. R. 15951, to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, to become effective Jan. 1, 1971. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S7588-9
14. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 17002, to permit the transfer of tobacco allotments by lease without clearance from lienholders. This bill will now be sent to the President (p. S7668). See Digest 94 for provisions.
15. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. R. 16451, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S7668
16. ANIMAL RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 3639, to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs. p. S7666
17. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Passed as reported H. R. 16819, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to extend the authorization of grants to States for the rehabilitation services, to broaden the scope of goods and services available under that act for the handicapped. pp. S7666-7
18. WORLD FARM CENTER. Agreed to ^{without amendment} H. Con. Res. 413, to endorse the concept of World Farm Center. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following excerpt from the committee report was inserted: "The World Farm Center is to be located southeast of Ontario, Calif. It will operate an international agricultural information documentation center, demonstration centers with actual working prototypes of a dairy, meat processing plants, canneries, bakery, and other exhibits showing activities allied with producing and readying agricultural products for market." p. S7668
19. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 17268, to extend the Defense Production Act. p. D590
20. HIGHWAYS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3418, authorizing funds for the Federal-aid highway program for fiscal years 1970-71. p. D591

Sen. Jackson alerted the Senate to an "anticonservation amendment" to the highway authorization bill now pending before the House Public Works Committee. pp. S7611-3

21. CONSERVATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an article relative to the need to preserve Big Thicket through the creation of a Big Thicket National Park, Tex. pp. S7603-5
22. HEALTH; SAFETY. Sen. Yarborough inserted an editorial calling for occupational safety regulations at the national level. p. S7603
23. RURAL-URBAN BALANCE. Sen. Sparkman stated "more jobs and larger payrolls in rural America are the cornerstones of a proper rural-urban balance" and commended SBA's rural renewal program. p. S7613
24. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Bartlett's explanation for his vote against the conference report on the revenue and expenditure control bill. pp. S7608-9
25. HOUSING. Sen. Bayh called attention to a new housing construction process developed by the Midwest Applied Science Corp. and inserted a news release on the subject. pp. H7605-8

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

26. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Several Reps. spoke in favor of the revenue-expenditure control "package" and others opposed it. pp. E5741-2, E5757, E5758-9, E5772-3, E5783, E5792-3
27. COTTON; FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mahon stated that cotton is one of our most important export commodities, and inserted the report of the Cotton Trade Mission to Europe. pp. E5752-5
Rep. Gathings expressed need to expand markets for American-grown cotton. pp. E5800-1
28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Zwach said that farmers need to "unite on common grounds in order to intensify and strengthen their voice in a largely urbanized Congress." pp. E5757-8
29. HUNGER; FOOD. Rep. Zablocki praised the development and large-scale use of a protein-rich blended food product known as CSM. pp. E5769-71
Rep. Gonzalez inserted an article, "Why Must There Be Hunger?" pp. E5776-7
30. OPINION POLL. Rep. Cohelan inserted the results of a questionnaire, including items of interest to this Department. pp. E5773-4
31. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Rep. Miller inserted an article recommending adoption of the metric system. pp. E5777-8

SEC. 6. Section 329(b) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1440) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) he may be naturalized regardless of age, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 318 as they relate to deportability and the provisions of section 331;"

SEC. 7. The section of section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended to read as follows:

"NATURALIZATION THROUGH ACTIVE-DUTY SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES DURING WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, THE KOREAN HOSTILITIES, THE VIETNAM HOSTILITIES, OR IN OTHER PERIODS OF MILITARY HOSTILITIES"

SEC. 8. That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Immigration and Nationality Act which appears under the heading "TITLE III—NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION" is amended by changing the designation of section 329 to read as follows:

"Sec. 329. Naturalization through active-duty service in the Armed Forces during World War I, World War II, the Korean hostilities, the Vietnam hostilities, or in other periods of military hostilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1292), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to provide for the expeditious naturalization of aliens who have served in an active-duty status in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Vietnam hostilities or during any other period in the future which may be designated by the President by Executive order as a period in which our Armed Forces may be involved in armed conflict with foreign hostile forces. As passed by the House of Representatives, the special naturalization benefits were limited to members of the Armed Forces serving in defined combatant areas, but under the amended language, eligibility for the special benefits is determined by the time of service. In addition, under the amended language, the eligible servicemen are exempted from certain naturalization fees.

STATEMENT

Legislation providing for the expeditious naturalization of noncitizens who have rendered honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States covers a span of more than 100 years of American history. The rewards embodied in these enactments consistently have been in the form of relief from compliance with some of the general requirements for naturalization applicable to civilians. Exemptions granted wartime servicemen and veterans have been more liberal than those given for services rendered during peacetime.

With the passage of the Nationality Act of 1940, effective January 13, 1941, and continuing to the present, our naturalization laws have conferred special benefits upon aliens in the Armed Forces of the United States. The Nationality Act of 1940, as originally enacted, made no distinction between peacetime and wartime service for naturalization purposes. Honorable military service at any time for an aggregate period of 3 years was

substituted for the required United States and State residence, and no admission for permanent residence, declaration of intention, certificate of arrival, residence within the jurisdiction of the court, or waiting period was necessary for naturalization. The involvement of the United States in World War II led to the passage of the Second War Powers Act of 1942 which added to the Nationality Act of 1940 provisions for the expeditious naturalization of military personnel engaged in that war. Practically all of the general naturalization requirements were waived and residence in the United States, its territories or possessions, after a lawful admission, not necessarily for permanent residence, qualified the serviceman for naturalization. This prerequisite was later eliminated in the cases of servicemen who served beyond the continental limits of the United States. More than 143,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces were granted naturalization under this legislation which expired on December 31, 1946.

In 1942 temporary legislation relaxing some of the naturalization requirements was passed for veterans who had served during certain periods of the Spanish-American War, World War I, and on the Mexican border. In 1948 permanent legislation was included in the Nationality Act of 1940 in recognition of the service performed during World War I and World War II. This legislation permitted waiver of the requirement of an admission for permanent residence when induction or enlistment occurred in the United States. It also granted exemption from the United States and State residence, physical presence, residence within the jurisdiction of the naturalization court and any waiting period for naturalization. Relief from some of the general requirements has not, however, included exemption from the establishment of good moral character, attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and favorable disposition to the good order and happiness of the United States.

The policies reflected in these earlier enactments have been continued in the Immigration and Nationality Act. In that act a distinction has been drawn between naturalization benefits accorded wartime veterans and benefits available to those who served during times of peace. However, the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, relating to service during wartime, were not broad enough to include the Korean hostilities. Temporary legislation to meet this need was passed in 1950 covering the period between June 25, 1950, to July 1, 1955, and granting exemptions similar to those available to World War I and World War II veterans. Eligibility in this enactment was conditioned upon service of no less than 90 days. Admission for permanent residence was also required; otherwise, physical presence in the United States for 1 year following a lawful admission had to be established. In 1961 Korean veterans were extended benefits identical with those of veterans of World War I and World War II under the Immigration and Nationality Act and the requirement of service for 90 days and the physical presence of 1 year were eliminated. A total of 31,000 alien members of the U.S. Armed Forces were granted naturalization under the special legislation.

The general requirements for naturalization are in section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. In order to qualify for naturalization, an alien must establish that during the 5 years immediately preceding the date of filing a naturalization petition, he has resided continuously within the United States after being lawfully admitted for permanent residence, he has been physically present in the United States for periods totaling at least one-half of the 5-year period, he has resided within the State in which the petition is filed for at least 6 months, and he is at least 18 years of age. In addition, a waiting period of at least 30

days must elapse between the date of filing his petition and his admission to citizenship, and such admission to citizenship cannot be conferred during the 60 days immediately preceding a general election in the State. In the case of an alien married to a U.S. citizen, the above 5-year period is reduced to 3 years if the alien has continuously lived in marital union with the citizen spouse during these 3 years. (Sec. 319 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.)

There are two basic exceptions to the residence and physical presence requirements pertaining to honorable, active-duty service in the Armed Forces of the United States:

Section 328 of the Immigration and Nationality Act deals essentially with peacetime service, and provides that an alien who served honorably at any time in the Armed Forces of the United States for a total of 3 years, may be naturalized without regard to the requirements concerning residence or physical presence in the United States or in the State where the petition is filed, or any waiting periods. If the alien has been separated from the Armed Forces, such separation must have been under honorable conditions and the naturalization petition must be filed within 6 months after the termination of such qualifying service.

Section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act deals with wartime service, and provides that an alien or noncitizen national who has served honorably in an active-duty status in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War I, World War II, or the Korean hostilities, may be naturalized without regard to the requirements concerning age, residence, physical presence, court jurisdiction, or a waiting period. Furthermore, the wartime serviceman can substitute for the lack of a lawful admission for permanent residence his enlistment or induction while in the United States or its possessions, and he can petition any time after separation if separated under honorable conditions.

There are three basic differences between these two sections. The peacetime serviceman must have a minimum of 3 years' service, the wartime serviceman has no minimum required. The peacetime serviceman must petition while still in the service or within 6 months after its termination, the wartime serviceman has no limitation. The peacetime serviceman needs a lawful admission for permanent residence, while the wartime serviceman can substitute in its stead his induction or enlistment while in the United States. These distinctions between naturalization benefits accorded wartime veterans and benefits available to those who served during times of peace have always been a part of the act.

Section 1 of the bill amends the first sentence of section 329(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act by adding to the categories of qualifying periods of wartime service a new category of persons to become eligible for special naturalization benefits provided under section 329. This category includes those persons who, after February 28, 1961, served or many thereafter serve during a period of time, designated by Presidential Executive orders as a period in which the Armed Forces of the United States have engaged or many thereafter be engaged in military operations involving armed conflict with a hostile foreign force. This bill has been designed to permit expeditious naturalization based on honorable service during a wartime period whenever proclaimed by the President without the need for the enactment of specific legislation. It further maintains the distinction between the qualifying periods of service during peacetime under section 328, and the greater benefits of section 329 reflecting service during a wartime period. The bill is intended primarily to benefit servicemen who have served in Vietnam. However, it would also be applicable hereafter in any instance where the President, by Executive order designates

a period of time as one in which U.S. Armed Forces are engaged in combatant activities with hostile foreign military forces.

Public hearings and executive hearings were held by the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the several bills pending designed to confer expeditious naturalization benefits on aliens serving in the Armed Forces during the present conflict in Vietnam.

According to figures presented by the Department of Defense during testimony before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on March 1, 1967, there were 24,416 aliens then serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. This number included 15,316 Philippine nationals, 14,584 of whom were in the Navy and 732 in the Coast Guard and 9,100 other aliens, consisting of 1,400 in the Army, 3,000 in the Air Force, 2,400 in the Marines and 4,300 in the Navy. In view of the fact that other aliens subsequently might serve in the Armed Forces during periods as defined by Presidential Executive orders, no maximum estimate of those who might be eligible can be made.

The Defense Department noted in its testimony before the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that the number of Philippine nationals in the Armed Forces has remained substantially unchanged over the preceding 5 years. The vast majority of these Philippine nationals are recruited and enlisted in the Philippines pursuant to the military bases agreements between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines. Under the terms of these enlistments, no special privileges leading to U.S. citizenship are conferred, nor are the alien's chances of obtaining citizenship enhanced. Accordingly, the Philippine national must fulfill all the requirements of this legislation, including a lawful admission for permanent residence, or in the alternative, an induction or enlistment while in the United States or its possessions. In this context, the Philippine national is usually reenlisted wherever he is when the original enlistment expires, and if in the United States or its possessions, would qualify under this legislation. Recent court decisions have held that the qualifying period of service need not necessarily be connected with the particular induction or enlistment in the United States. In *Villarin v. United States*, 307 F. 2d 774 (C.A. 9, 1962) it was held that an enlistment in the United States in 1928 met the requirement of induction in the United States in the case of alien who was not in the United States when recalled to active service during World War II. In *Petition of Convento*, 336 F. 2d 954 (C.A. D.C., 1964), compliance with this requirement was found in the case of an alien who was not in the United States at the time of his enlistment during the Korean hostilities, but who later came to the United States as a member of the Armed Forces and reenlisted.

Section 2 merely conforms section 329 (b) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to the amendatory language of section c29(a).

Section 3 of the bill, as amended, will exempt members of the Armed Forces from the payment of naturalization fees in connection with the filing of a petition or the issuance of a certificate of naturalization when they avail themselves of the special naturalization benefits under this bill during the periods specified in the amendments made by this bill. This is consistent with past policy when special naturalization benefits have been conferred upon aliens serving in the Armed Forces during a war or during an undeclared period of military operations.

Sections 4, 5, and 6 are technical amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The committee has taken note of the fact that section 318 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, in prohibiting the naturalization of a person against whom there is outstanding a final finding of deportability, has excepted from its operation persons qualified for naturalization under sections 327 and 328, but not under section 329, of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 327 relates to the naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost their nationality by service in the armed forces of a country allied with the United States during World War II. Section 328 provides for the naturalization of persons with 3 years of service in the Armed Forces of the United States during peacetime.

The reason for the omission of section 329 from the excepting provisions of section 318 is apparent from the legislative history of that section, and of sections 327, 328, and 329. When these sections were under consideration prior to enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act, differences in several similar bills were referred to the committee of conference for resolution. The conference expressed its intention to remove veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States from the debarring provisions of section 318. In incorporating this intent into section 318, the conference inadvertently referred to sections 327 and 328 in section 318, although intending to benefit veterans under sections 328 and 329.

The committee is of the opinion that the expressed congressional intent to exempt veterans should be made clear by including in section 318 an exception from its debarring provisions on behalf of veterans eligible for naturalization under section 329. Further support for such action is to be found in the act of June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 108), which extended naturalization benefits to veterans of the Korean hostilities, and specifically excepted such veterans from the operation of section 318 of the act.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the naturalization of persons who have served in active-duty service in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Vietnam hostilities, or in other periods of military hostilities, and for other purposes."

UNIFORM ANNUAL OBSERVANCES OF HOLIDAYS

The bill (H.R. 15951) to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1293), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and to establish a legal public holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus, a holiday which would be observed on the second Monday in October.

STATEMENT

Under present Federal law Washington's birthday is observed as a national holiday on February 22; Memorial Day on May 30; and Veterans' Day on November 11. Present

Federal law does not provide, however, for the observance of Columbus Day as a legal public holiday, even though a day honoring Columbus has been established under the laws of 34 of the 50 States.

By calling for the observance of three of the present national holidays on Mondays and by creating an additional holiday to be observed on Monday, the proposed legislation would bring about substantial benefits to both the spiritual and economic life of the Nation. It would afford increased opportunities for families to be together, especially those families of which the various members are separated by great distances. It would enable our citizens to enjoy a wider range of recreational facilities since they would be afforded more time for travel.

In addition, by affording more time to our citizens for travel, the Monday holiday program would increase the opportunities for pilgrimages to the historical sites connected with our holidays, thereby increasing participation in the commemoration of historical events. At the same time, the program would afford greater opportunity for leisure at home so that our citizens would be able to enjoy fuller participation in hobbies as well as educational and cultural activities. Finally, the Monday holiday program would stimulate greater industrial and commercial production by reducing employee absenteeism and enabling workweeks to be free from interruptions in the form of midweek holidays.

A bill introduced by the Honorable George Smathers, U.S. Senator from Florida, similar to the instant proposal, was the subject of a public hearing conducted by the standing Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations on August 1, 1967. At that hearing the subcommittee heard the testimony of 16 public witnesses; 15 of those witnesses testifying in favor of S. 1217.

S. 1217 proposes the present observance dates of five major U.S. holidays so they will regularly fall on Mondays, thus creating five additional 3-day holiday weekends such as are already observed on Labor Day, which in 1894 was set by Congress for the first Monday in September.

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held public hearings on August 16 and 17, 1967, on a wide variety of similar proposals for Monday holidays. The House hearings made it clear that the Monday holiday proposals were responsive to the needs and desires of a great majority of our population. Support for these proposals was expressed by such major business groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Association of Travel Organizations, and the National Retail Federation. There was likewise substantial support from the labor community, expressed by such organizations as the American Federation of Government Employees, the Government Employees; Council of the AFL-CIO, the International Amalgamated Transit Union, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. In addition, the subcommittee received testimony favoring the legislation from representatives of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission. During the course of the hearings the subcommittee also took note of a number of public opinion polls which had been conducted in connection with the proposals. The combined effect of these polls indicates that almost 93 percent of the persons polled supported the concept of uniform Monday holiday legislation, while little more than 7 percent were opposed.

A large number of proposals to establish Columbus Day as a national holiday were also introduced in past sessions of Congress, both on the Senate and House sides, and public hearings were held by a subcommittee

of the House Judiciary Committee on October 4 and 5, 1967. During the course of those hearings the House subcommittee received testimony and statements from 51 individuals or groups, including 35 Members of Congress, strongly in support of establishing Columbus Day as a national holiday.

On August 12, 1964, the standing Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, of the Committee on the Judiciary, held a public hearing on S. 108, making Columbus Day a legal holiday. S. 108 was subsequently reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary to the Senate and on August 15, 1964, S. 108 passed the Senate.

The instant bill is the combined outgrowth of both the House Judiciary Committee's deliberations and this committee's with respect to proposals for uniform Monday holidays and proposals for the observance of Columbus Day as a national holiday. With respect to the Monday holiday proposals in particular, H.R. 15951 represents a refinement of both committees' judgment as to the holidays that may be observed on Monday without doing violence to history or tradition. It is the committee's view that each of the holidays affected by H.R. 15951 may be appropriately observed on a Monday rather than on a day certain without in any way detracting from the historical significance of the person or occasion being honored.

In recommending that Washington's birthday be observed on the third Monday in February, the committee took note of the fact that the exact date of Washington's birth is subject to conjecture. He was reported to have been born on February 11 according to the calendar in effect at the time of his birth. However, when the United States adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1752 all dates were advanced 11 days. Yet, according to Douglas' "American Book of Days," Washington's birthday was first celebrated on February 12 at the direction of Comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French forces during the American Revolution.

In recommending the observance of Memorial Day on a Monday, the committee is cognizant of the fact that in the past Memorial Day has been celebrated on such diverse dates as April 25, April 26, June 9, and May 30. The present May 30 date appears to have originated with Gen. John A. Logan, who, as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, ordered the initial nationwide observance of a "Decoration Day" on May 30, 1868, to commemorate the fallen of the Civil War. Under these circumstances, since our present Memorial Day commemorates the fallen of all of our wars, it is the committee's judgment that the date of May 30 is of limited importance.

In recommending the observance of Columbus Day, it is the committee's judgment that such a holiday would be, as has been suggested by Representative Rodino, "an annual reaffirmation by the American people of their faith in the future, a declaration of willingness to face with confidence the imponderables of unknown tomorrows." It is also the committee's judgment that the observance of Columbus Day is an appropriate means of recognizing the United States as a "nation of immigrants"—as we were described by the late President Kennedy. By commemorating the voyage of Columbus to the New World, we would be honoring the courage and determination which enabled generation after generation of immigrants from every nation to broaden their horizons in search of new hopes and a renewed affirmation of freedom.

In recommending that Veterans Day be observed on the fourth Monday in October, the committee is cognizant of the fact that the present holiday was formerly known as Armistice Day with its date determined by the cease-fire that was arranged between Germany and the Allied Nations bringing the

First World War to a close. The committee feels that inasmuch as Veterans Day commemorates the veterans of all of the Nation's wars, its observance can appropriately take place on a Monday without in any way detracting from the historical significance of the close of the First World War.

As has always been the case in the past with respect to national holidays, the legal effect of the proposed legislation would be limited to the observance of holidays by employees of the Federal Government and observances in the District of Columbia. However, in view of the widespread support from every quarter of the Nation for the program embodied in the bill, the committee anticipates that the States generally will follow the lead established by H.R. 15951 by enacting consistent legislation. In this regard, it is significant to note that the bill does not go into effect until January 1, 1971. This advanced effective date would afford State legislatures an opportunity to act. In addition, it will permit ample time for labor-management contracts to take the new holidays into account and for calendar manufacturers to make the necessary adjustments in their production. It will also enable countless thousands of public schools and private organizations, as well as individuals, to plan their future progress in accordance with the newly designated Monday holidays.

Accordingly, the committee is of the opinion that this bill has a meritorious purpose, and therefore recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 15951, without amendment.

DEFINITION OF THE TERRITORY OF THE TWO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF VIRGINIA

The bill (H.R. 13315) to amend section 127 of title 28, United States Code, to define more precisely the territory included in the two judicial districts of Virginia was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1304), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

H.R. 13315 provides technical amendments to section 127 of title 28, United States Code, the section which defines the Federal judicial districts of Virginia. The definition of the districts is improved by making specific reference to independent cities and incorporated towns.

STATEMENT

H.R. 13315 is designed to rectify an inadvertent ambiguity in section 127, title 28, United States Code, which creates the eastern and western judicial districts in Virginia and defines the area of each solely in terms of counties. In Virginia, however, incorporated cities and towns are from a governmental and political standpoint wholly outside of and independent from the counties from which their territory has been taken. See *City of Richmond v. Board of Supervisors*, 199 Va. 679, 101 S.E. 2d 641, 644. As a consequence, it could be argued that the cities and towns are not included in any judicial district in Virginia. Similarly, it could be argued that the judges of the district courts of Virginia who reside within these towns are not judges residing in the district or districts for which they are appointed, as required by section 134(b), title 28, United States Code. Such a reading of the existing section 127 is obviously not what

Congress intended. The enactment of H.R. 13305 will make clear that cities and incorporated towns are included within the appropriate Federal judicial district of Virginia.

As originally drafted, the bill referred only to the inclusion of cities in the judicial districts. The House amended the bill so that it includes both cities and incorporated towns. In this manner the bill will include all parts of Virginia in some Federal districts.

The Judicial Conference of the United States has requested enactment of this bill and the Department of Justice has deferred to the Judicial Conference. The committee believes that H.R. 13315, as amended by the House of Representatives, serves a meritorious purpose and, accordingly, recommends that the bill be considered favorably.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1206) for the relief of Lt. Col. Samuel J. Cole, U.S. Army (retired), was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

The bill (H.R. 15216) to authorize the Bureau of Prisons to assist State and local governments in the improvement of their correctional systems was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1285), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Federal Bureau of Prisons to provide technical assistance to State and local governments in improving their correctional systems.

STATEMENT

The bill was introduced at the request of the Department of Justice.

A similar Senate bill, S. 3304, has been introduced by Senator Long of Missouri for himself and Senator Burdick, Senator Hruska, and Senator Scott.

The bill as passed by the House of Representatives was amended to conform the style of the bill to the codified title 18, United States Code, and to make clear that technical assistance, not grants or loans of funds, is authorized by this legislation. The Department of Justice has no objections to the amendments made by the House of Representatives.

In its favorable report on the bill, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives said:

"For some years the Federal Bureau of Prisons has, on occasion, responded to requests by State and local correctional agencies by providing limited technical assistance. Such assistance has included consultation and technical advice on a wide range of correctional problems. At present the Bureau cannot provide the assistance requested and needed because there is no statutory authority to render such services as a matter of course.

"The authority granted by H.R. 15216, as amended, will enable the Bureau of Prisons

to establish a clearinghouse for information on corrections policies and techniques and enlarge its capacity to respond to requests for consultation and technical assistance. As amended by the committee, the bill expressly authorizes technical assistance only and does not authorize the extension of funds through loans or grants to State or local correctional systems.

"H.R. 15216 was introduced at the request of the Department of Justice. It is supported by the board of directors of the American Correctional Association, a professional organization representing over 8,000 members in all 50 States. The committee is persuaded that the bill will enable the Bureau of Prisons to supply expert technical assistance to correctional administrators and thereby significantly contribute toward the improvement of State and local correctional systems and, accordingly, recommends that the bill receive favorable consideration."

The committee believes that the bill, as recommended by the Department of Justice and passed by the House of Representatives, is meritorious and recommends it favorably.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 1280 and the succeeding measures in sequence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

YOUTH WEEK

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 153) to proclaim the week beginning May 1 as "Youth Week" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 1 as Youth Week, and urge all departments of government, civic, fraternal, and patriotic groups, and our citizens generally, to participate wholeheartedly in its observance.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1294), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to provide that the Congress of the United States proclaim the week beginning May 1 of next year as Youth Week, and urge all departments of government, civic, fraternal, and patriotic groups, and citizens generally to participate in its observance.

STATEMENT

The year 1968 marks the centennial anniversary of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having more than 1½ million members in more than 2,000 lodges in the United States.

These members help to raise more than \$8 million annually for charity and community betterment activities, including support of hospital and training centers for young victims of cerebral palsy, and rehabilitation programs for the blind, deaf, and mentally retarded.

To commemorate its centennial, the Elks Youth Activities Committee has chosen to pay a special tribute to American boys and girls. The committee designated May 1 as the beginning of Elks National Youth Week. During this week Elks' lodges will award scholar-

ships and grants to young men and women who have shown outstanding leadership and scholastic abilities.

The Committee on the Judiciary is of the opinion that this resolution has a meritorious purpose and will call to the attention of all of our citizenry the activities of America's junior citizens and their accomplishments, and how they are preparing in every way for the responsibilities and opportunities of citizenship.

Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 153, without amendment.

FAMILY REUNION DAY

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 165) authorizing the President to proclaim August 11, 1968, as "Family Reunion Day" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 165

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating August 11, 1968, as "Family Reunion Day", and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1295), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to authorize the President of the United States to proclaim August 11, 1968, as Family Reunion Day and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 177) to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the 30th day of September, 1968, as "Bible Translation Day," was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

WEARING UNIFORM OR BADGE OF LETTER CARRIER BRANCH OF POSTAL SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 10773) to amend section 1730 of title 18, United States Code, to permit the uniform or badge of the letter carrier branch of the postal service to be worn in theatrical, television, or motion-picture productions under certain circumstances, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "the" where it appears the second time, strike out "postal service" and insert "Postal Service".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and excerpt from the report (No. 1286), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation, as amended, is to add a new paragraph to section 1730 of title 18, United States Code, to permit the uniform or badge of the letter carrier branch of the Postal Service to be worn in theatrical, television, or motion picture productions in order to portray a member of that Service when the portrayal does not tend to discredit that Service.

STATEMENT

Section 1730 of title 18 of the United States Code presently prohibits anyone not connected with the letter-carrier branch of the postal service from wearing the uniform or badge prescribed for letter carriers. The penalty for violation of the section is a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both. The all-inclusive nature of this legal prohibition has had the effect of barring the opportunity for presenting a realistic portrayal of letter carriers in theatrical, television, and motion-picture productions of the postal service. The language of the amendment is patterned after existing provisions concerning the use of the uniform of an armed force in similar productions. Section 772(f) of title 10 of the United States Code provides:

"(f) While portraying a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps, an actor in a theatrical or motion-picture production may wear the uniform of that armed force if the portrayal does not tend to discredit that armed force."

The committee notes that the experience of the Armed Forces in the application of this language has served to demonstrate the feasibility of the regulation of the use of the uniform in this manner and can serve as a guide to the Post Office in the application and implementation of the language which would be added to section 1730 as provided in this bill.

The bill, H.R. 10773, was the subject of a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing on August 9, 1967. At that time, Mr. Adam G. Winchell, Assistant General Counsel for Legislation of the Post Office Department, testified in support of the bill. Mr. Winchell pointed out that from time to time permission of the Department has been sought by performers who desired to wear the letter carrier's uniform in theatrical performances. Since existing law permits no exceptions, the Post Office Department was powerless to grant permission for this type of use. This led the Department to the conclusion that there is no public policy which would be served by continuing the prohibition against wearing this uniform in theatrical performances. In view of the demonstrated need and the precedent established as regards Armed Forces uniforms, it was concluded that the recommendation for amendment of the section should be made, as was done in the executive communication.

The amendment proposed in the bill in authorizing the use of the uniform in theatrical productions contains the qualification that it may be so used "if the portrayal does not tend to discredit that service." As has been noted, this is substantially the exception found in subsection (f) of section 772 as regards Armed Forces uniforms except that the term "that service" is substituted for the term "that armed force."

The House committee carefully considered the provisions of the bill in the light of the statements in the executive communication and the testimony presented at the hearing on August 9, 1967, and concluded that this



Public Law 90-363
90th Congress, H. R. 15951
June 28, 1968

An Act

To provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 6103. Holidays

“(a) The following are legal public holidays:

“New Year’s Day, January 1.

“Washington’s Birthday, the third Monday in February.

“Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

“Independence Day, July 4.

“Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

“Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

“Veterans Day, the fourth Monday in October.

“Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

“Christmas Day, December 25.”

(b) Any reference in a law of the United States (in effect on the effective date of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section) to the observance of a legal public holiday on a day other than the day prescribed for the observance of such holiday by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall on and after such effective date be considered a reference to the day for the observance of such holiday prescribed in such amended section 6103(a).

SEC. 2. The amendment made by subsection (a) of the first section of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1971.

Approved June 28, 1968.

Certain
holidays.
Monday observ-
ance.
80 Stat. 515.

82 STAT. 250
~~82 STAT. 251~~

Effective
date.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1280 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
SENATE REPORT No. 1293 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):
May 7, 9: Considered and passed House.
June 24: Considered and passed Senate.

